A NEW DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

CONTAINING,

Not only the *Explanation* of Words, with their *Orthography*, *Etymology*, and *Idiomatical Uſe* in WRITING;

BUT LIKEWISE,

Their *Orthoepia* or Pronunciation in SPEECH, according to the preſent Practice of poliſhed Speakers in the Metropolis; which is rendered obvious at Sight, in a Manner perfectly ſimple, and principally new.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A RHETORICAL GRAMMAR;

IN WHICH

The Elements of Speech in general, and thoſe of the Engliſh Tongue in particular are analyzed; and the Rudiments of Articulation, Pronunciation and Proſody intelligibly diſplayed.

BY WILLIAM KENRICK, LL. D.

Ἀνδρὸς χαρακτὴρ ἐκ λόγου γνωρίζεται.

LONDON:

Printed for JOHN and FRANCIS RIVINGTON, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, THOMAS LONGMAN, and THOMAS CADELL.

MDCCLXXIII.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

C O N T E N T S

OF THE

INTRODUCTION AND GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.

A brief account of the design, and motives for, the work - Page i

Directions for consulting the dictionary - - - - - iv

Table of English sounds - - - - - - - - v

Table of modes of articulation - - - - - - vi

GRAMMAR.

CHAP. I.

ON LANGUAGES IN GENERAL, AND THE ENGLISH TONGUE IN PARTICULAR 1

SECT. I.

Of Language, or speech in general - - - - - ibid.

CONTENTS.

SECT. II.

Of the Elements of ſpeech, or Oral language, in particular - - 2

SECT. III.

Of Articulation, or the formation of ſyllables - - 5

SECT. IV.

Of the Combination of Syllables, in the formation of words - - 8

SECT. V.

Of the Compoſition of Sentences, and their delivery in common and oratorial diſcourſe - - - - - 17

SECT. VI.

Of Proſody and Verſification - - - 21

CHAP. II.

ON THE ORTHOEPY OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE - - 23

SECT. I.

Of the Elements of Engliſh pronunciation - - - ibid.

SECT.

CONTENTS.

SECT. II.

Of the Nature and uſe of Engliſh conſonants - - 28

SECT. III.

Of the Nature and uſe of Engliſh vowels - - - 34

SECT. IV.

Of the Nature of Engliſh ſyllables - - - 41

SECT. V.

Of the Compoſition of Engliſh Polyſyllables - - 43

SECT. VI.

Of Engliſh Proſody - - - - - - 46

SECT. VII.

Of Poetical Meaſures - - - - 48

SECT. VIII.

Of Vocal Melody - - - - - 53

ERRATA.

INTRODUCTION. Page i. line 22. for *adapted* read *adopted.*
Page vii. line 27. for *always*, read *almoſt always.*

GRAMMAR. Page 2. l. 6. for *written before they were ſpoken*, r. *ſpoken before they were written.*
Page 28. l. 1. for *teaching*, read *ſpeaking.*
Page 32. l. 28. for *minirn*, read *minion.*
Page 37. l. 1. for *liquidate*, read *liquify.*
Page 38. l. 21. for *of that to*, read *to that of.*
Page 40. l. 36. for *ſheweth*, read *ſerveth.*

DICTIONARY. The candid reader will ſee that, from the very nature of the deſign, it was almoſt impoſſible to avoid a number of typographical errors, reſpecting the poſition of the figures and accents; the reader, however, will be readily enabled to correct them by comparing the word printed with its accents, and the ſame word printed in ſyllables with its proper figures. When they do not coincide, one of them is wrong; and which of them will be eaſily determined by caſting the eye on the concomitant radical, or its derivatives.

TO THE

KING.

SIR,

To your Majeſty, as the moſt elevated Patron of the polite Arts, and the moſt accompliſhed Speaker of the Engliſh Tongue, this Attempt, to aſcertain the preſent State of its Pronunciation in your Metro-

DEDICATION.

Metropolis, is dedicated, with the moſt profound Submiſſion and Reſpect, by

Your Majeſty's

Moſt dutiful Subject,

And devoted

Humble Servant,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

INTRODUCTION.

IT has been remarked as a phænomenon in the literary world, that, while our learned fellow ſubjects of Scotland and Ireland are making frequent attempts to aſcertain, and fix a ſtandard to, the pronunciation of the Engliſh tongue, the natives of England themſelves ſeem to be little anxious either for the honour or improvement of their own language: for ſuch the inveſtigation and eſtabliſhment of a rational criterion of Engliſh orthoepy, muſt certainly be conſidered.

It is indeed more natural for foreigners and provincials to ſee the uſe and neceſſity of ſuch criterion. The natives of a country, and particularly of the metropolis, meet with none of thoſe difficulties, which occur to others. Cuſtom renders every thing eaſy and familiar, nor do they perceive any of thoſe irregularities and apparent improprieties, that ſtrike the ear of ſuch as are accuſtomed to different dialects. At the ſame time, however, that theſe are moſt ſenſible of the difficulties and defects, they are the leaſt qualified to obviate them. There ſeems indeed a moſt ridiculous abſurdity in the pretenſions of a native of Aberdeen or Tipperary, to teach the natives of London to ſpeak and to read.

Various have been nevertheleſs the modeſt attempts of the Scots and Iriſh, to eſtabliſh a ſtandard of Engliſh pronunciation. That they ſhould not have ſucceeded is no wonder. Men cannot teach others what they do not themſelves know: nay had theſe enterprizing geniuſes been qualified in point of knowledge, they ſeem to have been generally deficient in that of ingenuity; the methods, moſt of them have hit upon, being but ill calculated to anſwer the end propoſed.

The expedient, moſt generally adapted, hath been that of endeavouring to expreſs the ſounds of ſyllables, by varying their orthography, or ſpelling them in a different manner. On this plan we have vocabularies, containing all the words in

our language, ſo horribly metamorphoſed as to be equally unintelligible both to the eye and ear. A native of England will hardly believe it poſſible that, any of theſe refined judges of our language ſhould direct the reader to pronounce the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, as if they were ſyllables ſpelt thus, *ai*, *ee*, *awee*, *o*, *eu*, *wy*. Yet ſuch is the caſe. But the abſurdity, of attempting to convey ſounds merely by letters, and teaching the pronunciation of words by a different mode of ſpelling, will appear flagrant from the following ſpecimen of a ſentence or two ſo ſpelt and printed.

Eezy poeetry iz that in wheetſh nateuril thots air expreſſed without violinſs too the langwidſh. Thee diſkriminaiting kariktir ov eez konſiſts prinſipilly in the dikſhun, for awl trew poeetry reequirs that thee ſentimints bee nateuril. Langwidſh ſuffirs violinſs by harſh or by dairing figurs, by unſhootibl tranſpozeeſhun, by uneuzyl akſeptaiſhuns ov wurdz, and any liſins wheetſh wood bee avoided by a ritir ov proz.

In this manner would a paſſage in Dr. Johnſon's Idler * be ſpelt, according to the inſtructions given, and the nomenclature printed, in a late "Eſſay towards eſtabliſhing a ſtandard for an elegant and uniform pronunciation of the Engliſh language; addreſſed to the two auguſt houſes of the Britiſh parliament." †

The Engliſh reader will very readily diſcover, in attempting to decypher the above paſſage, that the eſſayiſt muſt be a North-Briton, and not a native of England. Admitting however that he had been capable of giving every word its true ſound, this method of diſfiguring the orthography is very prejudicial to the learner; who, in thus being taught to ſpeak and read, will forget, or never learn, how to write: an accurate method of ſpelling words being attained chiefly by reading books correctly printed; in which the word is literally preſented in its due proportion of number and character to the eye. This is evident from ſlips of the pen and errors of the preſs; in which the diſtortion of the word is noticed at firſt ſight, and the ſpelling known to be wrong, before its particular redundance or deficience be determined. I would, for this reaſon, were there no other, baniſh this prejudicial contrivance from all attempts to teach the pronunciation of our language. But there is another reaſon and a very cogent one reſpecting foreigners; which is that, though they uſe the ſame letters and combinations of letters, they have not always the ſame force in different languages; ſo that, ſup-

* See No. 77.

† By *Buchanan*. The miſpelling of *Gignoux*, *Peyton* and others, to anſwer the ſame end, is, little better.

poſing

poſing the Engliſh, Scots and Iriſh might be a little benefited by this practice, our neighbours on the continent would be only the more embarraſſed by it. A very few inſtances may ſerve to illuſtrate this point. It is notorious that the French and Dutch do not pronounce the Theta of the Greeks, as the Engliſh do; who pronounce the Latin alſo different from moſt other nations. The word *Cœcus*, for inſtance they pronounce *Sekus*; while the Italians pronounce it as if written *Chekous*. In the German and its various dialects the *G*, ſo very hard in ſome Engliſh words, is little more than an aſpirate. Nor is this only the caſe with the conſonants: the vowel *o* as it is ſounded open in *ore*, *pore*, &c. is expreſſed in Low Dutch by the double *oo*; whilſt the Engliſh ſound of the double *oo*, as in *good*, *poor*, &c. is expreſſed in Dutch by *oe*, as in *goed*, *boer*, which they pronounce as we do *good*, *boor*; except indeed with a little variation as to the *d* in the former word; which has the force of a *t*.

The celebrated Mr. Sheridan has avoided falling into this erroneous practice, and very judiciouſly propoſes to diſtinguiſh the ſound of words by certain typographical marks to be placed over particular ſyllables. It is indeed probable that, if this gentleman had carried his plan into execution, he would have ſuperſeded the preſent work; as, whatever defects there appeared to me in his deſign, it is poſſible he might have himſelf corrected them in its proſecution; and it is natural to imagine that a writer, who applies himſelf ſolely to a particular ſtudy, will make a greater progreſs than one who, amidſt a variety of avocations, can make it only a partial object of his attention. It was indeed with a view rather of ſerving a certain teacher in the way of his profeſſion, than from any expectation of credit to myſelf that I engaged in this work; the original proprietor of which, the late Mr. Jacob Tonſon being ſince dead, I have been induced, in juſtice to his aſſigns, to publiſh in my own name, what was projected chiefly for the emolument of another. The deſign, however, I am by no means aſhamed of, and, though its execution ſhould be thought, by the learned, to fall ſhort of the point of exactitude to which it might be carried, I flatter myſelf it will be found of general utility, reſpecting the practical purpoſes it was intended to anſwer.

As this work is not deſigned to ſerve as a gloſſary of obſolete or technical terms, ſuch words are purpoſely omitted as are not of modern and elegant uſe. As it is alſo more particularly calculated to aſcertain the method of ſpeaking than of writing, the reader will find it neceſſary to attend to the following inſtructions, in order to conſult it with profit and propriety.

DIRECTIONS FOR CONSULTING THE FOLLOWING DICTIONARY.

The Reader will, at firſt ſight, obſerve that, in order to aſcertain the pronunciation of our language, a peculiar method is taken in the mode of printing this work; each radical word and principal derivative being firſt printed with its reſpective accent or accents, placed over the proper ſyllables; and then reprinted in ſeparate ſyllables with figures placed over each ſyllable to determine the exact quality of ſound to be given it. Add to this, that the conſonants are printed in Roman or Italic characters, as they take their hard or ſoft ſound, are audible or mute.

With reſpect to accent, it is to be remarked that, we have in Engliſh two modes of laying a forcible ſtreſs on particular ſyllables: the one by pronouncing them ſharp and quick, the other by pronouncing them flat and ſlow.

Our lexicographers however have neglected to make any diſtinction in the marks, by which they have been pointed out; uſing the mark of the acute accent only in both caſes: a circumſtance which has been greatly perplexing to foreigners, and that the more eſpecially as moſt of our Grammarians abſurdly tell them, that the accent always makes the ſyllable, over which it is placed, long.

In the preſent work, therefore, theſe different modes of accentuation are pointed out, by the uſe of the different marks of the grave and acute; the former being placed, thus [`] over the flat and ſlowly accented ſyllables; and the acute, thus [´] over the ſharp and quickly accented. By this diſtinction the reader is informed, at ſight, not only of the moſt accuſtomed and elegant method of laying the ſingle accent on words of two and three ſyllables, but alſo of laying two, three or even more accents, as is frequently required, in the proper pronunciation of polyſyllables.

The poſition and quality of the accent, an eſſential point in ſpeaking Engliſh, being thus determined; the preciſe and diſtinct ſound and mode of articulating each ſyllable, are next pointed out, by the reprinting of the words, divided into ſyllables, not after any abſurd and arbitrary rules, deduced from the proſody of the dead languages, but from the actual practice of the beſt ſpeakers; men of letters in the metropolis.

To effect this purpoſe it was neceſſary to inveſtigate all the different ſounds and modes of articulation, made uſe of in the Engliſh tongue; which are accordingly diſcriminated in the following tables.

TABLE

TABLE OF ENGLISH SOUNDS, OR VOWELS,

Expreſſed in different Syllables by various Letters.

No. 1. Example. *Cur, ſir, her, monk, blood, earth,* &c.
2. Ex. *Town, noun, how, bough.*
3. Ex. *Bull, wool, wolf, puſh.*
4. Ex. *Pool, groupe, troop.*
5. Ex. *Call, hawl, caul, ſoft, oft, George, cloth.*
6. Ex. *New, cube, duty, beauty.*
7. Ex. *Not, what, gone, ſwan, war, was.*
8. Ex. *No, beau, foe, moan, blown, roan.*
9. Ex. *Boy, joy, toil.*
10. Ex. *Hard, part, carve, laugh, heart.*
11. Ex. *And, hat, crag, bar.*
12. Ex. *Bay, they, weigh, fail, tale.*
13. Ex. *Met, ſweat, head, bread.*
14. Ex. *Meet, meat, deceit.*
15. Ex. *Fit, yes, buſy, women, Engliſh, guilt.*
16. Ex. *Why, nigh, I, buy, join, lyre, hire,* &c. &c.

Add to the above the indiſtinct ſound, marked with a cypher thus [o], as practiſed in the colloquial utterance of the particles *a* and *the*, the laſt ſyllables of words ending in *en*, *le*, and *re*; as *a garden*, *the caſtle*, &c. alſo in the ſyllable frequently ſunk in the middle of words of three ſyllables, as *every*, *memory*, *favourite*, &c. which are in verſification ſometimes formally omitted in writing, by the mark of eliſion.

Under one or other of the numbers compoſing the above table, are comprehended all the ſpecies of diſtinct articulate ſounds contained in the Engliſh language. Not that they differ altogether equally in quality; ſeveral differing only in time. There are no more than eleven diſtinct vocal ſounds of different qualities in Engliſh; ten of the numbers ſpecified in the table being expreſſed by the long and and ſhort modes of uttering our five vowels; as exemplified in the following words.

A.	ſhort in	*barr'd.*	long in	*bard.*
E.		*met.*		*mate.*
I.		*hit.*		*heat.*
O.		*not.*		*naught.*
U.		*pull.*		*pool.*

The

The other ſix ſounds are either always ſhort as *u* in *cur*, or always long as *o* in *note*, or diphthongal or double as *i* or *y* in *hire*, *lyre*; *u* in *lure*; *ow* in *town* and *oi* in *joy*: moſt of which long ſounds ſeem to partake of two qualities, not ſo equally blended in them all, as to paſs without our perceiving the ingredients of the compound. Thus *I* or *Y* appear to be a commixture of the long *e* and ſhort *i*; *U* of the long *e* and ſhort *u*; *OW* of the ſhort *o* and long *u*; and *OI* moſt palpably of the ſhort *o* and *i*.

With regard to the modes of articulation, or Conſonants, as they are not always indicated by the ſame letters; many letters anſwering to two different modes of articulation, and ſome of them being ſometimes audible and at others quite mute; they are in this dictionary printed ſometimes in Roman, and at others in Italic characters, to point out that difference.

TABLE OF MODES OF ARTICULATION OR CONSONANTS.

C hard, as in *can*, *could*, *capſtain*.
C ſoft, as in *ceaſe*, *citizen*, *chaiſe*.
G hard, as in *get*, *give*.
G ſoft, as in *gentleman*, *giant*: alſo when it is quite mute in the middle of words, as in *ſign*, *benign*, &c.
GH audible, as in *laugh*, *rough*.
GH mute, as in *night*, *right*, *high*, *nigh*.
I for Y, as in *onion*, *chriſtian*, *poniard*, *queſtion*, *opinion*.
U for W, as in almoſt all caſes when it follows *Q*, and frequently when it follows *G*. Example, *Equity*, *Linguiſt*.
X ſharp, like *ks*, as in *Alexander*, *expand*.
X flat, like *gz*, as in *example*, *exact*.
TH hard, as in *thin*, *cloth*, *mouth*.
TH ſoft, as in *thou*, *cloathe*, *mouthe*.
TI, *CI*, *CE*, } ſharp, like *ſh*, as in *nation*, *patient*, *ſocial*, *ocean*.
SI, *SU*, } flat, like *zhu*, as in *boſier*, *occaſion*, *meaſure*, *leiſure*.

All

All the other conſonants when printed in Italics are mute or ſilent, as *B* in *debt*, *K* in *know*, *H* in *hour*, *heir*, *honeſt*, *thyme*. *P*. in *ptiſan*, &c. except *PH*, which ſounds like *F* when printed in Italics or, as in a few inſtances, like *V*.

The uſe of theſe tables will be ſufficiently illuſtrated by the following examples. We will ſuppoſe the true pronunciation were required of the words *Faſcination* and *Oppoſition*.

On turning to the word *Faſcination* in the dictionary, we find it printed firſt with its two accents, the acute and the grave; the firſt on the firſt ſyllable and the ſecond on the third, thus [FA'SCINA'TION]; from which it appears that the firſt ſyllable is to be ſharply and quickly accented or forcibly pronounced; and the third to be flatly and ſlowly accented.—The word is next printed, as it is divided into ſyllables according to a right pronunciation, with figures placed over each ſyllable, to determine its exact ſound, as the figures correſpond with thoſe of the above table of ſounds: thus $^{11}_{\text{FAS-}}$ $^{15}_{\textit{CI-}}$ $^{12}_{\text{NA-}}$ $^{1}_{\textit{TION}}$.]

Now, by referring to the table, we find that the ſeveral ſyllables are to be pronounced like the words placed over againſt the numbers 11, 15, 12, 1; by which the quality of the ſound, or the power of all the vowels, is exactly determined.

By ſhewing farther that the conſonant *C* in the ſecond ſyllable is printed in Italicks, it is known, by the table of conſonants, that it is here pronounced ſoft like an *S*. Again, the letters *TI* in the laſt ſyllable being alſo printed in Italics, it is plain from the ſame table that they have the uſual power of *ſh*; ſo that the word muſt be pronounced as if it had been printed $^{11}_{\text{FAS-}}$ $^{15}_{\text{SI-}}$ $^{12}_{\text{NA-}}$ $^{1}_{\text{SHON}}$.

The word *Oppoſition* is firſt printed with its two accents, on the firſt and third ſyllables: but theſe, being both acute, are to be ſharply and quickly pronounced in the very ſame manner. And here it may not be improper to remark, that the acute accent always includes the concluding conſonant; the accented ſyllable ever ending with a conſonant: whereas the ſyllable marked with the grave accent always ends with a vowel.

The accents of the word being thus marked, it is reprinted as properly ſpelt, thus; $^{7}_{\text{OP-}}$ $^{7}_{\text{PO-}}$ $^{15}_{\textit{SITI-}}$ $^{1}_{\text{ON}}$. The figures placed at top of each ſyllable, being referred to the table, as in the foregoing caſe, ſhew the ſounds of the ſyllables; while the letters *S* and *TI* in the third ſyllable being printed in Italics, indicate they are to have the force of *z* and *ſh*, ſo that the word is to be pronounced as if printed $^{7}_{\text{OP-}}$ $^{7}_{\text{PO-}}$ $^{15}_{\text{ZISH-}}$ $^{1}_{\text{ON}}$. The ſpeaker therefore, who, obſerving theſe rules, ſhould, to a

due

due obſervation of the true ſound of the ſyllables, add the true force of the different accents, would neceſſarily pronounce all Engliſh words with propriety.

Foreigners indeed may find ſome little difficulty in acquiring the method of forming all the above ſounds and modes of articulation; but, if they pay any degree of attention to the rules laid down in the following grammar, and the ſimilarity there pointed out between the ſounds of the Engliſh and other European languages, that difficulty will ſoon be obviated. At worſt they have only to learn by practice from the mouth of almoſt any native, two or three articulations, and about as many ſounds which are not in their own language. This may be effected in a ſhort time with eaſe, as hath been experienced by the author in the caſe of a number of foreigners of different countries, as well as of the natives of Scotland and Ireland, and the provincials of Wales, Yorkſhire and Cornwall.

In the orthographical part of this dictionary, there will be noticed a little ſingularity in the mode of ſpelling ſome words ending in *c* or *ck*; as *lunatic* and *lunatick* which, for diſtinction ſake merely, I ſpell with a *c* when they are adjectives, and with *ck* when they are ſubſtantives.

With reſpect to the etymology, explanation of words, and illuſtration of idiom and phraſeology, the reader will find that I have generally followed the celebrated dictionary of the learned Dr. Johnſon. As the preſent performance is chiefly calculated to correct and aſcertain the orthoepy of our tongue, I thought it might be of ſome advantage to its readers, to make it at the ſame time a copious index to a work of very general acceptation, in which the literal authorities, collected from our beſt writers, may be conſulted at large.

A RHE-

A

RHETORICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CHAP. I.

On Languages in general, and the English Tongue in particular.

SECTION I.

Of Language, or Speech, in general.

SPEECH, ſay the Divines, is the gift of God. It undoubtedly is ſo; as he hath given mankind the faculties and talents of attaining it: but a philoſopher, employed in the inveſtigation of ſecond cauſes, who would trace the riſe and progreſs of human attainments, ſhould conſider it as an art, which has been gradually improved, from the rudeſt efforts of ſimple nature, to its preſent degree of artificial perfection.

The means of communicating human knowledge is, like that knowledge itſelf, the work of ages. Till the mind became furniſhed with ideas, it formed not the deſign of communicating them. Profound ignorance hath no uſe for ſpeech: the birds of the air and the beaſts of the field have neither Grammar nor Rhetoric. This is the prerogative of man, who, in proportion as he acquired knowledge added to his vocabulary, and as he improved in the aſſociation and combination of his ideas, improved alſo the matter and modification of his language.

The matter of language is of two kinds, vocal and literal; the elements and conſtruction of which are totally different, and ſhould be conſidered apart, if we would enter into the true ſpirit, and develope the principles, of their connection.

The material elements of vocal language are ſounds, which ſpeak to the ears; thoſe of literal language, written types or figures, which ſpeak to the eyes: ſo that poliſhed nations have in fact two diſtinct kinds of language, which may be called oral and ocular; the properties of which, though arbitrarily connected by uſe, have no natural or phyſical dependance on each other.

As languages were written before they were ſpoken, the elements of oral language, or ſpeech, properly ſo called, preſent themſelves firſt to our conſideration.

SECTION. II.

Of the Elements of Speech, or Oral Language, in particular.

Though ſound be the general elementary matter of ſpeech, every particular ſound is by no means a vocal element. There are a number of ſounds, proceeding from inanimate objects, that are not adopted in any known language, or even adapted to the human organs of utterance. Indeed the ſounds, made uſe of in ſpeech, have but little variety in point of quality: whence it may be inferred that, either the capacity of the organs is very limited; or that ſpeech, though an art, is not a mechanic art, like that of writing, founded on principles of ſcience; but one of thoſe imitative arts that are founded merely on ſimple obſervation. It may indeed admit a doubt, whether the organs of ſpeech are phyſically incapable of a greater variety of ſounds than are known to be hitherto practiſed; but it will admit of none that moſt, if not all, thoſe ſounds really prevail in the different ſpecies of the animal creation: from which therefore it may not be unreaſonably concluded, they were firſt imitated and applied to the purpoſes of ſpeech. As the human organs ſeem not, like thoſe of moſt brutes, confined by nature to a particular ſpecies of ſound, nothing is more natural than to ſuppoſe that, man learned to imitate the ſeveral ſounds of other animals, and even to adopt ſome inanimate ſounds, when the number and diverſity, for which he had a uſe, required it. The vaſt diverſity of combinations which in time became neceſſary, rendered it neceſſary alſo to conſult the eſſential purpoſes of ſpeech, as well on every ſimple mode of ſound, as on every new method of combination.

As the great end of ſpeech is to be intelligible, audibility and preciſion are of courſe its eſſential requiſites. Next to theſe eſſential requiſites are to be conſulted thoſe of convenience and pleaſure; requiring not only force and diſtinctneſs in ſounds; but that, with a facility of pronunciation, they ſhould be likewiſe grateful to the ear. It muſt indeed have been ſoon obſerved that the organs of ſpeech and hearing, bear ſo great an affinity to each other, that ſounds, which are difficult to utter, are alſo diſagreeable to hear.

And yet ſuch is the force of cuſtom, that this difficulty and diſſonance are little perceived by thoſe who are early taught and accuſtomed only to their native tongue. A very little acquaintance with other dialects, will ſerve to prove that ſounds, which appear very uncouth and barbarous to ſome people, are eaſily uttered and pleaſant enough to the ear of others. They who affect therefore to make their own tongue the criterion of Euphony

in

in ſpeech will ever be liable to miſtake. And yet this doth by no means reſolve the whole into caprice, or prove that there is no ſuch criterion. It is univerſally agreed among linguiſts, that the Italian is the moſt pleaſing to the ear of all European Tongues: but the reaſon is not, that it is compoſed of ſounds different from thoſe of other languages; but that it has fewer of thoſe diſagreeable modes of articulation, which ſtill prevail more or leſs in all languages, and are unpleaſant in any. A perſon, who had never ſpoke and had never heard the ſound but of one language, would be at no great loſs to determine what ſounds are the moſt pleaſing in his own. He would be at no loſs to perceive that the guttural and naſal modes of enunciation are leſs pleaſant than the labial and lingual. If then he be informed that the German, French, Engliſh and other European tongues abound more in theſe ſounds than the Italian, he might of courſe give the preference in this reſpect to the latter, though he had never heard a ſyllable of it.

From theſe conſiderations it is evident that, there are rules for the utterance of ſpeech in general, independent of particular languages. It is certain alſo that, although theſe rules have not been much attended to in theory, they have been adopted in practice; the language of every poliſhed nation having been gradually refined, as well by the diſuſe of ill-ſounding words and adoption of others more agreeable to the ear, as by the melioration of the ſounds themſelves; which in the infant ſtate of moſt languages have been diſſonant and barbarous. Not that languages have been improved by every ſuch refinement. On the contrary, for want of a due attention to the theory of ſuch improvements, many languages have loſt in ſtrength what they have gained in ſweetneſs. For a language may as well be too ſmooth and ſibilant as too rough and aſpirate. Audibility is eſſential to ſpeech, nor can any language be too ſonorous while its articulation is diſtinct and clear. A man would not ſpeak ſo loud, or in ſo high a key, in a drawing room as in a wood or in a plain; but the moſt ſonorous language is the moſt eaſily ſpoken and beſt heard even in a whiſper. At the ſame time, it is to be obſerved that the audibility of ſpeech depends equally on the quality as the quantity of ſound. It is in vain that we hear ſounds if they are not diſtinct and intelligible; and they may be rendered equally indiſtinct by too great as by too ſmall an exertion of voice. Diſtinct articulation therefore is the firſt and moſt eſſential part of ſpeech.

Now diſtinct articulation depends on the knowledge and application of the elements, contributing to the formation of ſyllables or articulate ſounds.

The moſt general and ſimple of theſe elements are thoſe vocal ſounds, which I ſuppoſe to have been imitative, and which may be diſtinguiſhed, after the manner of the ancients, as *animal voices*, in contraſt to, what they called, *inanimate ſounds*. Theſe however, though abſolutely eſſential, are not the moſt characteriſtic parts of ſpeech. The vowels are ſounded by different animals, which nevertheleſs cannot ſpeak; nay even by automata which do not live.

The more particular and characteriſtical elements of ſpeech are thoſe ſurd modes of articulation, which give a different form, if I may ſo call it, to the ſame ſound; and are uſually called conſonants; a term by which they are denoted not to be entirely mute; although their uſe, in ſonorous and diſtinct articulation requires they ſhould be as little heard as poſſible.

The moſt ſimple and preciſe of theſe ſurd modes are quite mute, and conſiſt ſolely in the poſition and appulſe of the organs at the beginning or cloſe of the vowel. Not that they are equally mute in both caſes. The ſurd mode which obſtructs the vocal at the beginning, neceſſarily ſtopping part of its ſound at the cloſe; in conſequence of which the obſtructed breath iſſues indiſtinctly through whatever aperture remains. Thus a labial, which is mute at the beginning of a word, is frequently naſal or liquid at the end of it. It is the ſame in a greater or leſs degree with all the mute conſonants; which are ſilent before a vowel and gutturals, naſals or palatines after it: that is, they are attended with an indiſtinct ſound formed by reverberation in the throat, or noſe, or againſt the palate.

The other ſurd modes are all attended with a greater or leſs degree of ſuch indiſtinct and toneleſs ſound, independent of their connection with, or relation to, the vowel; always annexing a breathing, hiſſing, or murmuring, ſound to that of the vowel; whether they precede or follow it.

Now, as theſe indiſtinct ſounds tend to obſcure the tone of the vowel, thoſe vowels will ever be the moſt clear and articulate, that are produced without them; and the others more or leſs ſo, in proportion to the quantity and quality of ſuch breathing, hiſſing or murmuring, attendant on the vowel.

It is for this reaſon that the office of the conſonants ſhould be diſcharged as ſoon as poſſible; and not be protracted longer than is neceſſary to give the form to the vowel.

It is indeed on the celerity of utterance that all the difference in many caſes between conſonants and vowels depends; as in the *w* and *y*, in Engliſh; which, being diſcharged quickly, perform the office of conſonants, in giving form only to the ſucceeding vowel; but, when protracted or drawled out, acquire a tone and become the vocal *oo* and *ee*.

It is for want of paying a due attention to theſe rules, reſpecting articulation in general, that many perſons exaggerate the characteriſtical defects of a language, which are, by a proper articulation in a great degree concealed by others. Thus the dental hiſs of the Engliſh, the guttural growl of the Dutch and naſal twang of the French, are greatly diminiſhed by a quick and ſharp pronunciation; while they are moſt abominably increaſed by a ſlow and flat one.

Thoſe linguiſts therefore, who take ſo much pains to enforce theſe modes of articulation, as being characteriſtical of the different languages, ſhould, at the ſame time, remark that, although this be the real ſtate of the caſe, the prevalence of either of theſe modes in any language, is a characteriſtical defect: that language being not only the moſt articulate, but leaſt offenſive to the ear, in which the different conſonants are moſt equally mixed and blended; and that the moſt pleaſing in which their ſound is leaſt perceptible.

And yet to remove theſe defects intirely, were it poſſible, would be in a great degree to change the language; and therefore an abſurd attempt in thoſe who would inveſtigate, or deſcribe, its preſent ſtate. One thing however is both practical and proper; and that is to point out the circumſtances in which the propriety of articulation conſiſts; by which every language may in time be farther corrected: whereas it is now common for grammarians to propagate, as eſſential beauties in a particular language, thoſe defects, which are diſgaceful to all.

SECTION

SECTION III.

Of Articulation, or the Formation of Syllables.

By a ſyllable I mean an articulate ſound; that is the voice, or a vocal ſound, modified by ſome conſonant or appulſe of the organs of ſpeech. A mere vowel, having no other diſtinction than the quality it acquires by ſimple emiſſion through the mouth, wants that form, which is neceſſary to conſtitute it a compleat articulate ſound, or ſyllable. We do indeed admit ſingle vowels ſometimes to paſs for ſyllables, but they are the moſt equivocal and indeterminate of all others; ever cauſing an *hiatus* in pronunciation, for want of a formal conſonant.

The great art of articulate pronunciation depending on the clear intonation of the vowel and ſuppreſſing the ſound of the conſonant, nothing can be more neceſſary to propriety of articulation, than to diſtinguiſh between thoſe different modes of enunciation, and to attain the art of ſeparating them with facility in practice. The former is eſſentially neceſſary to the latter. It is alſo the more neceſſary, as being what linguiſts ſeldom teach, and perhaps ſeldom know; nothing being ſo common as to blend the vowel and conſonant ſo intimately together, in ſpeaking, as to be hardly ſeparated by the niceſt ear. Nay the politeſt and beſt ſpeakers of the French tongue maintain that, their naſal ſounds, expreſſed by *ain*, *ein*, *an*, *in*, are really vowels, and have no formal termination at all. It is certain the Engliſh have not thoſe ſounds in their language, and repreſent them very imperfectly by *ang*, *ong* and *ing*. But, though the final *g* certainly does not enter into that ſound; there is ſomething ſo exactly reſembling a final *n*, at the cloſe of it, that it cannot be generally diſtinguiſhed from it. Indeed their typifying it by an *n* ſeems to be a proof of this; though, if it be uſeleſs it ought to be ſunk as much as poſſible, and the ſound thereby corrected; as the twang of the conſonant makes it very harſh and diſagreeable to the ear.

To this errour, of blending the ſurd and vocal modes of articulation together, may be added the too frequent uſe of compound articulations both vocal and ſurd. The firſt, diſtinguiſhed in writing by the term diphthong, conſiſts in the joining of two vocal ſounds of different qualities in one note or ſyllable; but from this, little inconvenience ariſes; if the two are pronounced in the key and time of one. Triphthongs in ſpeech we have few or none, nor will modern volubility admit of it.

The ſecond, conſiſts of the joining two or three ſurd forms together, which cannot be clearly diſtinguiſhed, without the emiſſion of an indiſtinct ſound between each, as in the words *ſtrength*, *breadth*, *whelm*, *lopt*, *liſp*, &c.

The author of the Elements of Criticiſm obſerves, that every articulate ſound, into which a conſonant enters, muſt neceſſarily be double; becauſe conſonants, being pronounced with a leſs cavity of the mouth than vowels, they are of a different tone. But this is not altogether the caſe; the tone or key of the voice is not formed by the aperture of the mouth, though

though it may be a little varied by it; but by the aperture in the wind-pipe. The audible conſonants are formed, indeed, by the aperture and appulſe of the organs of ſpeech, but they have no muſical tone. If they had they would be vowels; as is plain from the contraction and prolongation of ſuch modes as take either form.

It is conjectured by ſome linguiſts, and that not without foundation, that moſt, if not all, theſe compound articulations are formed by the ſuppreſſion of ſome vowel; which formerly intervened between each; as in common converſation and frequently in writing we ſay *lov'd* for *loved*, *ſtopt* for *ſtopped*, and ſo forth. But from whatever ſource they are derived, they tend evidently to load the remaining vowels with indiſtinct ſurds; and, as we have too many of them in our language already, I am not for encreaſing their number, by taking too great a latitude even in the allowed contraction of the preterite of our verbs. On the other hand, I could wiſh that all ſuch words were ſuffered to grow into diſuſe; of which the articulation is thus complicated and diſſonant.

We cannot indeed new model our language, but we need not aggravate its imperfections. Nothing has contributed more to the adulteration of living languages, than the too extenſive acceptation of Horace's rule in favour of cuſtom.

Cuſtom is undoubtedly the rule of preſent practice; but there would be no end in following the variations, daily introduced by caprice. Alterations may ſometimes be uſeful, may be neceſſary; but they ſhould be made in a manner conformable to the genius and conſtruction of the language. Nothing can tend to greater confuſion in ſpeech, for inſtance, than the practice of adopting words of foreign growth, without the leaſt variation either in ſound or orthography. And yet even this is better than what we ſometimes do, in adopting the ſound without the orthography, and the orthography without the ſound. The French have in this particular carried their attention to the peculiar ſtructure of their language to a ridiculous ſcrupuloſity; having not only galliciſed terms of art and appellatives; but even given Chriſtian names to Pagans and frenchified the whole race of patriarchs, heroes and philoſophers of antiquity. *Modus eſt in rebus.* Extremes in this, as in all other caſes, are hurtful. We ought by no means to ſhut the door againſt the improvement of our language; but it were well that ſome criterion were eſtabliſhed to diſtinguiſh between improvement and innovation.

The natives of a country are not ſo apt, indeed, to adopt the ſounds of other languages, as to adapt their own to a foreign orthography. The adoption of different ſounds is not eaſy, and is an affectation or an errour peculiar to thoſe who have travelled, and have made the different modes of articulation familiar to their organs. A good ſpeaker however will never mix the diſtinguiſhing tones of different languages together, any more than he would mix the words of one language with another. If he ſpeak Engliſh, it will be in the tones of an Engliſhman; and if French, in thoſe of a Frenchman. If he cannot do this, he cannot ſpeak both languages with propriety; how great a maſter ſoever he may be of their conſtruction or phraſeology.

Now it is impoſſible to attain this propriety with regard to particular languages, without fully comprehending the circumſtances on which the preciſion and propriety of articulation in general depends.

Next to the ſuppreſſion or quick diſcharge of the indiſtinct ſound of the conſonants and clear intonation of the vowels, a proper articulation depends on the preſervation of that unity of ſound which is eſſential to a ſyllable, and is neceſſary to diſtinguiſh one ſyllable from another.

Simple vowels are diſtinguiſhed from each other by the clear and diſtinct quality of their ſound, but ſyllables by their unity; thus a ſyllable may not only include the clear ſound of a vowel, but alſo the indiſtinct ſounds of one, two or more conſonants: which, being forcibly and quickly uttered, do not deſtroy the unity of ſound, characteriſtic of a ſyllable.

Again, a ſyllable may ſometimes include two vowels of different qualities; but if both be uttered by a ſingle impulſe of the voice and within the time of one; that is, in a ſingle key and time, the diſtinction of quality is ſo little, that the unity of ſound is ſufficiently preſerved in the articulation; eſpecially if the tranſition between the two qualities be fluent and eaſy, and their ſucceſſion quick.

Moſt of our long ſyllables in Engliſh have a diphthongal ſound, but it is perceptible in none, when properly pronounced, except in ſuch as ſeem too long by having a ſecond in quality joined to two in quantity. Thus *nought* is in quality the long ſound of *not*, and is uttered twice as long; but when to this quality of ſound is added the ſhort *i* as in *annoy*, *boy*, &c. the diphthong, that is the two qualities of the ſound, are perceptible. And yet, as in a good articulation we pronounce both ſounds in the ſame key and time, they form but one ſyllable. A diphthong in ſpeech is not two diſtinct articulate ſounds of different qualities, but one ſound partaking of two different qualities in one diſtinct articulation.

Some writers have conſidered ſyllables as ſingle ſounds, diſtinct not only in unity but in quality. But unity and ſimplicity are different modes of diſtinction; the one characteriſtic of vowels only, the other of ſyllables. A vowel is diſtinguiſhed by its ſimplicity; it cannot have two diſtinct qualities: a ſyllable may be a compound of qualities, though ſingle in its identity of compoſition and utterance.

The profound inveſtigations, which have been made into the ſimple qualities of articulate ſounds, and the nice diſtinctions which ſome have affected to eſtabliſh, between the radical and derivative, are of little conſequence to diſtinct articulation. Neither is it of any moment whether the ſound of a ſyllable be ſimple or compound in its quality, provided it be ſingle and diſtinct in its pronunciation. Not but that it would contribute greatly to the preciſion of ſpeech, if none of theſe compound modes of articulation were practiſed: and indeed we daily find, by the pronunciation of good ſpeakers, that both vowels and conſonants tend to coaleſce, where their diſtinction would deſtroy the unity of the ſyllable.

This unity is nevertheleſs difficult, and ſometimes impoſſible to be preſerved in ſome combinations, in which the qualities of the combined ſounds are particularly different. Thus in the Engliſh diphthong *oy* as in *joy*, *boy*, &c. the ſlender ſound of the ſhort *i* is ſo very different

rent from the broad *aw* which precedes it, that it is difficult to pronounce them ſo quick as to incorporate them both in one ſound, without that difference being perceived. This however is attempted, and thoſe words are accounted monoſyllables.

The caſe is worſe in the combination of the long ſounds of the vowels with the liquids, and particularly with an *r*, as in *mare*, *mere*, *mire*, and ſtill worſe in *ware*, *wire*, &c. which are ſtill pronounced quick as monoſyllables, though they have evidently two or three ſounds of different qualities; one of which being diſtinct and long, it is impoſſible to pronounce ſuch words, ſtrictly ſpeaking, as monoſyllables. The word *hire*, for inſtance, is pronounced exactly like *higher*, which is allowed to be a word of two ſyllables; for a verſifier cannot make two of it, though he would be condemned for making two of the ſame ſounds in the former word.

It is pretended that, among the Greeks and Romans, their written alphabet exactly accorded to the ſeveral diſtinct ſounds and modes of articulation, in their language: ſo that each ſound had its diſtinct mark, by which it was uniformly and invariably repreſented. Hence it is ſuppoſed that their articulation muſt neceſſarily be diſtinct, preciſe and clear. But this numerical preciſion, between the literal and oral elements of their languages, tho' of uſe to readers, was of little uſe to preciſe articulation. If they had the long ſlender ſound of our vowels, and pronounced the *r* in the ſame manner as we do, it would be impoſſible for them to join them, ſounding the vowel firſt, without putting an indiſtinct ſound like an *u* between that and the cloſe of the conſonant. This is ſo evident that, when the ſhort ſound of the vowels precedes the *r* the two ſlendereſt, *viz.* *i* and *e* are generally converted into a diſtinct *u*. Thus *Sir*, *her*, *bur* have but one and exactly the ſame quality of ſound.

Mr. Sheridan gives this as an inſtance of the different methods of pronouncing the *i* and *e*, but as it is to be met with in no other caſe than when they precede the liquid *r*, it ſhould be imputed rather to the natural effect of the combination. We do indeed ſometimes in the middle of words preſerve the proper and peculiar ſound of both before the *r*, as in *mirrour*, *merry*, &c. but theſe inſtances are ſo few, that the ſemivocality of the liquids, and particularly the *r*, may paſs for a general rule in all languages.

SECTION IV.

Of the Combination of Syllables, in the Formation of Words.

It is by the mode of analyſis that we are led to inveſtigate the elements of ſpeech, as well as thoſe of all other compound ſyſtems. And yet it does not appear that any actual ſyſtem of language was originally formed by ſyntheſis, in a regular mode of compoſition. Men did not firſt learn the ſeveral diſtinct ſounds and modes of articulation, and then invent the art of putting them together, in the manner we now teach children. On the contrary, it appears, as well from the rude jargon of ſavage nations, as from the language of the Chineſe, and the hieroglyphical relicks of ancient Egypt, that, in the infancy of ſpeech, men

ſpoke

ſpoke in ſentences. A ſingle ſound, like a Chineſe character or Egyptian ſymbol, ſometimes ſignified an hiſtorical fact, a religious tenet or a moral ſentiment. It was not till long after men began to ſpeak, and had converſed both by ſounds and ſigns, that the analytic art was arrived to the perfection of conſtructing an alphabet, or decompounding their languages into the ſimple elementary ſounds, of which they were compoſed.

The advantages, reſulting from ſuch decompoſition, are too obvious to be inſiſted on; the event being evidently the reduction of a confuſed and indigeſted jargon, into a regular and ſyſtematic form of ſpeech. It is not my taſk to admire the invention but to illuſtrate its uſe. I have obſerved that unity of ſound is eſſential to a ſyllable in ſpeech; which is not a combination of ſucceſſive diſtinct ſounds, as a written or printed ſyllable is of diſtinct letters; but a compound of elementary articulations, incorporated into one diſtinct and articulate ſound.

A word differs from a ſyllable in that the latter is a mere articulate ſound, independent of meaning; whereas the latter is not only audible and articulate, but is by convention and cuſtom ſignificant and intelligible.

This conſideration, of the ſignificancy annexed to ſounds in the compoſition of words, not only renders their preciſe articulation neceſſary to ſpeech; but gives riſe to the farther neceſſity of diſtinguiſhing in diſcourſe between ſignificant words and mere ſyllables.

The firſt and moſt ſimple method, of diſtinguiſhing words from mere ſyllables, is to divide words by ſhort intervals of time in ſpeaking, as they are divided by intervals of ſpace in writing; while the ſyllables are uttered, as they are written, without any ſuch break or interval. Some linguiſts, particularly thoſe of the French nation, have laid down expreſs rules for joining one word to another, in many caſes, particularly when the laſt letter of the one be a conſonant and the beginning of the next a vowel. This is done to avoid the ſuppoſed cacophony of beginning a word with a vowel. But granting it productive of greater euphony, or rather conducive to greater volubility, of ſpeech, for the ſake of which that talkative nation, as well as ſome other, even ſacrifice ſometimes the very rules of grammar; it is yet to be conſidered, that one of the great ends of language is to be underſtood, and that human ſpeech is not calculated merely to tickle the ear. If in writing a language men were to join all the words together, as they do the letters in a ſingle word, would it not perplex the eye and tend to render ſuch writing confuſed and unintelligible? In the ſame manner, and for a ſimilar reaſon, the joining of the words together, by articulation in ſpeaking, muſt have the ſame effect on the ear. This practice therefore is a vice in ſpeech, in whatſoever language it be admitted, and tends to reduce the converſation of intelligent and rational creatures into mere gabble. That Colloquy may not be reduced, however, to the tedious neceſſity of too formal a ſeparation of words by intervals of time; it is cuſtomary in moſt languages, and particularly in the Engliſh, to diſtinguiſh them from each other by emphaſis and accent. The former of theſe is not improperly called by ſome writers the *oratorial* accent, the latter the *ſyllabic*. The difference is obvious: the former might prevail in a diſcourſe conſiſting in words of one ſyllable; the other can take place only in polyſyllables.

By Emphaſis, or the oratorial accent, words are diſtinguiſhed from each other by the more or leſs forcible manner of pronouncing them, in conſequence of their dignity and importance in the ſentence: a diſtinction that is always obſerved, even in the moſt ſimple ſentence, which has nothing in it that is uſually called emphatical. Even a plain indicative aſſertion, or a definition of terms, without relation or conſequence, would not be diſtinctly intelligible, if every word of it, though monoſyllables, were uttered exactly in the ſame time and tone. At leaſt it is not the cuſtom, in any language, to utter the moſt indifferent ſentence with the ſame unvarying monotony*. But of this more hereafter. It is the ſyllabic accent only which is concerned in the formation of words, by the combination of ſyllables.

This is ſuppoſed indeed by ſome writers to be of ſuch importance, that it is called the very eſſence of words, the link which binds the ſeveral ſyllables of words together; without which, words would be only ſo many collections of unconnected ſyllables. Mr. Sheridan, in particular, affirms that Engliſh words, properly pronounced, have no more than one accent, and that we always hear as many words as we hear accents. This circumſtance he conſiders, as one of the greateſt perfections in the Engliſh language.

This perfection, however, is in a great degree imaginary, as the circumſtance itſelf is but partially true. Engliſh words indeed, of more than one ſyllable, have always one accent, and the longer polyſyllables two and even three. But the uſe of the accent ſeems rather to be that of marking the moſt ſignificant ſyllables of a word, by a greater ſtreſs of voice, in order to render it more audible and intelligible; than merely to divide it from the other words in the ſentence. I will not deny that in words of two or more accents, one is uſually made ſtronger than the other; by which they may generally be known to be comprehended in one word; but I deny that this is always proper or pertinent. It is ſaid that, if any one places two equal accents on the ſame word, it ſounds to our ear like two words. This may be, and it is very proper it ſhould be ſo in many caſes; and that even ſometimes in words of but two ſyllables; as in all ſuch compound words as the following; *earthquake*, *quickſand*, *ſackcloth*, *lukewarm*, *hailſtone*, &c. To pronounce ſuch words with propriety, it is neceſſary both ſyllables ſhould be accented with the ſame force, and that they ſhould ſound to the ear like two words, becauſe they each contain the meaning of two words.

That radical words of a ſingle meaning, or expreſſive of a ſimple idea, ſhould have but one accent, is juſt and reaſonable. If we could trace ſuch words, however, to their primitive root, we ſhould probably find them all monoſyllables. But, as in the preſent ſtate of etymology it is impoſſible and indeed unneceſſary, we muſt admit of many diſſyllables and triſyllables among the radicals of modern languages.

Theſe undoubtedly ſhould have but one accent; though not becauſe it is the peculiar genius of the Engliſh tongue; but becauſe they expreſs each a ſingle idea, which would

* Mr. Sheridan, who confers the ſyllabic accent on monoſyllables, ſays that all words of one ſyllable are accented, except the particles; but this is not true; nor are all monoſyllables equally accented at all times, as is the caſe with the accented ſyllables in polyſyllables. Hence it is plain that the varied *oratorial*, and not the conſtant *ſyllabic*, accent takes place in monoſyllables.

beſt

beſt be expreſſed by a ſingle ſound; and, as this cannot always be, ſome radicals being polyſyllables, their unity is diſtinguiſhed by the utterance of ſome one ſyllable more forcibly than the reſt. Hence it is plain that a language, ſuch as the French, in which the ſyllabic accent does not prevail, muſt want this kind of perfection, which contributes to preciſe intelligibility.

It is a matter of great diſpute on which ſyllable the accent in words ought to be laid. This would be eaſily determinable, could we trace every word to its monoſyllable root; as it is preſumed inconteſtible that, while ſounds are typical of our ideas, and the great end of ſpeech is to be underſtood, ſuch radical ſyllable ought to be accented in preference to all others.

In radical words of more than one ſyllable, the place of the accent is either ſettled by cuſtom, through arbitrary caprice, for etymological reaſons we cannot trace, or for reaſons of euphony, deducible from the genius and nature of the language. Thus in arbitrarily forming a new word of two ſyllables, the Engliſh would lay the accent on the firſt; while the French in the ſame caſe would dwell longer, ſeeming to an Engliſh ear to lay an accent on the ſecond. It is hence conceived, and laid down as a general rule, that in Engliſh the accent ſhould in all words be brought forward as poſſible. But this rule ſhould prevail only in radical words, and in ſuch only where no etymological reaſon gives the preference to any particular ſyllable: for in the pronunciation of compounds and derivatives it would be, as I ſhall preſently ſhew, falſe and abſurd.

A ſingle example may ſerve to illuſtrate the caſe as to polyſyllable radicals. To *advert* is a word evidently deduced from the Latin and compounded of *ad* and *verto*, meaning to turn to, mark or obſerve any object of attention, Here the verb being the more ſignificant part of the compound, the prepoſition being merely circumſtantial, the accent of courſe is laid on the ſyllable *vert*. In the formation of word *advertize*, the ſame rule was obſerved, and it was formerly accented on the ſecond ſyllable. But as it bore a ſenſe diſtinct and different from *advert*, it was found neceſſary to change the place of the accent. In this caſe the laſt ſyllable being merely formal, it was naturally to be ſuppoſed that the accent, according to the rule abovementioned, ſhould be thrown upon the firſt; which, though not ſo ſignificant as the ſecond, is more ſo than the laſt. Other reaſons prevailed. The French, Italian and Spaniſh uſe the ſame word, ending long. Adopting it therefore as a radical of three ſyllables the accent was laid in Engliſh on the laſt*.

That this is the real caſe is plain from the fate of a ſimilar word. From the verb *divert* was, in like manner, formed *diverti/e* with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable. But, as the former word gradually deviated in popular uſe from its radical ſenſe, and was as much made

* A remarkable inſtance, of our placing the accent on the longeſt ſyllable of words adopted from other languages, and making the whole a radical word; is the term *recitative*, borrowed from the *recitativo* of the Spaniſh and Italian. We have all the roots of this word in our own language; to *recite*, *recital*, *recitation*, *recitative*: in all which the accent is placed by our lexicographers either on the ſecond or third ſyllable. And yet when we mean to expreſs the particular mode of ſinging ſo called, the accent is placed on the very laſt ſyllable, as the moſt ſignificant and expreſſive of the whole.

uſe of, to ſignify what *divertiſe* was formed for, the latter grew into diſuſe, and it was never found neceſſary to change the place of the accent at all.

It may be conceived that languages are not improved in ſuch regular and rational methods; ſeeming to be governed more by accident and caprice. But neceſſity and convenience inſenſibly operate in practice to effect what theory deduces from a ſtudied plan. Syſtems are founded on facts much oftener than facts on ſyſtems. There are many cuſtoms, thought to be the effect of caprice, that are the work of nature; which always operates with a truly philoſophical and unerring regularity. It is indeed an eaſy way, that blockheads have got, of ſolving all difficulties reſpecting language, by referring to the criterion of cuſtom; but though cuſtom be admitted the arbiter of ſpeech, caprice is by no means the arbiter of cuſtom.

I have obſerved that in compound words of two ſyllables in which the ſignificant ſyllables are of equal importance, they ſhould be founded as like two words as poſſible; the accent laid upon one being very little more than that laid on the other. The ſame rule will hold good reſpecting compounds of three or more ſyllables. In thoſe of three particularly the two accents are ſo equally and diſtinctly heard, that our different ſpelling books and vocabularies give the ſame words, ſome as accented on the firſt and others on the laſt ſyllable. To inſtance only a few. *Appertain*, *architect*, *aqueduct*, *beautify*, *bountiful*, *circumvent*, *condeſcend*, *diſallow*, *enterprize*, *immature*, *interview*, *manifold*, *manuſcript*, *maſquerade*, &c. In a proper pronunciation we always lay two accents on ſuch words; nor is, or ought to be, one ſo much ſtronger than the other, as by that difference alone to diſtinguiſh them both in converſation as belonging to one and the ſame word.

The intelligibility of ſpeech requires that every ſignificant or radical ſyllable ſhould be diſtinctly heard, and that in compound words, comprehending two or more ſuch ſyllables, every one of them be accented, and that with a greater or leſs force in proportion to their ſignificance. And in caſes, where a number of polyſyllables ſhould hence be apt to render diſcourſe indiſtinct, for want of a due ſeparation of the words, the delivery of ſuch a diſcourſe ſhould be proportionally ſlower, to admit of the neceſſary intervals of time between them. Without this, the moſt eloquent and elaborate ſpeaker in the world would only gabble. He would not ſpeak.

As to mere *derivatives*, and the accent which ariſes from convenience in pronouncing a number of ſyllables in ſucceſſion. This might be ſuppreſſed in a great meaſure, becauſe it is frequently laid on a mere formal aud inſignificant part of the word. And yet they, who would confine words to one accent, make this, and not that on the radical and ſignificant ſyllable, the principal accent. Thus in all words ending in *ation*, the principal accent is placed on the formal *a*, as in *viſitàtion*, *veneràtion*, *multiplicàtion*, &c. But is it not inconſiſtent with the very end and deſign of ſpeech to pretend that the ſignificant ſyllable of the radical word on which the particular meaning depends ſhould give place, in point of audibility, to the mere formal *a* which is common to a thouſand words of different meanings?

This

This practice is quite conſiſtent alſo with the rule of bringing the accent in Engliſh as forward as poſſible: a rule which leads in like manner to many abſurdities in practice, when too generally adopted. I remember that our Engliſh Roſcius, having an eye to this rule, once queſtioned me for laying the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of the word *refractory:* the propriety of which I maintained by obſerving that it was the moſt ſignificant ſyllable in the word, and that which was accented in the radical word *refract.* To this he replied, by the unanſwerable *jus & norma loquendi*, inſiſting that the accent ſhould be placed on the firſt ſyllable: in which caſe however, the diſtinguiſhing ſound of the radical word would be entirely loſt. If this method were proper in pronouncing the adjective *refractory*, it would be proper alſo in pronouncing the adverb *refractorily* and the ſubſtantive *refractorineſs*. But how could this be done, without giving a new accent, or transferring the old one to the third ſyllable, as in the caſe of ſimilar words of five ſyllables?

What tongue could articulately and intelligibly pronounce a word of five ſyllables, with a ſingle accent only on the firſt! It is obſervable that the advocates for bringing the accent forward, hourly contradict their theory in practice. The word *advertiſement* they will hav according to their rule, to be accented as formerly on the ſecond ſyllable. But why do not they begin firſt, by bringing it forward from the laſt ſyllable in the radical word *advertiſe*. If they ſay, they do lay an accent both on the firſt and laſt ſyllables, though greater on the laſt; I anſwer that, then their practice is wholly contrary to all rules reſpecting both ſenſe and ſound; for that they lay a great ſtreſs on the formal and moſt inſignificant ſyllable, a leſs on a more ſignificant, and on the moſt ſignificant none at all.

I am ſenſible that the Euphony of ſpeech frequently interferes with the rules, founded ſolely on its ſignificancy; and that they ſhould mutually give way, for the convenience of each other. But if either be to ſuffer eſſentially, it ſhould certainly be the ſound rather than the ſenſe. There are ſome good rules, nevertheleſs, that ſerve well enough for their reciprocal accommodation.

It is above remarked that in the longer polyſyllables, ſuch as *viſitation*, *veneration*, *multiplication* and the like, there are two accents; the principal of which lies on the firſt ſyllable, and the other on the third. Now it happens that in many other words of ſimilar ſtructure, the accented or ſignificant ſyllable in the radical word is the ſecond; ſo that in pronouncing the derivative after the manner the ſenſe requires, both accents would come together; which would prove very diſagreeable to the ear. In this caſe therefore, but in this only, the accent is neceſſarily brought forward. Thus when from the verb to *lament*, to *profane*, to *exclaim* and the like, the accent of which lies on the laſt ſyllable, we form the ſubſtantives *lamentation*, *profanation*, *exclamation*, we throw the firſt accent on the firſt ſyllable; as it naturally ſtands in *viſitation*, *veneration*, *multiplication*, formed from *viſit*, *venerate*, *multiply*, whoſe accents lie on the firſt ſyllable.

Not but that in ſuch derivatives of three ſyllables, as are formed from radicals of one, we are obliged, if we mean to be intelligible, to pronounce two accents together; or, which is the ſame thing, to lay a ſtreſs equal to an accent on the ſuppoſed unaccented ſyllable: thus

thus in the words *formation*, *ſalvation*, *damnation*, &c. we find ourſelves under the neceſſity of pronouncing the firſt ſyllable at leaſt as forcibly as the ſecond; we ſhould otherwiſe be abſolutely unintelligible.

And yet, according to the common notion of the uſe of accented ſyllables in words, the ſecond only need be heard to make the reſt underſtood*. The truth is that the accented ſyllable receives its conſequence, in point of ſound, from the inſignificance of the other ſyllables to which it is joined in the ſame word. In words of two ſyllables it is moſt diſtinguiſhed, the difference between the accented and unaccented ſyllables being then greateſt; as in the longeſt polyſyllables that difference is the leaſt. In the words *manly*, *booty*, *dwindle*, &c. this difference is palpable, and the words would be underſtood if the unaccented ſyllables were hardly heard: but it were impoſſible to pronounce any of the following words tolerably diſtinct, without laying almoſt as much ſtreſs on the ſuppoſed unaccented ſyllables, as as on thoſe which are confeſſedly accented. *Aſſeveration*, *ariſtocratical*, *commemoration*, *excommunication*, *diſcontinuation*, *eccleſiaſtical*, *recapitulation*, *tranſubſtantiation*, &c. It is very palpable, in pronouncing theſe words, that the accent loſes its force in proportion to the number of ſignificant ſyllables contained in each word; a circumſtance that makes ſtrongly againſt the uſe of the *ſeſquipedália verba* in rhetorical diſcourſe. It were unneceſſary to inſiſt farther on the abſurdity, of pretending to link a great number of ſyllables intelligibly together by one leading accent.

Before I diſmiſs this ſubject, however, I cannot help obſerving that the ingenious author, of the Elements of Criticiſm, is of the ſame opinion in this reſpect with Mr. Sheridan; laying it down as a general obſervation, that a word of whatever number of ſyllables, is not accented upon more than one of them. "Nor is this practice, ſays he, merely arbitrary: the object repreſented by the word, being ſet in its beſt light by a ſingle accent: reiterated accents on different ſyllables in ſucceſſion make not the emphaſis ſtronger, but have an air, as if the ſound only of accented ſyllables were regarded, and not the ſenſe of the word".

Now it is very certain, that if the longer Polyſyllables above-mentioned were pronounced with only one accent, the ſenſe of the word would be totally diſregarded; as the accent is thereby laid on the moſt inſignificant ſyllable in the whole word: thus in *excommunication*, *diſcontinuation*, *reconciliation*, &c. the accent, if ſingle, would be laid on the *ca* and *a*; in the words *immutability*, *infallibility*, &c. on the *il*, and in *circumlocution*, *circumvolution*, &c. on the *cu* and *lu*. Is it poſſible that by ſuch a method of accentuation, the object of words can be ſet in the beſt light, or the ſenſe of them be moſt regarded?

If it be ridiculous, as the ſame writer obſerves, "to put an emphaſis on a word that of itſelf has no meaning, and, like cement, ſerves only to unite words ſignificant", the ſame rule is equally applicable to the ſyllables forming words; ſome of which are ſignificant, and others merely formal.

* Among many inſtances that might be given of this abſurdity of confining words to a ſingle accent; let theſe two examples from a late celebrated Engliſh dictionary ſuffice. *Formidolóſe*, *formidolóſity*. If an Engliſh auditor could underſtand what theſe words meant by hearing only the accented ſyllable, or, even with the aſſiſtance of all the reſt pronounced without accent, I am much miſtaken.

It is only in ſimple, radical words, therefore, that we ſhould confine ourſelves to a ſingle accent: *compound* words, whatever be their number of ſyllables always requiring at leaſt as many accents as there are roots contained in them.

As to mere *derivatives*, which I diſtinguiſh from *compounds**, their number of ſyllables will, as obſerved, frequently require a ſecond and a third accent: theſe adventitious accents however, ſhould be all ſubordinate and pronounced with leſs force than the radical accents; by which the principal ſignification of the word is known and determined.

The advocates for this unity of accent in Engliſh words, ſtrive indeed to conceal the abſurdity of it, by pretending to give a greater ſtreſs to the diſtinguiſhing accent in polyſyllables. But I may ſafely appeal to every Engliſhman, that hath ears and underſtanding; to determine whether this is either actually done, or ought to be done. Mr. Sheridan, nevertheleſs, lays down this unity as a fundamental rule, upon which the very eſſence of our words depends, and which, he ſays, is ſo univerſal, that there is not a ſingle exception to it in our whole language, when the words are properly pronounced.

But how would Mr. Sheridan pronounce the words following? *Acquieſce, appertain, cavalcade, circumvent, condeſcend, diſallow, immature, magazine, maſquerade, reconcile.* Theſe, and many other words, are, as above obſerved, ſet down in our vocabularies, as being accented on the *laſt* ſyllable. Again, others are ſet down as accented on the *firſt* ſyllable; ſuch are *architect, aqueduct, beautify, circumſpect, enterprize, interview, intercourſe, manifold, manuſcript, retrograde*, &c.

It is very evident, however, on a bare repetition of theſe words, that they might change liſts, or, with the ſame propriety, be put into one: they are all, indeed, particularly thoſe in the laſt liſt, equally accented both on the firſt and the laſt, and very juſtly ſo; for if the end of emphaſis and accent be to convey the moſt ſignificant parts of ſentences and words forcibly and diſtinctly to the ear, no reaſon can be given why the firſt and laſt ſyllables in theſe words ſhould not be equally accented.

Nothing, indeed, can be more deſtructive of the principal end and inſtitution of accent and emphaſis, than this practice of huddling the ſignificant ſyllables of a word together, in order to lay a ſingle accent on one, perhaps the moſt inſignificant of the whole. Yet this vicious practice, Mr. Sheridan's rules naturally tend to promote. Thus, in forming derivatives of four ſyllables from words of three, the ſtreſs of the accent is ſuppoſed to be encreaſed upon the third, and diminiſhed on the firſt. By this method, however, the meaning of the word is totally obſcured: thus from *cavalcade* and *maſquerade*, ſhould we form *cavalcàding, maſqueràding*, and pronounce them without laying an equal accent on the firſt ſyllable, the ſignificant part of the word would be hurried over, to ſwell the ſound of a mere expletive or *formal* ſyllable, common to all words ſo modified, as is the caſe alſo, above obſerved, in all words ending in *ation*†.

* Thus the words *earthquake, quickſand* and the like, are compounds and require two equal or very nearly equal accents: but *earthly, quickly*, and all ſuch words as have only the formal terminations peculiar to our language, I call mere derivatives; which till they contain at leaſt four ſyllables may be included under one accent.

† In admitting that the longer polyſyllables have two accents, Sheridan affirms that the one is ſo much weaker than the other, as to ſhew that the ſyllables are all included in one word. As a proof of this, he quotes the word *expoſtulatory*. But what will he ſay to the words *acʹcident, mónument, artificʹial, ábrogàte*, and a thouſand others.

Is it not contrary to the very purpoſes of ſpeech, and even to common ſenſe, to pretend, that the ſounds of the firſt ſyllables of theſe words, on which their meaning ſolely depends, ſhould be weaker than the formal *ma*, *ta*, *za*, which are common to a thouſand words of different meanings?

There is a farther circumſtance, which ſets this pretended unity of accent in a futile point of view. This is, that in Engliſh we have two modes of accentuation entirely different, ſo that when they are both uſed, as is very common, in the ſame word, it is impoſſible without affectation to lay a diſtinguiſhing ſtreſs on the one more than the other; becauſe being already diſtinct in their own nature, they have nothing in common by which to make the comparative diſtinction. A polyſyllable, that has an acute accent and a grave one, as *viſitàtion*, *fermentàtion*, and the like, will, in ſpite of all our attempts, ſound to the ear like two words, if we are to judge of the number of words we hear by the number of accents. But of this more particularly, when we come to conſider the nature of accent, as it is uſed in modern languages, and particularly in Engliſh.

Next to the errour I have thus endeavoured to explode, in the uſe and intent of the accent reſpecting the formation of words; is another of equal importance to pronunciation, that of dividing them into ſyllables.

Nothing can be more foreign to the profeſſed purpoſe of the art of ſpelling, than the rules which Engliſh Grammarians have in general laid down for it. The very examples they bring to illuſtrate thoſe rules, indeed frequently exhibit their fallacy. The reaſon is obvious; they are founded upon no ſolid baſis; but are arbitrarily adopted from other languages, as if every language had not peculiarities of its own. The learned, more intent on the literal than the oral conſtruction of ſpeech, have neglected this important branch of elocution; contenting themſelves with the maxims of pedants, who have abſurdly adapted the uncertain rules, for the pronunciation of the dead languages, to that of the living.

The beſt and only ſure rule of dividing words into ſyllables, is, according to Dr. Lowth, to divide them as they are naturally divided in a right pronuciation. With due deference, however, to ſo good a ſcholar, this is to ſuppoſe the end attained, before we inveſtigate the means of attaining it. A perſon who is already maſter of a right pronunciation need not be taught how to ſpell. It is by firſt learning to ſpell, that perſons ignorant of a language or depraved in point of dialect, are taught rightly to pronounce. I ſee otherwiſe no uſe the ſpeaker has to divide words into ſyllables at all. Children, indeed, are taught to read by ſyllables, but they learn to talk by words. They prattle whole ſentences articulately and intelligibly long before they learn to ſpell; and, if bred up under poliſhed ſpeakers, would never know the uſe, or betray the want, of ſpelling, unleſs they ſhould learn to read

others. Will it be ſaid, that the ſtrongeſt accent lies on the firſt ſyllable? Let us then add a ſyllable to each, and ſay *ac'cidéntal, mon'umen'tal, ar'tific'ial, ab'rogàtion*: the accent now becomes ſtronger on the third ſyllable; but can it be conſiſtent with a proper method of pronunciation to ſink the firſt ſo much, as to confirm the rule in queſtion? The abſurdity of this notion will appear farther, if we reflect on the principal uſe of accent and emphaſis, which is to enforce the moſt ſignificant ſyllables and words. Now to make one accent, and that the moſt inſignificant, in polyſyllables, like Aaron's ſerpent, ſwallow up the reſt, is to defeat the firſt and principal end of energy in pronunciation. *See* RICE's *Art of Reading*.

and

and write. Hence it is that our natives ſpeak properly enough, notwithſtanding the abſurd methods which are taken in teaching them to ſpell; which would otherwiſe render it impoſſible for them to acquire a true pronunciation by ſuch means. Foreigners are very ſenſible of this, when they are told that the firſt and general rule in Engliſh ſpelling is that, "a ſyllable in the beginning or middle of a word ends in a vowel, unleſs it be followed by *x*, or by two or more conſonants", and hear the words *adage*, *agitate*, *agony*, *alum*, *amazon*, *amicable*, *analyze*, *animal*, *azure*, *baniſh*, *body*, *briton*, *bury*, *buſy*, *cavil*, *cavern*, *celery*, *celebrate*, and hundreds of others; they find the rule to be falſe: the firſt ſyllable in all ſuch words, when properly pronounced, ending with a conſonant. Nor is the ſuppoſed exception leſs exceptionable than the rule. Their ear preſently informs informs them that, though *x* be literally a ſingle character, it has always either the power of *ks* or *gz*; and that though the *k* and *g* belong to the firſt ſyllable, the *s* and *z* always belong to the ſecond. In pronouncing the words *Alexander* or *example*, we do not ſay *Alekſ-ander*, or *egz-ample*, but *Alek-ſander*, *eg-zample*. In this caſe, I ſay, a foreigner, ſeeing both our rules and exceptions equally fallacious; he naturally deſpairs of acquiring the true pronunciation of our tongue; or at leaſt he is perſuaded he muſt learn it by rote and not by rule. But this matter will be farther explained, when we come to illuſtrate it by examples.

SECTION V.

Of the Compoſition of Sentences, and their Delivery in common and oratorial Diſcourſe.

The diſtinct articulation and ſignificant pronunciation of ſingle words being attained, the next object in view is their proper combination in ſentences, and their expreſſive delivery in common converſation and rhetorical diſcourſe.

The combination of words in ſentences, follows different rules in different languages, agreeably to their variation in point of grammar and idiom. Euphony of ſound hath in this, as in all other caſes reſpecting the uſe and elegance of ſpeech, a very conſiderable influence.

Much hath been written, to little purpoſe, about the natural order or ſucceſſion of words in diſcourſe: but, as languages were not originally formed on philoſophical principles, their grammar and idiom are of courſe widely different. It is indeed generally imagined that, in ordinary diſcourſe our words follow each other in ſome natural order: but on due examination perhaps we ought to ſay habitual, inſtead of natural. For certain it is that this order in different languages is widely different, which would hardly be the caſe if our words ſucceeded each other in any particular order, determined by that in which our ideas ariſe in the mind.

Abbé Batteaux makes a diſtinction, it is true, between the order in which our ideas are primarily ſuggeſted, and that in which they flow from us in words, and of courſe arrange themſelves in diſcourſe. It is this latter which he denominates the natural order of words; and ſays it ſhould be the ſame in the narration and deſcription of things, as that which ſub-

 ſiſts

ſiſts in the things narrated and deſcribed. Without entering however into the philoſopical inveſtigation of a ſubject, attended with ſo many difficulties as that of determining what this order really is; I ſhall preceed to a more practical method of removing the obſtruction. It will be readily admitted that, to make the hearer the more readily maſter of what is ſaying to him, we ought to give the moſt conſpicuous place to the words expreſſive of the moſt intereſting object. In conformity to this rule, the abovementioned writer remarks that the Greek and Latin languages follow the order of nature in their conſtruction; and that this order is violated in moſt other languages.

But if this be true, what ſhall be ſaid to father Cerceau and ſome others; who maintain that, in the conſtruction of the Latin tongue, provided the words which ſhould enter into the compoſition of a ſentence, be there collected, it is very often of little importance in what order they are placed, and what rank they poſſeſs: as that which is placed in the beginning of the period, might as well be placed at the end: ſo that by throwing the words of a ſentence confuſedly into a hat, and drawing them out one after another, like lottery tickets, their arrangement would be found always ſufficiently regular?

This opinion of the conſtruction of the Latin, is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, who ſpeaks of it as an advantage or perfection; but I cannot help thinking, that were this irregularity of poſition carried to ſuch extent as above repreſented, it would be rather a diſadvantage or imperfection, tending to render that language leſs preciſe and intelligible. This caſual and adventitious poſition of words, however, is, like the fortuitous concourſe of Atoms, in a great degree chimerical. It is true that ſome languages, and the Latin in particular, admit of a greater diverſity of tranſpoſition than others: but notwithſtanding the latitude allowed them in this reſpect, in rhetorical and poetical compoſition, it is certain that the Latin, as well as all other languages, hath an idiomatical ſucceſſion, or order of words, in the ſtile of common diſcoure, and ſimple narration, which is in ſome inſtances peculiar to itſelf. With regard to modern languages, it is moſt certain they have not only an idiomatical arrangement of words peculiar to each, but their modes of tranſpoſition are alſo equally peculiar; while ſome of them, particularly the French, will hardly admit of any tranſpoſition of words at all. Now one of the firſt and moſt indiſpenſible qualifications in the ſpeaker of any language, is a perfect knowledge in the idiomatical order of its words in common diſcourſe aud ſimple narration. Indeed, the grammatical conſtruction of modern tongues, depends ſo much on this order of ſucceſſion in the words, that they will by no means admit of arbitrary tranſpoſition; without being rendered equivocal and ſometimes unintelligible. Lord Kaims adduces a number of examples, in his Elements of criticiſm, to ſhew that our beſt writers have not duly attended to the proper arrangement of words: by which means the ſenſe hath been rendered doubtful. The affectation of variety in ſtile, and pomp of diction, hath indeed led many writers into equivocal modes of expreſſion; while others again have fallen into it through mere careleſſneſs and inattention. The firſt beauty of ſtile, however, is propriety, without which all ornament is puerile and ſuperfluous. Now the tranſpoſition of words being very common in our language, and ſometimes even in our ordinary diſcourſe, by way of rendering it more ſignificant, it behoves the ſpeaker to be well appriſed of the idiomatical order of words,

words, and of all the allowed modes of tranſpoſition. Nothing indeed is more neceſſary to qualify a reader to repeat what is laid before him at ſight, and of courſe to facilitate his entering into an author's meaning, than ſuch a general acquaintance with the idiomatical modes of expreſſion, and the uſual arrangement of words. It is from a knowledge of this arrangement, that the auditor ſo readily accompanies, and ſometimes even anticipates the meaning of the ſpeaker; as it is from the ſame knowledge that the ſpeaker is enabled to deliver his ſentiments with eaſe and fluency. Without this, he might have what plenty or choice of words he pleaſed, he would never be able to ſpeak his own ſentiments, or repeat thoſe of others, with grace or propriety. Hence it is that foreigners, even after having acquired a *copia verborum* and a tolerable pronunciation of particular words, yet ſpeak in a very different manner from the natives. The French and Engliſh differ not very widely in this reſpect, as the arrangement of their words, in common diſcourſe, is not very different. But the German and Low-Dutch uſe a number of parentheſes, and generally cloſe their ſentences, in imitation of the Latin, with a verb, that governs the whole; ſo that their periods are ſupported with a more equal tenour of voice, and generally cloſe with a full and bold ſound: Whereas the French and Engliſh, too commonly bringing out their leaſt ſignificant words laſt, drop their voice towards the latter end of their ſentences, and cloſe them feebly. Hence perſons converſant in many languages, will take upon them ſometimes to determine what language another ſpeaks, although they ſhould not be near enough to hear a ſingle ſyllable articulately; being ſufficiently informed by the general cadence of the voice in diſcourſe. Indeed the difficulty ſeems not to be very great; as there muſt be a ſenſible difference between the tenour of voice pronouncing the German periods of a mile, and thoſe frequent breaks inſeparable from the ſhreds and patches of a French *tête a tête*. As to the acquiſition of this knowledge of the idiomatical order of expreſſion, natives of a good education are ſeldom at a loſs in *ſpeaking*, and by due attention to the ſtile of the moſt ſimple, preciſe and elegant writers, may attain all that is neceſſary to enable them to profit by it in *reading*. With regard to foreigners, indeed, it is neceſſary that they ſhould be inſtructed in the particular influence, which the idiomatical order, and the tranſpoſition of words, have on the grammatical conſtruction of the ſentence they compoſe.

As my deſign here, however, is rather to inveſtigate the ſound than the ſenſe of ſpeech, I ſhall defer the farther conſideration of this ſubject to another opportunity. Preſuming then the order of verbal ſucceſſion, with the idiomatical and grammatical conſtruction known, I proceed to conſider the uſe of the oratorial accent, or, as it is generally called, emphaſis, in the proper delivery of diſcourſe.

I have already obſerved that the modern ſyllabic accent, particularly that of the Engliſh tongue, is of two kinds, a flat and a ſharp, or a ſlow and a quick, mode of pronouncing particular ſyllables in one word. The oratorial accent conſiſts in laying a forcible ſtreſs on particular words in a ſentence, or parts of a ſentence; and is not diſtinguiſhable merely by the modes quick and ſlow; but may be practiſed with great variation; being in fact nothing more than a ſpirited aſpiration, or, as Mr. Foſter obſerves, the *afflatio in latitudine* of Scaliger.

I cannot indeed give the reader a better idea of the proper diſtinction, between the oratorial and ſyllabic accents, than in the words of the firſt-mentioned learned writer.

" As there are accents naturally on particular ſyllables of ſingle words, which muſt be rightly placed to make pronunciation ſimply *proper*; ſo there are accentual variations of the voice on the particular parts of whole ſentences, and on particular ſentences of whole paragraphs, the right inflexion of which conſtitutes good, *graceful*, and *harmonious* pronunciation. The connexion of this, which may be called the *oratorial* accent, with the *ſyllabic*, and the ſubordination of them to each other, however difficult it may appear; is yet eaſy in practice. This it is, that forms the difference which we obſerve in the manner of ſpeech between any two perſons, that uſe the ſame language. Let a good ſpeaker and a bad one pronounce the ſame ſentence, which they both equally underſtand, they will in the ſingle words agree in placing the acute and long time on the ſame ſyllables, and yet in the utterance of the whole differ very widely. Whence ariſes this difference? Not from the *ſyllabic* accent, which reſpects the modulation of one ſyllable of a word in regard to another. But from the *oratorial*, which reſpects the modulation of whole words and parts of ſentences in regard to the reſt. And this oratorial accent may have *aſpiration* or not, according as the general manner, or particular intention of the ſpeaker may happen to be. This latter kind of accent is what *Quintilian* means in that part of his book, where he ſpeaks of reading: " ſupereſt lectio; in qua puer ut ſciat, ubi ſuſpendere ſpiritum debeat, quo loco verſum diſtinguere, ubi claudatur ſenſus, unde incipiat, quando attollenda vel ſummittenda ſit vox; quid quoque flexu, quid lentius, celerius, concitatius, lenius dicendum, demonſtrari niſi in opere ipſo non poteſt." This accent of ſentences has not yet had marks aſſigned it, and perhaps could not eaſily be aſcertained by grammatical characters: which makes *Quintilian* ſay that, " demonſtrari niſi in opere ipſo non poteſt."

It is very certain that propriety of emphaſis in oratorial declamation, can only be learned by imitation and practice: but it is as certain that thoſe, who ſpeak articulately and converſe freely in any language, need no other object of imitation than their own practice. For it is truly remarked by Sheridan, that every man who clearly comprehends what he ſays in private converſation, never fails to lay the emphaſis on the right word. The neceſſary rules therefore, that relate to the obſervance of a proper emphaſis in diſcourſe, muſt be calculated only for ſet forms of declamation and not for familiar colloquy.

In this view the ſpeaker is a mere reciter or reader; and in ſuch ſituation it is impoſſible for him to lay his emphaſis right, unleſs he firſt fully comprehend the meaning, and enter into the ſpirit of what he is about to read or recite. Nor will he do this merely becauſe the compoſition is originally his own; there being few writers, as the laſt-mentioned author likewiſe juſtly obſerves, who do not recite their own compoſitions, exactly in the ſame way they would do thoſe of any other writer; excepting perhaps their doing it with more emotion, and thereby rendering any abſurdity in their manner the more ſtriking.

In ordinary converſation indeed, as well as in pathetic declamation, where the ſubject takes poſſeſſion of the heart and excites the paſſions of the ſpeaker, he will of neceſſity lay his emphaſis right, as well as give his diſcourſe the diverſity of tone which intereſting and affecting

affecting expreſſion require; but if his delivery is to be artificial, it is by art only that he will attain the ſemblance of nature.

To effect this, I ſay again, the ſpeaker muſt ever perfectly enter into the ſenſe and ſpirit of what he is about to ſay. To this end, he is not immediately to direct his attention, as is commonly done, to the moſt ſtriking and emphatical parts of the diſcourſe; but, on the contrary, to conſider firſt the ſimple meaning of each ſentence, according to its grammatical conſtruction, and as it ſtands detached from every other part of the oration. This being done, he may proceed to examine its relation, and the relation of all its parts to the context; bearing conſtantly in mind, that the emphaſis ſhould ever be conſiſtent with grammatical conſtruction, and ſhould ſerve to confirm and enforce the meaning of each particular ſentence, while it connects and gives greater ſignificancy and pathos to the whole.

There is a general meaning in every ſentence grammatically written or ſpoken, and which muſt always be conſidered antecedent to the particular meaning given it by emphaſis; nor can theſe poſſibly be contrary to each other, how particular ſoever may be the turn which the latter may give to the former. A material ſubſtance may be modified into a variety of forms; but thoſe forms muſt be conſiſtent with the nature of the ſubſtance; nor can it with any propriety be ſaid, that the mere form of a thing gives being and conſiſtence to it. The articulate pronunciation of every word in a ſentence is the baſis of all ſpeech; and no ſtreſs or emphaſis ſhould be laid on any particular word in any ſentence, without a due regard to the general meaning of the whole, and of the juſt pronunciation of every word in that ſentence.

With reſpect to the almoſt endleſs variation to be introduced into the manner of laying the oratorial accent on the emphatical parts of diſcourſe, I do not ſee any poſſibility of communicating ſufficient rules for the management of the voice, unleſs it may be done *vivâ voce* by a good ſpeaker. Even in this caſe, however, there is ſome danger of the learner's being a mere mimic of the particular ſounds of his maſter's voice; without acquiring a knowledge of the general mode of expreſſion. For, though we may determine what words are to be emphaſized, and the comparative ſtreſs to be laid on them, yet different people have very different modes of laying the ſame ſtreſs, or giving the ſame degree of ſignificance to words. Nay, the ſame perſons frequently expreſs the ſame words, equally ſignificantly, in very different tones. This matter therefore muſt be left to the taſte and particular powers of the ſpeaker.

SECTION VI.

Of Proſody and Verſification.

The confuſion, which is introduced into the proſody of modern languages, by affecting to reduce it to the ſtandard of the ancient, is not more perplexing than it is abſurd and ridiculous. It is an errour nevertheleſs into which many of the ingenious among the learned have occaſionally fallen. The miſcarriage of Sir Philip Sidney's attempt to eſtabliſh Engliſh hexameters,

ameters, in imitation of the Latin and Greek, one ſhould have thought, might have convinced our proſodiſts of the futility of endeavouring to meaſure living ſounds by dead letters. What the learned Dr. Bently alſo ſaid of the *metra dactylica, quod patria lingua non accipit*, might with propriety have been extended to almoſt every other ſpecies of ancient meaſures. We have notwithſtanding ſome curious attempts of this kind of much later date, in which our Engliſh ſyllables are moſt whimſically applied to a ſcale, to which they are hardly in any ſhape adapted. When I hear an Engliſh proſodiſt thus talk of his Iambics, his Trochees, his Anapæſts, his Amphybrachys, and his Palimbacchics, I cannot help reflecting on the ſarcaſm of the Poet;

> That all a Rhetorician's rules,
> But teach him how to name his tools.

for certainly, in this caſe, nothing is more aukward than the bungling he makes, when he goes to work with them.

The manifeſt difference, between the proſody of the ancient and modern languages, is indeed ſo great, that it hath induced ſome writers to deny the very exiſtence of *quantity* in the latter. "The language of the Romans," ſays a certain French writer, "was like the Greek, wholly compoſed of words, of which the ſyllables were either long or ſhort: it thereby became ſuſceptible of the ſame numbers, and by conſequence, of the ſame kinds of poetry with the Greeks. It is quite otherwiſe with us. The modern languages, quite different from the Greek and Latin, are wholly compoſed of words, the ſyllables of which, to judge of them properly, are neither long nor ſhort: that is to ſay, their pronunciation is not reſtrained to any fixed time. It is therefore impoſſible that our proſe, ſtill more ſo that our verſe, ſhould have the ſame meaſure, numbers, cadence, and harmony with theirs. To ſpeak properly, we have not in our language either epic poem, ode, elegy, or comedy. For our verſes differ from each other only in the number of ſyllables."

It muſt be confeſſed, that the French language is the leaſt ſuſceptible of poetry of any of the modern European tongues; and yet were not the above aſſertions, reſpecting its being abſolutely deſtitute of quantity, advanced by a Frenchman, I ſhould not altogether aſſent to them. But be it as it may with regard to the French tongue; the caſe is very different with the Engliſh; whoſeſyllables have perhaps all the variety of long and ſhort, that we have any reaſon to think prevailed among the Greeks and Romans. We have not indeed the ſame chaunt of accent, which rendered the Greek tongue in particular ſo very melodious as is repreſented; the modern uſe of accent differing entirely in this reſpect from the ancient. If we credit the very extraordinary ſtories that are told us, of the effect of the Grecian oratory, we muſt infer, that in their declamation they not only poſſeſſed, and made uſe of, all the powers of words but of ſounds alſo; and that their ſpeech was in fact a kind of ſong. The vaſt improvements, however, that have been ſince made in muſical ſcience, have left declamation at a vaſt diſtance behind, in the career of harmony. At the the ſame time the propriety and preciſion of ſpeech have induced modern orators to make a total ſeparation between ſpeech and ſong, by rejecting all kind of chaunt; or ſpecies of melody, in diſcourſe. Hence it is that the preſent meaning of the word *accent* bears no relation to its original

original uſe among the Greeks and Romans. It is a little ſurprizing, nevertheleſs, that ſome very ingenious writers who are ſenſible of this, ſhould ſtill be miſled, by their attention to the practice of the ancients, reſpecting the true nature and uſe of modern accent. But I ſhall elucidate this matter farther, when I come to treat of Engliſh proſody and verſification in particular; when I ſhall bring examples to prove the inaccuracy and inconſiſtency of their obſervations on this ſubject.

CHAP. II.

ON THE ORTHOEPY OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

SECTION I.

On the Elements of Engliſh Pronunciation.

It is the common errour of linguiſts to attempt to teach the pronunciation of languages by means of the written alphabet; but the written elements of language are ſo inapplicable to the elements of ſpeech, that the difficulty of making any proficiency in a foreign tongue, by ſuch means, is inconceivable by thoſe who have not made the experiment.

As there are but a certain number of notes in muſick, ſo there are but a certain number of articulate ſounds in every language.—In different languages their number differs, and there are but few ſounds in any two languages that are exactly the ſame; although by the great intercourſe between the European nations, the ſounds of different languages daily aſſimilate.—In Engliſh we have *eleven* diſtinct ſpecies of articulate ſounds, which even by contraction, prolongation and compoſition, are increaſed only to the number of *ſixteen*; every ſyllable, or articulate ſound, in our language, being one of this number. Theſe, therefore, I call the oral elements of the Engliſh Language. The number of our literal Vowels falling conſiderably ſhort of theſe ſounds, it would be impoſſible to expreſs or denote them in writing, by thoſe characters; even if ſuch characters conſtantly ſerved to denote diſtinct and different ſounds: but this is ſo far from being the caſe, that the ſame ſound is frequently denoted by ſeveral different letters, and the ſame letter ſerves to expreſs very different ſounds. To give even the Engliſh reader a true notion of theſe elements, by means of the dead letter, we muſt therefore make uſe of ſuch words or ſyllables as would convey them diſtinctly when properly pronounced.

The

The different ſounds of all Engliſh ſyllables are thus contained in the following Liſt.

Syllables of the ſame quality, differing only in quantity or time.

SHORT.		LONG.
As in *Hat, hand, mann'd.*	——	As in *Hard, Command.*
Men, met, led.	——	*Mane, mate, laid.*
Fit, kiſs, win.	——	*Feet, geeſe, ween.*
Not, what, pond.	——	*Nought, wall, pawn'd.*
Pull, wool, hood.	——	*Pool, noon, hoop.*

Syllables different in quality and quantity.

LONG and BROAD.
As *Joy, toy, boy,*
Noun, town, bough.

LONG and SLENDER.
As *New, ſhoe, yew, few.*
High, die, try, fie.

LONG and OPEN.
As *No, toe, foe, go.*

SHORT and CLOSE.
As *Cur, Sir, her, bird.*

This laſt ſound is frequently ſo contracted as to become in a manner quite ſurd, as in the the articulation of ſyllables ending in *ble, ple, cle,* the colloquial pronunciation of the particles, and the ſame method of ſinking ſhort ſyllables in the middle of words; as hath been before obſerved.

Nothing can be more defective than the definitions, and diſtinctions of our Grammarians reſpecting the elements of living language.

They divide them generally into vowels and conſonants; the former of which is defined to be "*a ſimple articulate ſound, uttered by a ſingle impulſe* of *the Voice.*"

The latter are divided into ſemi-vowels, liquids, and mutes. A vowel is ſaid to be a ſound formed "*by the opening only of the mouth in a particular manner.*" Whereas a Conſonant forms no articulate ſound of itſelf, but aſſiſts in forming ſuch a ſound "*by a particular motion or contact of the parts of the mouth.*"

Theſe diviſions and definitions, however, are ſo little preſerved, that the very ſame Grammarians tell us alſo, that *a diphthong* or *compound vowel, is the union of two or more vowels pronounced by a ſingle impulſe of the voice.*" But how can there be *two ſimple articulate ſounds* uttered by a *ſingle impulſe* of the *voice?* And that by *opening of the mouth only* in a particular manner? If the mouth be opened only in one particular manner, it will emit only one vowel, not two; and if two are emitted there muſt be ſome change effected in the manner of opening the mouth; ſome motion or difference of contact in the parts. The truth is, that few of our Vowels are pronounced merely by the emiſſion of the breath through the open mouth; while on the other hand, there are few of our Conſonants ſo ſurd as to be altogether void of ſound.

There is a peculiar contact, and often ſtrong appulſe of the parts of the mouth, in pronouncing ſome of the Vowels. The conſonants alſo change their nature frequently by poſition: thus *l, m n, r, f,* and *ſ* are called half vowels, and are ſaid to have a kind of obſcure

ſound,

ſound, while *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*, are ſaid to have no ſound at all. But let us place *m* at the beginning of a ſyllable, and it is nearly as mute as *b*. You cannot open your lips to pronounce either without making it ſerve to articulate ſome following vowel. Again, the ſoft ſound of *c* and *g* at the beginning of words is equally vocal with that of *ſ*. Again, *b*, *d*, *p*, *t*, at the end of words are conſiderably more vocal than even *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, at the beginning of them.

If we attend to the operations of nature in the proceſs of articulation, we ſhall find that our nominal conſonants and vowels have not that eſſential difference which is uſually imagined. The moſt vocal of all vowels and the muteſt of all conſonants may poſſibly agree with the above definitions; but the forms of articulation proceed gradually from the moſt ſurd of conſonants to the moſt vocal of vowels paſſing through all the intermediate degrees of the aſpirate, the hiſs, the mutter, the ſnarl, &c. Hence it is, that the form which ſome grammarians call a conſonant, others call a vowel, as for inſtance; the generality of Engliſh grammarians have called *y* and *w*, particularly at the beginning of words, conſonants; as in *you*, *your*, *what*, *war*; and the like.

The celebrated Dr. Lowth, however, maintains that *y* is always a vowel: "The ſame ſound, ſays he, which we expreſs by the initial *y*, our Saxon anceſtors, in many places, expreſſed by the vowel *e*; as *eower*, your; and by the vowel *i*, as *iw*, yew; *iong*, young. In the word *yew*, the initial *y* has preciſely the ſame ſound with *i* in the words *view*, *lieu*, *adieu*: the *i* is acknowledged to be a vowel in theſe latter; how then can the *y*, which has the very ſame ſound, poſſibly be a conſonant in the former? Its initial ſound is generally like that of *i* in *ſhire*, or *ee* nearly: it is formed by the opening only of the mouth, without any motion or contact of the parts: in a word, it has every property of a Vowel, and not one of a conſonant."

In anſwer to this, it may juſtly be denied, that the initial *y* in the example cited, is formed by *the opening only of the mouth without any motion* or *contact of the parts*. On the contrary, the tip of the tongue ſtrikes and preſſes forcibly againſt the inſide of the under fore-teeth in pronouncing *yew*, or *you*; which it does not in pronouncing *view*, *lieu*, *ewe*. It is ſaid *y* is here only *ee*, but this is not true; *yes*, for inſtance, is not merely *ee-es*.

Again, he ſays *w* is either a vowel or a diphthong; its proper ſound being the ſame as the Italian *u*, the French *ou*, or the Engliſh *oo*. But how can it be a diphthong? Neither the Italian *u*, the French *ou*, or the Engliſh *oo* are diphthongs, but diſtinct ſingle ſounds. Had he ſaid indeed that the ſyllables, *what* and *war* were diphthongs, he would have had more reaſon on his ſide; and yet the very quick and forcible pronunciation of the *w* in theſe caſes, gives it the property of a conſonant; even as in words where the *i* takes the conſonant form of the *y*, as in *onion*, *minion*, for we do not ſay *on-i-on*, *min-i-on*: but *on-yon*, *min-yon*.

Thus we ſee that conſonants in their moſt vocal ſtate, and vowels, in their leaſt vocal ſtate, are ſo nearly allied as interchangeably to take each others form.

The articulation of ſimple vowels is indeed very imperfect and indefinite; a ſound coming from the glottis without receiving any other modification than what it takes from the diffe-

rent opening of the mouth, having very little more articulation than the ſounds coming through the ventages of a flute, baſſoon or hautboy. Hence the variation of theſe ſounds in all languages is very limited; their ſpecific diſtinctions in Engliſh not amounting to more than eleven, as I have already exemplified. It is by the different forms, therefore, into which theſe ſounds are modelled by their combination with the more numerous conſonants, expreſſive of the motion and appulſe of the organs during the utterance of thoſe ſounds, that the vaſt diverſity of words are conſtituted, and the infinite variety of our ideas expreſſed.

Inſtead of following the uſual method, therefore, of enumerating the literal elements of language, and endeavouring to ſhew how they are to be pronounced in reading, I ſhall take the contrary mode; and by enumerating the ſeveral oral elements of the Engliſh tongue, endeavour to point out how they are formed by the organs of ſpeech, as well as expreſſed in writing. With this view I ſhall begin with the moſt ſurd of the mute conſonants and proceed gradually, through the different degrees of ſound, till I arrive at the moſt clear and ſonorous of the vowels.

THE ALPHABET OF SPEECH,

OR

The oral Elements of the Engliſh Tongue.

No. 1.	B. P.	*mute*, as in	bab. pap.
2.	D. T.		dad. tat.
3.	G. C, K, Q.		gag. cock, kick, quack.
4.	H.	*aſpirate*, as in	hand.
5.	DH. TH.		then, cloathe. thin, mouth.
6.	V. F.		veal. feel.
7.	J or G. Ch.		James, gentle. chair, church, Chicheſter.
8.	z or s. s or c.	*ſibillant*, as in	zeal, roſe. ſun, ceaſe.
9.	ſh, ſi, ti, ci, ce. zh, ſi, ſu.		ſhame, paſſion, nation, ſocial, ocean. hoſier, meaſure, leiſure.
10.	L.	LIQUIDS	lot, lamb.
11.	M.	or	man, mind.
12.	N.	*ſemivowels*,	nun, noun.
13.	R.	as in	run, round.

No. 14.	y.	*equivocal*, as in	young, you, duty.
15.	w.		won, will, now.
16.	u, i, e, ea, o.	*vocal*, ſhort, as in	tŭb, cŭb, fĭr, hĕr, cŭr, ĕarth, wŏn.
17.	u, ou, oo.	ſhort	bŭll, cŏuld, gŏod.
	ou, oo, o.	long	ſòup, nòon, whò.
18.	ow, ou, u.	long and broad	tòwn, nòun, cùcumber.
19.	o, a.	ſhort	nŏt, whăt,
	a, au, aw.	long and broad	àll, caùl, awl.
20.	oy, oi.	long and double	joy, boy, oil.
21.	i, e.	ſhort	fĭt, yĕs.
	ee, ei, ea.	long	feèt, deceìt, meàt.
22.	o, oe, ou.	long and open	nò, tòe, thòugh.
23.	u, eu, ue, ew.	long and ſlender	dùty, feùd, trùe, nèw.
24.	a.	ſhort	hănd, bărr'd.
	a, ua.	long	hàrd, gùard.
25.	e, ea, ai.	ſhort	mĕt, ſprĕad, ſaĭd.
	a, ai, ay.	long and ſlender	màte, màid, gày.
26.	y, i, ui, ie.	long and ſhrill	whỳ, nìgh, guìde, fìe.

From the above table the reader will ſee, that almoſt all our modes of articulation, whether ſurd or vocal, have two kinds of utterance; the conſonants hard or ſoft, flat or ſharp, and the vowels long or ſhort, quick or ſlow.

On examining theſe ſeveral modes apart, we ſhall ſee how far the rules, generally laid down for the utterance of letters, accord with the ſounds and modes of articulation in the Engliſh tongue.

SECTION II.

Of the Nature and Uſe of Engliſh Conſonants.

In teaching of languages, or ſpeech in general, I obſerved that, as the ſurd, or indiſtinct, ſound of the conſonants tends to obſcure the clear intonation of the vowels, the office of the former ſhould be diſcharged as ſoon as poſſible. It will hence follow that ſyllables, compoſed of the muteſt or hardeſt conſonants and the moſt ſonorous vowels, will ever be the moſt clearly and diſtinctly articulated; as is experimentally demonſtrable and will ſufficiently appear from an inveſtigation of the mechaniſm attending the utterance of the ſeveral elements abovementioned.

Of No. I. B and P: as in *bab*; PAP. Theſe two letters ſerve to indicate but one mode of articulation, with the difference only of a ſharp and a flat, or a hard and a ſoft, kind of utterance. They are, or ſhould be both perfectly mute as well before as after a vowel, and they ſo nearly reſemble each other, that they are frequently confounded in different dialects both ancient and modern. Plutarch obſerves that ſome of the Greeks uſed to ſay βιχρον for πικρον, βαλεῖν for πατεῖν; and among the Romans it was common for *p* to take place in the preterite of verbs, whoſe preſent tenſe had *b*, as in *ſcribo ſcripſi*, *nubo nupſi*, &c. Quintilian in particular obſerves that, though his judgment required him to write *b* in the word *obtinuit*, his ear was perpetually ſaluted with a *p*, as if it were *optinuit*. The Welſh univerſally put *p* for *b*; and the Germans, in pronouncing Latin, ſay *ponum* for *bonum*, *ponitas* for *bonitas*.

Theſe letters are both ſounded by firſt preſſing the lips hard together, and then emitting the ſound by ſuddenly burſting them aſunder. Dr. Anſelm Baily calls *P* a ſoft *B*; But I ſhould rather call *p* the hard *b*, as it is certainly the ſharper or harder mode of articulation; the lips being preſſed harder together, and more ſuddenly ſeparated in *p* than in *b*. Indeed the French Grammarians, in which language theſe letters have exactly the ſame power as in Engliſh, admit of this diſtinction; affirming, to uſe their own words, "que le *P* en conſultant l'oreille, n'eſt proprement qu'un *B* prononcè plus fortement."

No. II. D and T: as in *Dad*; TAT. In this mode of articulation the lips barely open, and the tongue preſſes ſtrongly againſt the roof of the mouth, juſt within the upper teeth. It is the ſame in moſt, if not all other European tongues; the D bearing the ſame relation to T, as B does to P. It is obſervable that both theſe modes of articulation bear a near and equal relation to M and N: that is B to M and D to N. Thus perſons who have got a cold, or any other impediment in the noſe, pronounce B and D for M and N. As for the proverb, "many men of many minds," they would ſay, "Bady bed of bady bides."

No. III. G.—C, K, Q: as in *gag*; COCK, KICK, QUACK. The mouth, in this articulation, opens a little wider; the tongue is drawn back; creating an obſtruction to the ſound paſſing through the mouth; it lies however quite motionleſs during the paſſage of the ſound:

ſo

ſo that all theſe modes are mute or ſilent. C. K. and Q, indicate only a ſharper, or more ſudden, obſtruction to the ſound than that of G. Indeed Q and C are uſeleſs letters in the Engliſh alphabet; they being ever capable of being ſupplied by K or S.——The G is not equivalent in many other languages to what it is in Engliſh. Foreigners may nevertheleſs fully comprehend its force by conceiving it a guttural flattening, or ſoftening of the K.

No. IV. H: as in HAND. With this letter we begin to breathe, or emit the firſt of audible conſonants. Some writers, and among others the ingenious and learned Dr. Baily, affect to conſider H as a mere aſpiration, receiving no articulation from any organ of ſpeech. It cannot, therefore, ſay they, be conſidered as a letter, but as a mark of aſpiration only. That H is nevertheleſs expreſſive of a mode of articulation as much as S or Z, is in diſputable; theſe being only ſibilant modes of aſpiration, modified by the teeth, as H is by the muſcles of the Larynx and the gentle contraction of the Trachea.

To prove that H is a real conſonant, viz. that it gives form to a ſucceeding vowel, we have only to pronounce a few words beginning with vowels, and then prefix the H, and ſee if there be no difference. If H be no conſonant or mode of articulation, *ell* and *Hell*, or *all* and *Hall* would in ſpeech be the ſame. But is this true? Far from it.

The H indeed is ſometimes totally mute, but ſo are frequently the other conſonants; and this is likewiſe the caſe with this letter both in French and Engliſh; it being pronounced in both languages in the ſame manner when audible, and in both frequently, and to all appearance arbitrarily, mute: ſo that the words, in which it is audible, and in which ſilent, can be known in both languages only by practice.

No. V. DH,—TH; as in *Then*; THIN. This mode, which is ſuppoſed to reſemble the *Theta* of the Greeks, was indicated, by our Saxon anceſtors, by a ſingle character thus ð. It is formed by firſt preſſing the tip of the tongue between the teeth, and making an aſpiration at the ſame time. The difference, in the two methods of uttering it; depends on the, more or leſs, forcible aſpiration, and the ſuddenneſs of withdrawing the tongue from between the teeth. The practice is only to be attained by attentively liſtening to a good ſpeaker. The French, Germans, Dutch, and moſt other European nations have not this mode of articulation, but it is eaſily acquired by their attention to a native of England.*

No. VI. V,—F; as in *Veal*; FEEL. This articulation is formed by preſſing the lower lip ſoftly under the upper teeth, and breathing ſoft or hard, as the V or F is intended to be pronounced. Dr. Baily calls the former the hard ſound; but it is the contrary. F is the hard or more quick and forcible aſpirate, and V the ſofter and ſlower. The V and F bear ſo near a relation to each other, that they are frequently interchanged in Engliſh. Thus we ſay *life*, *lives*, *wife*, *wives*, *leaf*, *leaves*. The French alſo, in borrowing words from other languages generally turn the V into F: thus *neuf* of *novus*, *clef* of *clavis*, *catif* of *cativo*, &c.

* Dr. Baily tells us that *gh* has ſometimes this ſound, particularly in the word *ſigh*; but this is a provincial vulgariſm and inadmiſſible in poliſhed diſcourſe.

No. VII. J, or G, and CH: as in *James*, *gentle*; CHAIR, CHURCH, CHICHESTER. This articulation is formed by depreſſing the tip of the tongue and hiſſing ſtrongly through the teeth, when ſhut. It is ſurpriſing that ſo good a judge of theſe matters, as Dr. Baily, ſhould call the J and G a ſtronger mode than that indicated by *ch*. Is it ſo hard and ſharp in the words *June*, *ginger*, as in *chub*, *chop*, *chin?* Surely not! He calls it an aſpirated *c*, and likens it to the *ce*, *ci*, *ge*, *gi*, of the Italians; but the Engliſh J or ſoft G are much ſofter, and are but a little harder, or require but a very little more forcible expulſion of the breath, than the French *Je*; which is but a ſtrong ſibillation of the Engliſh aſpirated *y*. The gentle tranſition from the one to the other, is palpable in the different manner of pronouncing the appellation *John*, *Jean*, and *Jan* by the Engliſh, French and Dutch: the latter pronouncing it as the Engliſh would pronounce *Yan*, and the French as we ſhould pronounce *Zhean:* neither of them ſo forcible as we pronounce *John* or *Judge*, and ſtill leſs ſo than we pronounce *church*; or as the Italians would pronounce *Ceſare*, *Citta*; which they do forcibly, as if written *tcheſare*, *tchitta*. Indeed the J and ſoft G in Engliſh are pronouced very nearly, if not exactly in the ſame manner as the ſoft G of the Italians; not indeed according to the pronunciation of the Florentines, but that of the people of Rome: the former pronouncing the words *giardino*, *giorno*, as Engliſhmen would pronounce *zhïardino*, *zhïorno*; and the latter as we ſhould pronounce *dgiardino*, *dgiorno*.

No. VIII. Z, S—S, C: as in *zeal*, *roſe*; SUN, CEASE. Z has obtained in Engliſh the name of *s* hard; but it is in this caſe, as I have obſerved with reſpect to ſome other letters: the mode of articulation indicated by z is a ſofter, that is a flatter, ſlower, and more obtuſe mode of utterance, if I may ſo call it, than the common method of uttering the *s*, which is moſt palpably ſharper and quicker. Thus, in THIS, *thoſe*, *theſe*; we find the two latter words, in which the *s* has the force of a z, require a leſs ſudden and forcible expulſion of the breath than the former.

This mode of articulation is merely ſibillant, and conſiſts ſolely in forcing the breath through the teeth while ſhut: the tongue lying flat within the mouth, during the expulſion.

No. IX. SH, SI, TI, CI, CE—ZH, SI, SU: as in *ſhame*, *paſſion*, *nation*, *ſocial*, *ocean*; HOSIER, MEASURE, LEISURE. The firſt diſtinction of this mode is the ſame as the French *ch* before a vowel, or as the German *ſch* and Italian *ſc* before *e* and *i*. It is familiar to the Engliſh by the frequent uſe of the auxiliaries *ſhall* and *ſhould*, and the noiſe they make to frighten away birds or chickens from the grain. The ſecond diſtinction of this mode, which I have indicated by *zh*, notwithſtanding thoſe letters ſeldom or never occur in writing, differs from the firſt nearly as z differs from *s*, or *dh* from *th*; that is, it has a flatter and ſlower manner of utterance. I think the French uſe it exactly in their perſonal pronoun *Je*.

No. X. L: as in *Lot*, *Lamb*. This mode conſiſts in placing the tip of the tongue within the upper teeth, and afterwards preſſing gently againſt the palate, letting it ſuddenly fall againſt the inner ſide of the under teeth, at the ſame time breathing ſtrongly through the mouth. At the end of a ſyllable the tongue cleaves to the roof of the mouth, after the emiſſion of the vowel, in the ſame manner.

No. XI. M: as in *Man*, *Mind*. The M is formed by keeping the lips cloſe together, and endeavouring to force a ſound through the noſtrils. At the cloſe of a ſyllable it is formed by cloſing the lips and preſſing them cloſely together, breathing at the ſame time through the noſtrils, with a humming ſound; which in a good pronunciation ſhould be ſtopped as ſoon as ever the articulation is compleated.

No. XII. N: as in *Nun*, *Noun*. The N is formed nearly in the ſame manner as the L, by placing the tongue againſt the roof of the mouth, though ſomewhat flatter than in the L; at the ſame time forcing the breath through the noſtrils and along the ſides of the tongue. The N bears the ſame relation to D, as M does to B; as is plain from any adventitious ſtoppage, or natural impediment to the paſſage of the ſound through the noſe.

No. XIII. R: as in *run*, *round*. This mode of articulation conſiſts in turning up the tip of the tongue to the palate, bending it back as it were toward the throat, emitting at the ſame time a ſtrong breath through the mouth; which cauſes a trepidation in the tongue ſo ſuſpended; and of courſe a jarring, tremulous ſound. Such is at leaſt the preſent method of uttering this letter in the metropolis, as indeed it ſeems to have been of very long date; the quibble of Abel Drugger in Ben Johnſon's Alchemiſt, reſpecting the laſt ſyllabe of his name, ſerving to ſhew that our anceſtors conſidered it in the ſenſe repreſented by Perſius, who calls it *litera canina*; as bearing a reſemblance to the ſnarling of a dog. And yet, it ſhould ſeem that the Romans did ſometimes ſoften the harſhneſs of this articulation, by converting it into an *s*, or perhaps they rather converted the ſibillation of the *s* in ſuch caſes into the rougher aſpiration of *r*: for I cannot altogether agree with the grammarians, who pretend its frequent interpoſition between vowels in words derived from the Greek, as in *muris* from μυὸς, *nurus* from νυὸς, and the like, to be a proof of its ſoftneſs: although it was doubtleſs ſofter than it is in Engliſh, as we find it frequently omitted in writing before an *s*, and as often changed into L.* In the northern parts of England, particularly in and about Newcaſtle, we find the *r* deprived of its tremulating ſound, and very aukwardly pronounced ſomewhat like a *w* or *oau*.

Round the rude rocks the ragged Rachel run,

is a line frequently put into the mouths of the Northumbrians, to expoſe their incapacity of pronouncing the *r*, as it is ſounded by the inhabitants of the ſouthern countries: and indeed their recital of it has a ſingular and whimſical effect. We are told by travellers, that there are many foreign nations, as the Chineſe and the Ilinois, who cannot pronounce the *r* but in their attempts give it always the form of an L.

It may be remarked of the liquids in general, that, notwithſtanding grammarians call them immutables, they are more readily changed, and liable to be uſed for each other than any of the other conſonants. This is very evident, as before obſerved, in ſuch perſons as have any impediment in the organs of ſpeech, or have caught cold, by which the breath is prevented from paſſing freely through the noſe.

* If the Roman *r* however was ſo ſoft, what becomes of the pretended beauty of the *Arma virumque cano* of Virgil's Ænead; which has been ſo often cited for its ſonorous propriety at the commencement of an heroic poem?

No. XIV. Y; as in *Young*, *yes*. This articulation conſiſts in laying the tongue flat in the mouth, and preſſing the tip of it hard againſt the under teeth, and breathing forcibly through the mouth, when it is intended as a conſonant; and by preſſing in like manner very gently, and breathing more ſoftly when it is a vowel: for I have already obſerved, that this mode of articulation is not always a vowel, as Dr. Lowth affirms. In being a vowel alſo, I do not here mean that open vocal ſound it has in in *my*, *thy*, *try*, &c. but the ſlender ſound it has in *Phyz*, and at the end of polyſyllables, as in *charity*, *divinity*, &c. The former open ſound will be conſidered, when I come to ſpeak of the vowels.

The Y conſonant is not always indicated in writing by that letter, but frequently by an *i*, and ſometimes by an *e*, as in *queſtion*, *chriſtian*, *bounteous*, *courteous*, &c. In theſe caſes indeed it is generally ſaid that the *ti* and *te* have the force of *ch*: thus, *queſtion*, *chriſtian* are divided and pronounced thus, *queſ-chon*, *chriſ-chan*; but the effect would be exactly the ſame, if the words were more etymologically divided thus, *queſt-ion*, *chriſt-ian*, and inſtead of pronouncing a *ch*, we were to give the *i* the force of *y*, as in *on-ion*, *min-ion*, ſaying *queſt-yon*, *chriſt-yan*. With regard to the ſound, it is indeed the very ſame, whether the *y* conſonant follows the *t*, or the *ti* be converted into *ch*. It is the ſame thing alſo with the *te* as the *ti*. Thus in *court-eous*, *bount-eous*, by giving the force of *y* to the *e*, thus *court-yous*, *bount-yous*, we have the ſame ſounds as if we divided the words thus *cour-teous*, *boun-teous*, and gave the *te* the force of *ch*. In words, however, where an *i*, or an *e*, follows the *t*, I would prefer the former diviſion, conſidering the *e* or *i* as *y* conſonant; and that not merely for etymological reaſons, but becauſe a very general cuſtom prevails, even among the politeſt ſpeakers, of giving the *t* alone the force of *ch* in many words, ſuch as *nature*, *creature*, &c. which are pronounced *nachure*, *creachure*, and that too *euphoniæ gratia*.

For my own part, nevertheleſs, I cannot diſcover the euphony; and though the contrary mode be reprobated, as vulgar, by certain mighty fine ſpeakers, I think it more conformable to the general ſcheme of Engliſh pronunciation; for though, in order to make the word but two ſyllables, the *ti* and *te* may require to be converted tnto *ch*, or the *i* and *e* into *y*, when the preceding ſyllable is marked with the acute accent, as in *qúeſtion*, *chríſtian*, *mínion*, *coúrteous*, and the like; there ſeems to be little reaſon, when the grave accent precedes the *t*, as in *nàture*, *creàture*, &c. for converting the *t* into *ch*, and not much more for joining the *t* to the firſt ſyllable, and introducing the *y* before the ſecond, as *nàt-yure*, *creàt-yure*.

This will appear in a ſtronger light, if we conſider that the *i* or *e* is converted into *y* conſonant, in *minion*, *courteous*, &c. merely to avoid making thoſe words three ſyllables; the difference in the pronunciation being but little, whether we articulate quickly, *min-i-on*, *court-e-ous*, or ſlowly, *min-yon*, *cour-chous*, or rather *court-yous*: a circumſtance that ſtill farther confirms the obſervation of the vowels and conſonants taking each other's form, as they are more quickly or ſlowly pronounced. But why the *t*, when followed by neither *i* nor *e*, is to take the form of *ch*, I cannot conceive: it is my opinion, a ſpecies of affectation that ſhould be diſcountenanced; unleſs we are to impute it to the tendency in the metropolitan pronunciation of prefacing the ſound of *u* with a *y* conſonant; or, which is the ſame thing, converting the *t* or *s* preceding into *ch* or *zh*, as in *nature*, *meaſure*, &c. Theſe

are

are niceties, however, that foreigners and provincials need not give themſelves much trouble about, though profeſſors of Engliſh and public pleaders ought to get them aſcertained.

No. XV. W: as in *Will*, *Won*. The *W*, Dr. Lowth affirms to be, as well as the *Y*, always a vowel; its proper ſound being the ſame as the Italian *u*, the French *ou*, or the Engliſh *oo*. But this is a very imperfect method of defining ſounds; neither of the letters, in the three languages ſpecified, retaining always exactly the ſame ſound in different words.

The W in Engliſh is of that equivocal ſpecies of articulation, which is either a vowel or a conſonant, as it is ſlowly or quickly pronounced. The learned philologiſt juſt-mentioned, calls it a diphthong; but, as I have ſaid, neither the Italian *u* nor the French *ou*, are properly diphthongs, but ſingle ſounds; as *w* is, or would be in Engliſh, if we uſed it as a vowel: but that in a good pronunciation we do not, will appear, on recurring to practice, and comparing it with the definitions theſe grammarians have laid down in theory. If *w* be a vowel or a diphthong, the words *woe*, *won*, *what*, *when*, muſt be words of two ſyllables. But who makes them ſuch either in theory or practice? People in general would certainly ſet him down for a pedant, who ſhould uſe them otherwiſe than monoſyllables in verſe, or ſhould drawl them out in ſpeech, ſaying *oo-oe*, *oo-on*, *oo-at* or *oo-en*. As a farther proof that *w* is a conſonant, may be brought the inſtances in which it is uſed to give a form to a vowel without being written, or entering literally into the word at all; as in the numeral *one* and the letter *y*, always pronounced *wone* and *wy*. In this particular alſo the *w* accords with the *y*; which is made uſe of in the ſame manner before the letter *u*; which is pronounced, when the five vowels are repeated by their names, as if it were preceded by a *y*, exactly like the word *you*. We do not ſay *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*; but *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *yu*. It is certainly a vicious mode of pronouncing the vowels; as we might with equal propriety ſay, *ya*, *ye*, *yi*, *yo*, *yu*: but the example ſerves the preſent purpoſe, of proving that both *y*, and *w*, are uſed to give a form to the vowel, determining the ſingle and ſpecific quality of the ſyllable; which is the eſſential characteriſtic of a conſonant.

I will not contend that either is not a vowel at the end of a ſyllable containing a preceeding vowel, as in the words *joy*, *boy*, *now*, *brow*, which words, if you will, may be called diphthongs; but, if the beauty and propriety of articulation conſiſt in the clear and preciſe utterance of ſounds, which are diſtinctly audible and intelligible in proportion as their different qualities and modes of articulation are ſucceſſively diſtinguiſhed, even a diphthong is a vice in ſpeech and ſhould be corrected. Now this can only be done by dividing ſounds of different qualities, into ſeparate ſyllables, or by a quick and forcible utterance of one of them, converting it into a conſonant, giving form only to the other.

SECTION III.

Of the Nature and Uſe of Engliſh Vowels.

Before we enter on the diſcrimination of the particular modes of uttering the vowels in Engliſh, it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that the clear intonation of the vowels in general, appears to have been an improvement in language much later than the practice of articulation by conſonants. Hence it is that, in the more ancient and imperfect languages, there are to be found words, whoſe meaning is determined ſolely by the conſonants, and may be pronounced indifferently with any of the vowels.

The number indeed of preciſe and diſtinct vowels is in any language but few: and though they are multiplied in modern tongues ſo far, that our neighbours the French pretend to have no leſs than five and twenty vowels or ſounds of diſtinct qualities in their language, I am perſuaded their grammarians miſtake, and that if they did not, ſuch a multiplicity muſt frequently occaſion a diſtinction without a difference, and at beſt ſerve only to perplex an articulation, that is not the cleareſt and moſt ſonorous of poliſhed tongues.

It is certain that, from the confined nature of the organs, the ſimple natural ſounds, to be diſtinct, muſt be few: and, though artifice and affectation may invent a greater variety, they muſt be deficient in preciſion as they increaſe in number. In Hebrew the Grammarians have generally adopted four vowels, a, e, i, o or u, while ſome of them have denied the e to be any thing more than an aſpirate. Agreeably to this, the Arabians allow only of three vowels, *a*, *i*, *o* or *u*. The Greek had originally alſo but four vowels, a, e, i, o, for the letters *η*, *υ* and *ω*, were added afterwards; and when, after much inveſtigation and altercation among the revivers of ancient literature, the ſound was to be given them, they could make the two *ε*s, the epſilon and eta, different only in length, and not in quality, of ſound: this was likewiſe the caſe with the two *ο*s, or omicron and omega: and as to the *ι* and *υ*, or upſilon and ïota, they are pronounced by moſt foreigners in the ſame manner; ſo that as to the vowels, conſidered as ſounds, the Greeks appear after all to have had no more than four, that differed in quality.

I have ſhewn that in Engliſh there are no more than eleven ſounds that differ in quality; and even in theſe it will be found that ſome of them are ſo nearly allied, as to be interchangeably made uſe of, and that by the beſt ſpeakers, without any ſenſible impropriety: thus No. 4. and 6 of the Dictionary reſemble each other ſo much, that the words, *ſhoe*, *do*, *rue*, *rule*, *tune*, and many others, may be pronounced after either manner without impropriety. The ſame may be ſaid of No. 4. and No. 8. and the words *door*, *floor*, *gold* may be either pronounced, ^{4}DOOR, ^{4}FLOOR, ^{4}GOLD, or ^{8}DOOR, ^{8}FLOOR, ^{8}GOLD, without any imputation of a foreign or even provincial accent.*

* The natives of Ireland and our northern countrymen go ſo far as to uſe indifferently No. 1. and 3, and No. 12 and 14, ſaying ^{1}BUL for ^{3}BULL, and ^{12}PLAYS, for ^{14}PLEASE; but by this they betray their provinciality.

By

By the addition of the ſeveral diſtinctions, introduced by a multiplication of the vowels, it is true, that mankind have acquired a greater diverſity in the matter of ſpeech: but theſe vocal diſtinctions are by no means ſo forcible and preciſe as the conſonants. As in the mixture of colours in painting, there are many artificial varieties to be made, ſufficiently diſtinguiſhable from each each other by connoiſſeurs and artiſts; but the ſtrongeſt and moſt preciſe diſtinctions of coloured lights and ſhades, do not come up to the full partition of black and white, or the diviſions marked out by the primary colours of light. Thus, although there be more clearneſs and preciſion in the articulation of poliſhed tongues, notwithſtanding their increaſe of vowels, than in the imperfect guttural languages; yet the nicer vocal diſtinctions, affected by fine ſpeakers, tend not only to render their language enervate but indiſtinct. In the volubility of converſation, the vowels are frequently confounded with each other, by the beſt ſpeakers. Nothing, therefore, can tend more to correct the preſent errours, eſtabliſh a criterion and make future improvements in ſpeech, than the pointing out the natural diſtinctions, and our endeavour to keep their number as ſmall, and their quality as preciſe as poſſible. To effect this, it is requiſite to attain not only a clear conception, but alſo a diſtinct articulation of the ſound of the vowel, detached entirely from the preceding or ſucceeding conſonant. This is of the utmoſt conſequence; as audibility depends juſt as much on the clear intonation of the vowels, as intelligibility on the quick and forcible diſcharge of the conſonants.

To proceed therefore with the vowels, as they follow in the order of the preceding Alphabet.

No. XVI. Of the Oral Alphabet, or No. I. of the following Dictionary.

The indiſtinct *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *ou* or *oo*, are as in *earth*, *her*, *Sir*, *won*, *cur*, *blood*, *ſcourge*. As a full confirmation of what is above advanced, reſpecting the ſeveral vowels aſſuming the place of each other not only in diſcourſe but in writing, we find that this ſound is denoted in different words by every one of the five vowels. Thus in the words *he-ard* or *heard*, *herd*, *bird*, *word*, *curd*, we find exactly the ſame quality of ſound indicated as in the above, by the different vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*.

It is of this ſound to be remarked, that not only in colloquial, but alſo in oratorial and poetical ſtile, it is contracted and rendered almoſt toneleſs in ſpeech, and is indicated in writing by almoſt every poſſible combination of literal vowels. I have before mentioned this ſound when contracted, as denoted in the following dictionary by a cypher [°] placed over the ſyllable thus pronounced, or rather thus ſuppreſſed, in pronunciation. The particles *a* and *the*, when not emphatical, as alſo, words ending in *ble*, *ple*, &c. have been given as inſtances. But we have plenty of words, in which the vowels *ou*, *ow*, &c. are ſuppreſſed in like manner in the middle of words; ſuch are *humorous*, *bellowing*, and many others.

The full ſound of the vowel, as exemplified above, or in the words *Sir*, *her*, *cur*, &c. is always ſhort and bears a near, if not exact, reſemblance to the ſound of the French *leur*, *cœur*, &c. if it were contracted in point of time.

It is farther obſervable of this ſound, that the people of Ireland, Yorkſhire, and many other provincials miſtake its uſe; applying it to words which in London are pronounced with the *u* full, as in No. 17. of the preceding Alphabet, or No. 3. of the Dictionary: as *bull*, *wool*, *put*, *puſh*; all which they pronounce as the inhabitants of the Metropolis do *trull*, *blood*, *rut*, *ruſh*. Thus the ingenious Mr. Ward of Beverley, has given us in his grammar the words *put*, *thus* and *rub*, as having one quality of ſound; but unleſs by the word *put* be meant the ſubſtantive, a Dutch game of cards ſo called, or the ludicrous appellation given to provincials of *country put*, it is never ſo pronounced. The verb, to *put*, is pronounced properly * like *pull*, which is only a contraction of the ſound of *pool*; or like *full*, a contraction only of *fool*.

No. XVII. of the Alphabet, or III. of the Dictionary. The ſhort *u*, *ou*, or *oo*, as in *bull*, *could*, *good*. I have, in the preceding paragraph, remarked, that this ſound is not of the ſame quality as the former number; *bull* and *trull*, *could* and *cud*, *good* and *blood* being no rhimes in London; where they have a very different and diſtinct quality of ſound. I have ſaid, that this ſound is only a contraction of the following long ſound; by which it may be better diſtinguiſhed; though I know of no rules whatever that determine polite ſpeakers to give this ſound to ſome words, and the former ſound to others of the like orthography. It appears to be the effect of capricious and arbitrary cuſtom, like that of annexing the aſpirated *h* to ſome words, and not to others of like ſpelling; which is done, as well in Engliſh as in other languages, merely according to cuſtom; has its local diſtinctions, and is, I believe, to be learned only by attention to practice. The French have this ſound in the words, *fol*, *ſol*, *trou*, *clou*, &c. the Italians, I think, every where in their *u*; the length of which, however, their grammarians have not determined.

No. XVIII. of the Alphabet, or IV. of the Dictionary. The long *ou*, *oo*, *o*, as in *ſoup*, *noon*, *who*. This ſound is, as obſerved, of the ſame quality with the former, and differs only in quantity or length of time; nearly as the ſound of *douze*, *epouſe*, *pouce*, *roux*, *doux*, and the plurals, *ſols*, *fols*, do from *ſol*, *fol*, *trou*, &c. I conceive, however, that neither the French nor the Italians make ſo great a difference in the long and ſhort ſound of this vowel as the Engliſh do; nor indeed have I met with an Italian or French linguiſt, who has paid ſufficient attention to this circumſtance to be able to inform me; and, though I can truſt my own ear with reſpect to this difference in words of my own language, I cannot truſt it ſufficiently to determine between words of other languages.

I ſpeak of the French and Italian; becauſe the French is ſo very general a tongue, and of the Italian, becauſe the Italians are, of all nations, thoſe who poſſeſs the cleareſt enun-

* By being *properly* pronounced, I would be always underſtood to mean, pronounced agreeable to the general practice of men of letters and polite ſpeakers in the Metropolis; which is all the ſtandard of propriety I concern myſelf about, reſpecting the arbitrary pronunciation or quality of ſound given to monoſyllables. Setting this caution aſide, I know of no rule to determine, whether the provincial method of pronouncing ſuch words be not as proper as that of the Metropolis.

ciation of the vowels. They indeed liquidate, or vocaliſe, if I may be allowed the term, the conſonants too much. This renders their language particularly harmonious, but not equally intelligible or diſtinct. On the other hand, the ſtrong aſpiration and forcible expulſion of the conſonants, by the Northern nations, though it obtunds and obſcures the tone of the vowels, gives their ſpeech a peculiar diſtinctneſs and energy. A good ſpeaker ſhould learn to pronounce his vowels from the Italians, and to articulate his conſonants from the Germans, Engliſh, Swedes, or rather the Indians of North America. The French, by confounding both together more than any other European nation, have a leſs diſtinct articulation than moſt.* Luckily for their language, it is ſo literally improved, and is of ſo happy an etymological conſtruction, that men of letters can underſtand each other in it, let them pronounce it almoſt how they will. At the ſame time it is to be obſerved, that the unlettered natives are ſo far from underſtanding learned foreigners, that they cannot underſtand each other if bred in provinces ever ſo little diſtant. But to return from this digreſſion; the ſound at preſent in queſtion is generally expreſſed in Engliſh writing by the double *oo*, as in *boot*, *fool*, *food*, where it is long, as alſo in *ſtood*, *wood*, *wool*, where it is ſhort; but care ſhould be taken not to ſuffer the letters to miſlead the reader, for *blood*, *flood*, &c. though written with two *oo*s, as well as ſome other words, have not this ſound, but that of No. 16. of the Alphabet, or I. of the Dictionary; being pronounced as if written *blud*, *flud*. †

No. XVIII. of the Alphabet, or II. of the Dictionary. The long and broad *ow*, *ou* and *u*, as in *town*, *noun*, *cucumber*. This ſound greatly reſembles the barking of a full-mouthed maſtiff, and is perhaps ſo clearly and diſtinctly pronounced by no nation as by the Engliſh and Low Dutch. The nicer diſtinguiſhers in the qualities of vocal ſounds, conſider it as a compound; but as it has ſufficient unity, when properly pronounced, to be uttered with a ſingle impulſe of the voice, and to paſs for a diſtinct ſound or ſyllable, I conſider it only as ſuch.

This ſound is variouſly applied to particular words in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Ward gives us the words *foul*, *ſound*, *grow*, *knowledge*, as being all of the ſame ſound; whereas the two firſt only are alike in the ſound: the two laſt differing not only from the firſt, but from each other, both in quality and quantity. Thus, *grow* is the long ſound, marked No. VIII. in the Dictionary, ‡ as in the words *no*, *toe*, *though*, &c. whereas the firſt ſyllable in *knowledge* is the ſhort ſound, No. VII. in the Dictionary, as in *not*, *what*, and the like; which is not of the ſame quality with either No. VIII. *no*, *toe*, or the preſent No. II. *how*, *thou*, &c.

Mr. Ward ſays this ſound may be made more or leſs, cloſe and deep, by making the mouth more or leſs hollow, and directing the breath more or leſs toward the palate. To inſtance this he falls into the error countenanced by Johnſon's Dictionary; ſaying, that "a *bowl*,

* The French have, for inſtance, adopted the liquid pronunciation of the Italians in ſome of their conſonants; at the ſame time that they retain the horrid northern naſal or guttural pronunciation of the vowels, in *an*, *in*, *on*, *un*, *aim*, *ain*, &c. a ſound ſtill leſs clear, though perhaps not more diſtant from harmonious articulation than the *ing*, *ong*, *ung* of the Engliſh.

† Mr. Ward miſtakingly enumerates the words *blood*, *ſtood*, *wood*, as words of the ſame quality of ſound.

‡ No. XXII. in the preceding Alphabet, page 27.

meaning

meaning an orbicular body, requires a close ſound; but a *bowl*, meaning a veſſel, requires a more open ſound."

The people of Ireland, and perhaps thoſe of ſome counties in England, do indeed pronounce *bowl*, meaning a veſſel, in the ſame manner as we in London pronounce the word *howl*, *ſcowl*, &c. but polite ſpeakers in the metropolis pronounce the word *bowl*, whether meaning an orbicular body or a veſſel, exactly in the ſame manner; both long and open, as in the words TOLL, HOLE, ROLL, &c. *

By varying the cavity of the mouth, and directing the breath more and more inwards, Mr. Ward tells us, that this ſound approaches in ſome words to *u* long and ſoft, as *court*; or to *u* ſhort and ſoft, as *colour*, *vapour*; or to *u* cloſe, as *cou'd*, *wou'd*; or to *u* deep and open, as *rough*, *tough*; or to *o* cloſe and guttural, as *cough*, *ſlough*, meaning a place deep in mire.

Nothing can be more vague and indeterminate, than this method of deſcribing ſounds by the terms *cloſe* and *open*; eſpecially when ſuch examples are brought to illuſtrate ſuch deſcriptions which are anomolous or falſe. The word *court*, for inſtance, is in London indifferently pronounced COURT or COURT, in which latter caſe it differs only in time from COU'D, WOU'D, &c. and as to the *o* cloſe and guttural in the words *cough* and *ſlough*; theſe words are pronounced very differently, the firſt long and broad, COUGH, and the laſt with the preſent ſound, SLOUGH.

On this, as on every other occaſion of the like nature, I think it better to take a method the very reverſe of that to the Grammarians, who have hitherto treated of pronunciation; that is, inſtead of conſidering how nearly different vowels are allied, and how they are formed out of each other, to conſider what are their characteriſtic differences and diſtinctions, and how to keep them ſeparate and preciſe. We find ſufficiently, from the limited ſtate of the organs, that none of the vowels have any very eſſential difference, and how readily they are converted by impediment or affectation, into each other. The propriety of ſpeech conſiſts therefore in the preſervation of their moſt ſtriking and characteriſtic differences, and not in multiplying nice diſtinctions, or blending them confuſedly together.

No. XIX. of the foregoing Alphabet, or V. and VII. of the Dictionary. The ſhort *o* and *a*, and the long *a*, *au*, *aw*, &c. as in NOT, WHAT, *awl*, *caul*, *awl*. This ſound is common in many languages; although the diſtinction of long and ſhort, is preſerved in few or none but the Engliſh. The French have it exactly in the words *ame*, *pas*, *las*, &c.

No. XX. of the Alphabet, or IX. of the Dictionary. The long and double *oi* or *oy*, as in *joy*, *boy*, *oil*. This ſound, as hath been already obſerved, approaches the neareſt to a practical diphthong of any in our language. The qualities of the firſt and ſecond vowels differing ſo very widely in their mode of utterance, it is hardly poſſible, in ſpeech, to blend them ſo intimately as to prevent that diſtinction being perceived.

* When figures are in this manner placed over the words, they refer to the ſame numbers in the Dictionary, as exemplified in page 5, of the *Introduction*.

A vicious

A vicious cuſtom indeed prevails, in common converſation, of ſinking the firſt broad ſound intirely, or rather of converting both into the ſound of *i* or *y*, marked No. XXVI. in the Alphabet, and XVI. in the Dictionary: thus *oil*, *toil*, are frequently pronounced exactly like *iſle*, *tile*. This is a fault which the Poets are inexcuſable for promoting, by making ſuch words rhime to each other. And yet there are ſome words ſo written, which by long uſe, have almoſt loſt their true ſound, ſuch are *boil*, *join*, and many others; which it would now appear affectation to pronounce otherwiſe than *bile*, *jine*. We find, indeed, that this mode of pronunciation becomes every day more general; a ſtriking proof, among others, of the antipathy, if I may ſo call it, of ſpeech to the uſe of diphthongs, or the utterance of the two ſounds of different qualities, with one impulſe of the voice. The Engliſh frequently miſtake in thinking the *moi*, *foi*, &c. of the French have this ſound. It is not ſo. In the firſt part indeed there is a ſimilitude, but the laſt is much clearer and tonous in Engliſh than in French.

No. XXI. of the Alphabet, or XV. and XIV. of the Dictionary. The ſhort *i* and *e*, and long *ee*, *ei*, *ea*; as in FIT, YES, *feet*, *deceit*, *meat*. Grammarians have uſually annexed two ſounds to the *i*, which they have called the long and ſhort; but the ſound given to the ſhort *i*, for inſtance in *fit*, *give*, &c. is by no means a mere contraction of the ſound given to the long *i* in *mine*, *life*, &c. It is a ſound of very different quality; being a contraction of the long ſound of *e* or *ee*, in *me* or *meet*. This is plain by repeating the words *fit* and *feet*, *pit* and *peat*, *mit* and *meat*; in which the ſimilarity of ſound is very perceptible.

No. XXII. of the Alphabet, or VIII. of the Dictionary. The long and open *o*, *oe*, *ou*, *oa*; as in *no*, *toe*, *though*, *roar*. This ſound, Dr. Bailey tells us, is ſimilar to *a* long, but a little more *round*. For my part, I own I have no idea of roundneſs in ſound, nor do I think ſuch epithets can in this caſe convey any notion of the thing intended. Dr. Wallis indeed has made ſeveral good remarks on the affinity of the ſounds of the letters; but they are founded rather on the different modes of articulation, or ſituation of organs during articulation, and therefore more explicit and intelligible.

This affinity and ſimilarity of ſounds, may be a ſubject worthy the curioſity and inveſtigation of a philoſopher; but their diſtinction, difference and ſeparation, form the great object of the practical linguiſt.

Of this particular ſound, little needs be ſaid, as it is familiar to moſt languages. The French have it in *Dôme*, *os*, *repos*, *faûne*, *maux*, *faulx*.

No. XXIII. of the Alphabet, or VI. of the Dictionary. This ſound, variouſly denoted in letters, by *u*, *eu*, *ue*, *ew*, and even *eau*, as in *duty*, *feud*, *true*, *new*, *beauty*, when ſlowly uttered, is evidently a compound, as obſerved in the Introduction, of the long *i* and ſhort *u*; but when pronounced ſharp and quick with a ſingle effort of the voice, is no longer a diphthong, but a ſufficiently ſingle and uniform ſyllable; whoſe quality is diſtinctly heard in the words above-mentioned; as alſo in the French words *du*, *une*, *unir*, *prune*, *eu*.

No. XXIV. of the Alphabet, or X. and XI. of the Dictionary. Expreſſed in letters by *a*, *au*, *ua*, ſhort, as in *hand*, *barr'd*, and long, as in *hard*, *guard*, *laugh*, is a ſound common to moſt languages. The French have it ſhort in *alla*, *race*, *faſſe*; long in *abattre*, *grace*, *age*, &c. The Italians have it long in *padre*, *madre*; and ſhort in *ma*, *la*, *allegro*, and a vaſt number of other words. It is ſomewhat ſurpriſing, that men of letters, and ſome of them even reſiding in the Metropolis, ſhould miſtake the ſimple and genuine application of of this ſound. "The native ſound of A, ſays Dr. Bayly, is broad, deep, and long, as in *all*, *aw*, *war*, *daub*; but it hath generally a mixed ſound, as in *man*, *Bath*, *Mary*, *fair*, which are ſounded as if written *maen*, *baeth*, &c." But who, except flirting females and affected fops pronounce *man*, and *Bath*, as if they were written *maen*, *baeth*, or like *Mary*, *fair*, &c.

As to the broad, deep and long ſound in *all*, *awe*, &c. I know not why it ſhould be called the *native* ſound of the letter A, any more than the preſent hard and open ſound: the latter is full as often, and perhaps more often, uſed in the Engliſh tongue, than the former; and I believe it will be difficult to make out any *natural* affinity or connection between letters and ſounds at all.

No. XXV. of the Alphabet, or XII. and XIII. of the Dictionary. Denoted by the letters *e*, *ea*, *ai*, *a*, *ay*. Short as in *met*, *ſpread*, *ſaid*; long, as in *mate*, *maid*, *ſay*. This ſlender ſound, when long, of the letter *a*, as it is frequently called, is likewiſe ſaid to be peculiar to the Engliſh tongue. The ſhort ſound, indeed, is nearly or quite the ſame as the French give to their *e* in the words *elle*, *net*, *poët*, &c. At the ſame time it is obſervable they give it to the combinations *ei* and *ai*, and *oi*, as in *pleine*, *plaine*, *diſoit*, &c. The French extend it alſo nearly as much as the Engliſh long ſound in the words *nès*, *dez*, *clefs*, *parler*, *fondés*, *amai*, *dirai*, &c.

The ſhort ſound, however, is, in Engliſh, generally imputed to the letter *e*, as pronounced in *met*, *let*, *end*, *mend*, &c. But it hath already been ſhewn that the long ſound of the Engliſh *e*, as pronounced in the monoſyllables *he*, *me*, *ſhe*, *feet*, *meet*, *mean*, &c. is not of the ſame quality as the ſhort ſound of the *e* in *met*, *let*, &c. but is the protracted ſound of the ſhort *i*, or of *ee*, as in *fit*, *feet*, &c. The protracted or long ſound of the ſhort *e*, as in *met*, *let*, &c. is in fact the ſlender ſound of the *a*, ſaid to be peculiar to the Engliſh, and which is in both French and Engliſh moſt frequently denoted in writing by *e*, *a*, *ei*, *ai*, *oi*, and *ay*.

It may here be neceſſary to adverti ſe the ſpeaker again of the miſtaken practice of the provinces, in uſing this long ſound of the *e*, or ſlender ſound of the *a*, inſtead of the protracted ſound of the ſhort *i*, No. XIV. of the Dictionary: and that the rather becauſe I obſerve that Dr. Bayly, and others, ſeem to authoriſe this corrupt method of pronunciation; "In words, ſays this laſt mentioned writer, having an *e* final, the *e* is mute, and ſheweth only to lengthen another vowel, thus *make* and *take*, are to be pronounced as if written *meak* and *teak*, as in *eat*, *break*, *ſpeak*." I can yet hardly conceive, that this learned writer meant to ſay that *make* and *take* have the ſame quality of ſound as *eat*, *break*, *ſpeak*; and yet there muſt be ſome miſconception, as the three words laſt exemplified are not uſually pronounced

by

by good ſpeakers in the ſame manner. *Break* is generally ſounded like *brake*, *make*, *take* but few, except the natives of Ireland or the provinces, ſay *ate*, *ſpake*; but *eat*, *ſpeak* agreeably to the 14th ſound of the Dictionary.

Before this ſound be diſmiſſed, it may not be improper to notice, that the rule laid down by Grammarians, viz. that the *e* before a final conſonant is frequently mute, is badly exemplified. Dr. Bayly brings the words *takes*, *every*, *open*, *mixed*, *expreſſed*, as examples, and ſays they are pronounced as if written *teaks*, *evn*, *opn*, *expreſſd*, *mixd*. Now the caſe of theſe words is ſeverally very different. In the third perſon ſingular of verbs, and other words ending in *es*, the *e* is indeed as often mute, as it can well be made ſo; thus in the monoſyllables *takes*, *gives*, *loves*, it is totally ſilent; but in words *places*, *hedges*, *ditches*, &c. it is heard and makes them words of two ſyllables. It cannot be otherwiſe. In like manner in the words *even* and *open* above exemplified, it is impoſſible the *e* ſhould be entirely ſilent. It is ſoftened and thus rendered obſcure, as to its quality, but it ſtill retains its exiſtence as a ſyllable, nor can thoſe words be pronounced with any propriety as monoſyllables.

Again, as to the participle paſſives, *expreſs'd*, *mix'd*, the *e* is not ſilent in thoſe words. It is taken away by *eliſion* both in writing and ſpeech; the *d* being always in the latter, if not in the former, converted into a *t*. I appeal to the organs of any Engliſhman, whether *expreſs'd*, *mix'd*, are not always pronounced *expreſt*, *mixt*, and whether the *d* can be pronounced with any diſtinctneſs, without the addition of a ſyllable.

No. XXVI. of the Alphabet, or XVI. of the Dictionary. This ſound is typified by *i* or *y*, *ui* or *ie*, as in *I*, *why*, *nigh*, *guide*, *fie*. As at preſent uttered by the beſt ſpeakers in the metropolis, it is the ſharpeſt, ſhrilleſt, and cleareſt vowel in our language; altho it has the appearance, when ſlowly pronounced of being a compound of the *a* or *e* and *i*. I do not know that any other language has it equally clear, ſingle and diſtinct. I have elſewhere obſerved that our Scotiſh linguiſts ſay it has the ſound uſually denoted by *awee*, but the errour of this is obvious to every Engliſhman. The French, however, come near it in the Interjection *ahi!* which they pronounce quickly as one ſyllable, without the naſal twang, that attends the words *fin*, *vin*, and ſome others, bearing a near reſemblance.

SECTION IV.

Of the Nature of Engliſh Syllables.

I have before obſerved that a ſyllable differs from a mere vowel, in that the latter conſiſts of a ſimplicity in the quality of its ſound; whereas a ſyllable conſiſts in an *unity* of utterance; and is ſo far juſtly defined by Dr. Lowth. "A ſyllable, ſays he, is a ſound either ſimple or compounded, pronounced by a *ſingle* impulſe of the voice.

Under the head of *Articulation*, I have juſt hinted alſo the difficulty of preſerving this unity of utterance in ſpeaking Engliſh; on account of the numerous conſonants with which it abounds, and the very harſh ſequences of ſometimes ſeveral of them in one ſyllable, as in *helm*, *whelm*, *ſtrength*, *breath*, &c.* At the ſame time I took notice of the pretended diphthongs in our tongue, and of the whimſical practice of calling words, having two diſtinct ſounds both in number and quality, monoſyllables; ſuch as *mare*, *mere*, *mire*, *fire*, *hire*, &c. As cuſtom, however, has ranked all theſe words in the claſs of monoſyllables, and it therefore behoves every good ſpeaker to pronounce them if poſſible with a ſingle impulſe of the voice, a moſt ſtrange mixture of long and ſhort ſounds muſt neceſſarily enter into the number of Engliſh ſyllables.

In languages where the length of the ſyllable depends principally on the length of the vowel, no ſuch variety can ſubſiſt; nor will the ſpeaker be under the neceſſity of keeping up the volubility, or preſerving the modulation of his diſcourſe, by ſinking, or precipitately hurrying over, ſome words, becauſe he is compelled to dwell ſo much longer or more forcibly on others.

This neceſſity is remarkable in ſpeaking Engliſh, in ſo much that, beſides having recourſe to two kinds of ſyllabic accents, to diſtinguiſh ſignificant words and ſyllables, we even vary the quality of the ſounds of the ſame ſyllables when they are particularly ſignificant, and when they are otherwiſe: not but that other languages have what grammarians call their enclitics and atonics, *i. e.* ſuch words, which if taken ſingly have an accent, as all others have, but by their conſtruction in a ſentence either transfer or entirely loſe it. It is indeed declared by ſome writers to be "A great abſurdity, and contrary to the nature of all languages, that the ſame word when pronounced ſeparately ſhould be ſubject to a different modulation from what it muſt have, when it makes part of a continued diſcourſe." But, "If this be true," ſays Mr. Foſter, "the whole doctrine of atonics and enclitics ſinks at once. For thoſe words are ſaid to have an accent when pronounced ſingly, and often to have none, when they make part of a diſcourſe. How far this is contrary to the nature of *all* languages, I can by no means judge, becauſe I am acquainted but with *few*. But ſure I am, it is not contrary to our own: in which we hardly ever utter a ſentence without omitting the accent of ſome words, particularly pronouns and articles, and ſeveral monoſyllables, which yet we accent, when we uſe them *ſingly*, or *emphatically*. Our verb *is* we make ſometimes an enclitic like the Greek ἐστὶ, and ſometimes an oxytone. When I ſay, "*the man is virtuous*," the accent of *is* ſinks, as in ἀγαθος ἐστι. If in anſwer to a queſtion I ſay, "*he is*," the accent is preſerved, as in ἐστὶ. So our indefinite *one* is uſed in this reſpect like τις, *ſhould one ſee a man: one* here loſes its accent, and transfers it to *ſhould*, as in ἤν τις ἴδῃ ἄνθρωπον. But you cannot uſe the interrogative *who* without an accent, and ſo τις the interrogative conſtantly and properly has it. Thus likewiſe our pronouns are enclitics or not, according to their ſenſe. If I ſay, *ſend me that book*, *me* is here a perfect enclitic, and is pronounced almoſt as if it were joined with *ſend*, thus, *ſend me*. But when I ſay, *ſend me the book, do not give it him:* here *me* hath its proper accent, as in contradiſtinction to *him* †."

* See page 5.

† See Foſter on Accent.

It

It is to be obſerved, however, that the accent here inſiſted on is the oratorial, and not the ſyllabic accent; a diſtinction juſtly made elſewhere by the learned critic himſelf. The oratorial accent, or what the Engliſh uſually call emphaſis, muſt be common to all languages; but the ſyllabic is not ſo neceſſary to languages of ſimple and open utterance, whoſe ſyllables are not clogged, as ours and all the northern languages are, with a multiplicity of conſonants. In the French, for inſtance, there is no ſuch need of the ſyllabic accent as in the Engliſh. With us, as I juſt now obſerved, we are not only obliged to have recourſe to ſyllabic accents, but with the adoption of the ſtrongeſt of the oratorical, we are ſtill obliged even to ſuppreſs, and in ſo doing to vary the quality of the ſound of many of our ſyllables; in order to get forward with a whole ſentence in any reaſonable time, or with any tolerable modulation. Hence it is that our colloquy differs ſo much from our declamation. I do not mean altogether in the ſame manner as the language of French converſation differs from their language in repeating their verſes; but in ſome degree like it: that is, we ſink the clear ſound of the vowel, whatever it be, whether *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*, into that indiſtinct and half ſound, which is marked by a cypher in the Dictionary. This is peculiarly obſervable in the almoſt expletive uſe of all the articles and pronouns exemplified above; it is farther obſervable in ſuch words, as begin with a prepoſition, many of which are marked in the following Dictionary, indifferently, either with the colloquial or the oratorial mode of pronunciation, thus in the words *commune*, *communicate*, &c. the full ſound is given to the firſt ſyllable, which is accordingly marked N° 7, although in common diſcourſe we ſink the firſt vowel, and pronounce it nearly as if written *cummùne*, *cummùnicate*, &c. It is in Engliſh nevertheleſs, as in all other languages, one may expoſe one's ignorance by running into the colloquial mode of pronunciation, and can only run the riſk of being thought a ſcholar or a pedant by ſtrictly abiding by the declamatory mode. There is another riſk too in adopting the colloquial mode; which is that, if you do not happen to fall on the local dialect or exact patavinity of the place, you will not be at all underſtood by the vulgar: the caſe of languages or rather ſpeech, being quite contrary to that of ſcience. In the former, the ignorant underſtand the learned better than the learned do the ignorant: in the latter it is otherwiſe.

This great diverſity, in the nature of Engliſh ſyllables, has occaſioned a mode of diſtinguiſhing them, which though derived from the ſame ſource as the language itſelf, does not appear to have taken place among the diſtinctions of the Greek and Latin Grammarians. But the conſideration of this quality will come with greater propriety under the head of Engliſh Proſody.

SECTION V.

Of the Compoſition of Engliſh Polyſyllables.

Having gone through the ſeveral modes of articulation, and diſtinct ſpecies of elementary ſounds in the Engliſh tongue, with the nature of monoſyllables, I ſhall proceed to conſider the manner of their connection in the compoſition of polyſyllables.

I have already obſerved, in remarking the difference between words and ſyllables, that the ſignificancy annexed to the one in the compoſition of the other, renders their preciſe articu-

lation particularly neceſſary. To this end nothing is more requiſite, eſpecially for ſuch as would learn to ſpeak our language by reading it, than to acquire the true method of pronouncing monoſyllables, and dividing words into ſyllables as they are really pronounced. As to the pronunciation of monoſyllables, abſtracted from their oratorical accent, or the emphaſis they are variouſly ſubject to in diſcourſe; nothing more, I preſume, need be added to what has been already obſerved, reſpecting the clear intonation of the vowels, and the quick and forcible utterance of the conſonants.

In regard to the diviſion of polyſyllables, it is attended with greater difficulty, and will hardly ever be attained by attending to the rules generally laid down for this purpoſe.

Among theſe are ſome remarkably erroneous. The firſt, as I have already obſerved *, is "that a conſonant between two vowels belongs to the latter ſyllable;" thus *adage*, *agony*, *alum*, *baniſh*, *body*, &c. are divided in ſpelling thus, *a-dage*, *a-gony*, *a-lum*, *ba-niſh*, *bo-dy*, though they are really pronounced *ad-age*, *ag-ony*, *al-um*, *ban-iſh*, &c.

The next general rule among our ſpelling-maſters is, that "two conſonants in the middle of a word which are proper to begin a word, muſt begin the following ſyllable together." Now *ſk*, *ſp*, *ſt*, *th*, and others are proper to begin words; but are the words *muſket*, *whiſper*, *cluſter*, *mother*, divided in pronunciation as they would be thus abſurdly, *mu-ſket*, *whi-ſper*, *clu-ſter*, *mo-ther*? Surely not!

As an exception to this rule, it is further inculcated, that *dl*, *kl*, and *tl*, though improper to begin words, yet begin ſyllables, as in *cradle*, *myrtle*, *rankle*: but this is true only in written language; the final vowel in the above words being always ſounded in ſpeech before the *l*.

Theſe defects of our rules for ſpelling words, particularly radicals, will ſerve to confirm the utility of the preſent undertaking; which would even render them uſeleſs were they perfect. Not but that ſome of theſe rules might be uſeful with regard to the derivatives; which we are juſtly taught to divide according to their originals or primitives: thus *ſtand-ard*, *herb-age*, *gold-en*, *act-or*, *monument-al*, &c. And yet when the radical word is ſucceeded in the derivative by a vowel, as in the above caſes, it matters little, whether ſuch derivatives are divided according to the ſenſe or the ſound; eſpecially if the radical ends in two conſonants, as in the inſtances given†. Thus, whether we pronounce *ſtan-dard*, *her-bage*, *gol-den*, *ac-tor*, or *ſtand-ard*, *herb-age*, *gold-en*, *act-or*, it differs little if the words be underſtood: for indeed in theſe caſes we frequently ſo pronounce them, as being more agreeable to the ear, than if the radical were entirely ſounded firſt, and its addition afterwards. And hence it is that, in endeavouring to adapt our writing to our ſpeaking, we double a ſingle conſonant in ſuch caſes, giving it both to the former ſyllable and the latter: thus we write *blot-ted*, *pot-tage*, *rot-ten*, *rub-ber*, *abet-tor*, &c. There ſeems, however, as little reaſon for the repetition of the conſonant in ſuch words, as there does for it in *giver*, *lover*, and many others; if we attend merely to the pronunciation.

* See page 9.

† Thus in the following Dictionary, words of this kind are divided ſometimes one way and ſometimes another; although for the moſt part the ſyllables of compound words are diſtinguiſhed by the only good rule, that of reducing them into their primitives.

It is ſaid that primitives taking only *y* after them, of which we have many in the Engliſh tongue, take moſt of the preceding conſonants into the latter ſyllable, as is done in *worthy*, which is generally pronounced *wor-thy*; but this muſt not be conſidered as a general rule: for we do not ſay *ear-thy* for *earth-y*; though we pronounce both the radicals *earth* and *worth* exactly alike *. It is farther obſervable, that in the above mentioned inſtance, the word *wor-thy* is not only divided contrary to the general rule of etymology, but that the *th* takes its ſoft ſound in the derivative, though it retains its hard one in the radical. Indeed the changeability of the hard and ſoft ſounds of the conſonants in our language is ſo great and ſo uncertain, that it is impoſſible to lay down any kind of general rule for determining it, that would not be attended with numerous exceptions.

The uſe of the methods taken in the following Dictionary, therefore, to point out the diviſion of polyſyllables, and the hard or ſoft ſound of the conſonants, is as obvious, as that of pointing out the ſound of the vowels.

The misfortune is, that ſuch is the fluctuating ſtate of all living languages, we are after all in ſome degree catching at a ſhadow, and endeavouring to deſcribe the form of a cloud, which the wind diverſifies every moment; I am not, however, ſo ready to allow the propriety, or admit of the neceſſity, of all theſe changes, as has been ſometimes done. The learned Doctor Foſter, in his Eſſay on Accent and Quantity before quoted, obſerves that the actual pronunciation of words in all languages alters in ſome caſes in a few years. Among ourſelves, ſays he, "the word *ally* was four or five years ago † pronounced as an oxytone *ally*; and any grammarian, who had then laid the accent on the laſt ſyllable would have been right: now by many perſons of very good ſenſe the ſame word is pronounced as a barytone *ally*; and a grammarian who ſhould now place the accent on the firſt ſyllable, would do right too." The truth of this learned writer's obſervation with reſpect to the changeability of languages in

* In conſidering only the pronunciation of words, *i. e.* as they are compounded of diſtinct articulate voices, nothing can be more abſurd than the inconſiſtent method of the grammarians, in dividing words into ſyllables one way, and directing their pronunciation, as compounds of particular voices, another. Thus we are taught to *pronounce* the following words, as in the *firſt* column, and to divide them into ſyllables, in ſpelling, as in the *ſecond*.

1ſt. As pronounced.	2d. As ſpelt.
Am-i-ty	A-mi-ty
ded-i-cate	de-di-cate
em-i nent	e-mi-nent
hom-i-cide	ho-mi-cide
nav-i-gate	na-vi-gate
neg-a-tive	ne-ga-tive
mat-ri-mon-y	ma-tri-mo-ny
rec-om-pence	re-com-pence
an-a-gram	a-na-gram
an-im-oſ-i-ty	a-ni-mo-ſi-ty
ar-iſ-toc-ra-cy	a-ri-ſto-cra-cy
mad-ri-gal	ma-dri-gal
mag-a-zine	ma-ga-zine
om-i-nous	o-mi-nous.

In the following Dictionary, the words are divided as in the firſt column, conformably to their actual pronunciation.

† The edition, from which this paſſage is extracted, was printed in 1763.

general

general I admit; but not of the propriety of the variation in the particular inſtance adduced. There are indeed ſimilar inſtances by which that propriety may ſeem ſupported; thus the word *perfume* was formerly accented on the firſt ſyllable; it is now, and has long been, accented on the laſt; and I think with propriety, becauſe the ſyllable now accented is the radical and moſt ſignificant ſyllable in the word. It is otherwiſe with the word *ally*, even if no objection could be made to its reſembling the word *alley*, when accented on the firſt ſyllable. Of late years, it is true, we have affected, with ſome ſhew of propriety too, to lay the accent on the firſt ſyllable of the ſame diſyllables uſed as nouns, which take it on the laſt when uſed as verbs. But this practice is far from being univerſal; nor have we any good reaſon for making it ſo. The word *perfume*, for inſtance generally takes the accent on the laſt ſyllable whether uſed as a ſubſtantive or a verb; yet according to this practice the accent ſhould be laid on the firſt ſyllable when uſed as a noun.

The Roman rule, reſpecting diſyllables, is ſaid to be that of laying the accent on the former ſyllable; which has been adopted by moſt grammarians: but they have been reduced to the neceſſity of admitting ſo many exceptions that the rule itſelf is evidently uſeleſs.

SECTION VI.

Of Engliſh Proſody.

I have taken ſome notice of proſody in a preceeding ſection, as it relates immediately to verſification; but there is a modulation or melody of tones in proſaic diſcourſe as well as in verſe: nay it is on the former that the latter is moſt naturally founded.

It is about the nature of this modulation that the learned ſo greatly differ. The deſire of accomodating the rules of the ancient Greek and Latin to modern Engliſh, hath occaſioned a world of perplexity; not the leaſt part of which hath ariſen from the miſapplication of the uſe of the accent.

By *accent* the ancients meant an elevation or depreſſion of the voice on particular ſyllables. Of theſe the Greeks had three kinds; the *acute*, which marked an elevation of voice; the *grave*, which denoted its depreſſion; and the *circumflex*, which expreſſed both an elevation and depreſſion on the ſame ſyllable. It is hence very evident that the common diſcourſe of the ancients muſt have been more muſical, or have a nearer relation to ſinging than modern tongues; eſpecially as they are pronounced in great towns by poliſhed ſpeakers. Perhaps our modern improvements in muſick have contributed not a little to baniſh chaunt from common diſcourſe: but, from whatever cauſe it has happened, certain it is that a monotony, ſo far as relates to the variation of high and low, prevails in all modern poliſhed converſation.

This want of diverſity of muſical tone, however, is amply ſupplied in Engliſh by a variety in the ſtreſs laid on particular ſyllables; which are pronounced more or leſs forcibly, louder or ſofter, as occaſion requires. Nor do we find any want of variety in this mode of modulation, eſpecially as we have alſo all the variety of long and ſhort, which the learned call *quantity*.

* See Maſon on the power of numbers.

Much

Much diſpute indeed hath ariſen among writers on this ſubject, about the relation between modern accent and quantity. It is generally allowed that the ancient accent and quantity were different things; but, ſays a late writer on this ſubject "it is impoſſible any ſuch diſtinction between the accents and quantities can be obſerved in Engliſh"* Dr. Johnſon alſo tells us that *accent* and *quantity* in Engliſh are the ſame; to which opinion Dr. Foſter accedes and thinks it deciſive. But if this be the caſe our quantity muſt be different from what was called quantity among the ancients, it muſt not conſiſt merely of time That accent in Engliſh verſe ſupplies the place of quantity is certain; but how far does it ſo? an accented ſyllable is arbitrarily admitted to ſupply the place of a long ſyllable, and muſt not be placed in the room of a ſhort one: but the effect of acute-accented ſyllables, though admitted to ſupply the place of long ſyllables in the mechanical conſtruction of the verſe, is by no means the ſame as that of ſo many long ſyllables or ſyllables having the grave accent.

Strength may be allowed to ſupply the place of length, but the beauty of the modulation or harmony of the verſe will be widely different. It is therefore a great miſtake to uſe the accent and long quantity indiſcriminately, as if they would have the ſame effect in numerous compoſition.

Almoſt all our Engliſh writers on this ſubject, poſſeſſed with this inchangeability of accent and quantity, tell us that all accented ſyllables are long; making at the ſame time no diſtinction between the grave and the acute accent. Dr. Foſter ſays, "the coincidence of the *acute* and long quantity on the ſame ſyllable, is moſt uſual with us in the pronunciation of our own language; which will be admitted by any one, who with this view attends to the ſound of an Engliſh voice." But how does this agree with what he himſelf advances reſpecting the nature of the acute. "The account, which I have attempted to give, of the true nature and power of the acute tone, is confirmed by what Ariſtotle, de Anima, in his chapter περὶ ψόφου καὶ ἀκοῆς, ſays, Τὸ μὲν Ὀξὺ κινεῖ τὴν αἴσθησιν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ ἐπὶ πολύ· τὸ δὲ Βαρὺ, ἐν πολλῷ ἐπ' ὀλίγον. *Acutus ſonus movet ſenſum in brevi tempore plurimum: Gravis vero, in multo paulum.* Again, in another place: τῷ ἐν φωνῇ Ὀξέος ὄντος καὶ ἅμα τὸ ὀλίγον——τὸ δὲ Ὀξὺ δι' ὀλιγότητα, ἅμα ταχύ. *Cum Acutus in voce exiſtat breviter.—Acutus, propter brevitatem, vel levitatem, velox.*

It appears hence on the beſt authority, than an acute tone and a long quantity did by no means coincide among the ancients *. Why then ſhould it be ſuppoſed to do ſo among the moderns? Let us ſuppoſe accent to be even expreſſive rather of the ſtreſs or force of voice than the elevation of it; even in this caſe a quick utterance is inſeparably attached to the acute and a ſlow utterance to the grave accent. I am perſuaded that whoever attends carefully to Engliſh pronunciation, will find this rule to be invariable.

Thoſe accented ſyllables, therefore, which are ſounded ſharp and quick, we diſtinguiſh by the acute accent; and thoſe, which are pronounced flat and ſlow, by the grave accent.

Not that the diſtinction of quick and ſlow, or long and ſhort, ſyllables, is ſolely that which conſtitutes metrical quantity in Engliſh. As a ſyllable differs from a mere vowel, ſo doth a metrical foot differ from a ſyllable. It is true that, in Engliſh, we generally reckon as

* Perhaps Dr. Foſter meant, by the *acute* in the firſt inſtance, the ſlender ſound of ſome of our vowels; but tone has little or nothing to do with the articulate *quality* of ſounds.

many

many feet in a verſe as there are ſyllables; but not always: and we have ſome ten-feet verſes, as they are called, which contain twelve, and even fourteen, ſyllables in a line; for example,

And many an amorous, many a humorous lay;
Which many a bard had chanted many a day.

and again,

——————The wounded bull
Roar'd bellowing, whilſt rebellowing rang the woods.

It is the aptitude for ſucceſſion, or the metrical flow, of ſyllables after each other, that conſtitutes them feet, or elementary parts of numerous compoſition; the characteriſtic of a foot being the relations in which it ſtands to the preceeding or ſucceeding ſyllable.

Theſe relations are various and depend partly on the natural modulation of voice in diſcourſe or oratorial declamation; and partly on the arbitrary modulations of poeſy or artificial verſification.

As to proſaic feet, which ſome authors have attempted to reduce to the ſtandard of poetic meaſures, their relations admit of ſuch a boundleſs variety, that I ſhall not repeat the vain attempt to ſubject them to rules; whoſe multiplicity would ſerve only to perplex the ſpeaker, that ſhould want a good ear; and to one of a good ear would be altogether needleſs. Poetical meaſures are more eaſily reducible to a ſtandard.

SECTION VII.

Of Poetical Meaſures.

By poetical meaſures I do not mean any number of ſyllables, joined together in the compoſition of what the ancients called a foot; becauſe I do not find that our Engliſh verſes are reducible to ſuch elements, and therefore think it abſurd to ſay they are compoſed of them.

Mr. Maſon indeed, has taken much pains to ſcan and decompoſe ſome favorite Engliſh verſes, with this view; which I the rather admire at, as he is all the while compelled to uſe a ſtratagem ſimilar to that of Procruſtes, in contracting, or lengthening out, the numbers to his imaginary ſtandard. The ſame writer alſo, in treating of the quantity of Engliſh numbers, expreſſes himſelf thus. "The truth is, there is a very wide difference between the Latin and Engliſh Proſody. And it is in vain to think of introducing the rules of the former into the latter; ſince the Engliſh language is not ſo framed as to admit of it. This is very plain to thoſe who compare the proſody of the two languages; wherein they cannot avoid obſerving how eſſentially they contradict each other. For inſtance, one vowel before another in Engliſh is often long, in Latin almoſt always ſhort. A vowel before two conſonants in Engliſh is often ſhort, in Latin always long. And Diphthongs which are always long in the Latin, are often ſhort in the Engliſh tongue.

And

And yet to aſſert (as ſome have done) that we have therefore no certain determinate quantities in our language, is to ſap the very foundation of all Engliſh verſe; which is made up of meaſures, as they are of feet, which depend upon the determinate quantities of the ſyllables, whether long or ſhort. But if we have no ſuch determinate quantities, we can have no certain feet, conſequently no juſt meaſures, and therefore no verſe."

To deliver us from this predicament, Mr. Maſon proceeds, "The proper accent and emphaſis then, is the chief rule that determines the Engliſh quantities. And it is a rule not only more general, but more certain and unexceptionable than thoſe that are introduced into the ancient *proſodia*. For common uſe and cuſtom [*Quem penes arbitrium eſt & jus & norma loquendi*] will never fail to determine the accent; and the ſenſe of the period, when underſtood, will always point out the emphaſis; and where the accent or emphaſis is thus directed to fall, that ſyllable (be its natural quantity what it will) is in that place conſidered as long; and thoſe ſyllables that have neither accent nor emphaſis are conſidered as ſhort."

We find here the harmony of poetic numbers referred to the accent and emphaſis, depending on the ſenſe of the period. But, with this writer's leave, the harmony of numbers may be as compleat in a piece of compleat nonſenſe, as in the moſt ſenſible ſtanza that ever was penned. Indeed the words, in which this writer expreſſes himſelf, ſhew him to be quite wide of the mark. He ſays, "where the accent or emphaſis is directed by the ſenſe to fall, that ſyllable (be its natural quantity what it will) is in that place *conſidered* as long; and thoſe ſyllables that have neither accent nor emphaſis are *conſidered* as ſhort." In like manner Dr. Pemberton, in treating this ſubject, ſays emphaſis *implies* greater length in the ſyllable.

But we are here treating of a ſenſible and perceptible effect on the ear; and not on any thing to be *conſidered* or *implied*. What! have we no harmony of numbers in Engliſh poeſy but what depends on mere implication?

And yet it is in this implied imaginary quantity that Mr. Maſon ſays, "we have a certain rule or ſtandard whereby to meaſure and determine Engliſh numbers, to which we find all our beſt Engliſh poets exactly conform. But if after all," continues he, "ſome will inſiſt, that accent is not the quantity in Engliſh numbers, or if it be, it is no proper rule in this caſe; I would aſk, where they can find another; and what they imagine then to be the foundation of our meaſures, or in what manner they will account for the harmony of Engliſh verſe?"

As this gentleman is one of the lateſt Engliſh writers that have profeſſedly treated this ſubject, I ſhall endeavour to give his queſtion an anſwer.

The harmony of Engliſh verſe is partly natural and partly artificial. Its natural harmony depends on the diſtinct articulation *, eaſy flow and ſpirited intonation of its elements, or

* Diſtinct articulation I conceive, as before laid down, to be eſſential to the harmony, as it is eſſential to the preciſe audibility, of every language. It is in this reſpect that the Italian claims the ſuperiority of all other European languages. Is it not ſurprizing, therefore, that Baretti ſhould affect to prefer the Spaniſh, on account of its gutturality? The abſurdity of this affectation will appear ſtill ſtronger, on reflection, that the ſuperiority of the Italian tongue in point of harmony, is moſt diſtinguiſhable in ſinging; owing entirely to the greater ſimplicity of its utterance. Now, that language is unqueſtionably the beſt adapted to the purpoſes of muſick, whoſe

feet: its artificial harmony on the regular diſpoſition or ſucceſſion of thoſe feet, according to certain arbitrary modes, habitual to the language.

With regard to poetic feet, or the elements of verſe in themſelves, they differ both in time and in force: and it is in the pleaſing commixture and interchangeability of the long and ſhort, loud and ſoft, ſyllables, that conſiſts the harmony of Engliſh numbers.

By loud and ſoft ſyllables, I mean accented ſyllables and unaccented ſyllables; whether by the ſyllabic or oratorial accent; the accent in Engliſh ſerving rather to give more forcible utterance, or to pronounce the ſyllable louder, and not in a higher key; as was the caſe of accent among the ancients and is too frequently miſunderſtood by the moderns.

Indeed Mr. Maſon himſelf does not ſufficiently explain what he means by accent and emphaſis, when he ſays, "they determine the quantity of Engliſh verſe." In ſome parts of his work he calls accent and emphaſis the *raiſing* of the voice; and, in diſtinguiſhing the ancient accent from quantity, he calls the firſt the *ſound* of the voice, and quantity the length of the time. But what can be meant by the *ſound* of the voice? Is it the key, note or tone? If ſo, it does not enter into the conſideration of Engliſh quantity at all. Indeed this writer hath himſelf, by a happy alluſion, hit off a very appoſite reply, to his own queſtion. "The drum, ſays he, is an inſtrument which in a wonderful manner ſhews the force and power of poetic numbers; for though its ſound be only a monotony, yet it exactly expreſſes all the different qualities of the ſeveral feet. And when we beat thoſe numbers upon it, only by varying the movement into quicker or ſlower, and making the ſound ſtronger or ſofter, the mind is affected as much as it is by an inſtrument, that runs all the notes of the Gamut."

Need this author to have aſked, in what manner we can account for the harmony of Engliſh verſe, without having recourſe to accent and emphaſis?

So far, it is true, as accent and emphaſis are confined merely to force of utterance, and not elevation of tone, it is certain that they will ſupply the want of natural length in any ſyllable: ſo that the oratorial accent ſhould never counteract the harmony of the verſe, although it does not conſtitute that harmony. Some lines may poſſeſs all the harmony of verſe, while others of the ſame verſification (that is, ſucceſſion of naturally long and ſhort, accented and non-accented ſyllables) muſt either loſe their ſenſe or their harmony in recital, if the declamatory emphaſis fall in the place of a ſhort ſyllable *.

ſyllables admit of the cleareſt intonation, and leaſt affect the tone of the voice, in receiving the quality imparted to them by articulation. Every guttural naſal or palatial obſtruction tends to change the note as it is formed in paſſing out the wind pipe, and of courſe to impair the melody of ſong.

For the purpoſes of oratory, it may be ſaid that ſtrength is often preferable to ſweetneſs; but it is by no means clear that theſe two qualities are incompatable. Rouſſeau has very ſucceſsfully attempted to ſhew the contrary, in his treatiſe on the Italian muſick.

* Thus in the following line the antitheſis requires the oratorial emphaſis to be laid on the ninth foot, or ſyllable; which according to the metre ſhould be ſhort.

Tho *you* fled *yours*, maintain'd was ſtill *my* ground.

And yet, did not the ſenſe require the word *my* to be emphatically pronounced, the line would be good verſe, and *my* might be pronounced ſhort, as in the following line:

Tho *you* ran off, *I* ſtill maintain'd my ground.

In

It is in adapting the oratorial accent, or the natural ſtreſs of voice in declamation, to the artificial mechaniſm of the verſe, that conſiſts one of the greateſt beauties of poetry: this being in fact the reconciling of ſenſe to ſound in the moſt eſſential point. For, notwithſtanding the conſtruction of our various kind of verſes are artificial and arbitrary, they are become ſo habitual to an Engliſh ear, that, if they were written with due attention to the oratorial accent, the perpetual repetition of poetical meaſure would never be diſguſting in graceful recital.

The difficulty of reconciling the accents of natural or oratorial declamation with the rules of artificial verſification, has occaſioned innumerable breaches of the latter in our beſt and moſt admired poets. In many of theſe alſo, the writers have been happy enough to ſnatch a grace beyond the reach of art, and, by breaking through the regular trammels of artificial harmony, have given us ſomething infinitely more pleaſing and harmonious.

In what is uſually called heroic verſe in Engliſh, we have alternately a long and ſhort, or an accent and unaccented ſyllable regularly following each other, with a pauſe in the middle, and a cadence at the end of each line: and in proportion to the regularity of this ſucceſſion, pauſe and cadence, is the harmony of the verſe ſaid to be preſerved.

But who will ſay that the breach of this regularity in the following inſtance is not productive of an harmony ſuperior to the moſt regular verſification.

" —— Thammuz came next, behind,
Whoſe annual wound, in Lebanon, allur'd
The Syrian damſels, to lament his fate
In amorous ditties, all a ſummer's day;
While ſmooth Adonis, from his native rock,
Ran purple to the ſea.——
—— Harmony
So ſmooths her charming tones, that God's own ear
Liſtens delighted.

In the following ſtanza, we have a ſimilar example.

What though I have ſkill to complain,
And the muſes my temples have crown'd?
What though, when they hear my *ſoft* ſwain,
The ſiſters ſit weeping around?

Ah! Colin, 'tis all but in vain,
Thy pipe and the laurel reſign;
Thy fair one inclines to *a* ſwain,
Whoſe muſic is ſweeter than thine.

There are few verſes better written for muſic than theſe; and yet the word *ſoft*, in the third line of the firſt ſtanza, is long and emphatical. If the two ſtanzas be ſet to the ſame notes alſo, as is common in ballads, we find another impropriety, in that the word *ſoft*, in the third line of the firſt ſtanza, which is long and emphatical, is ſet to the ſame note as *a* in the third line of the ſecond, which has neither the oratorial nor the ſyllabic accent.

Might it not be ſaid of the numbers of theſe, and many other ſimilar paſſages in Milton, in the language of Comus,

How ſweetly do they float upon the wings
Of ſilence!
At every fall, ſmoothing the raven down
Of darkneſs, till it ſmiles ——
Such ſounds as theſe will take th'enchanted ſoul,
And lap it in Elyſium?"

It is not, however, from ſuch examples as theſe, ſuperior to all artifice, that we are to inveſtigate the rules of poeſy, as an art *.

The harmony of Engliſh verſification evidently ariſes from a pleaſing diverſification of long and ſhort, accented and unaccented ſyllables, conformable to the arbitrary rules laid down in the particular ſpecies of verſe, and not inconſiſtent with the oratorial accent or declamatory emphaſis, proper to the ſubject.

But the harmony of Engliſh verſe, as well as the elements of its compoſition, will be more fully diſplayed, in conſidering the nature of vocal melody, and the manner of adapting poetical feet to notes in muſick.

* Some writers indeed have made attempts of this kind, but with little ſucceſs. I ſhall mention one of Mr. Say, author of an Eſſay on the Harmony of numbers; with what I conceive a ſufficient proof of its futility.

There is a paſſage in *Milton's Paradiſe Regained*, wherein he introduces Satan, recommending to our Saviour, the ſtudy of the Athenian Orators

Thoſe ancient, whoſe reſiſtleſs eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratie,
Shook th' arſenal and fulmin'd over Greece;
To Macedon, and Artaxerxes' throne:

In expatiating on the beauty of theſe lines, Mr. Say obſerves that Milton hath here "deſcribed the haſty changes of the paſſions and counſels of the ancient orators, in the very movements of his verſe; at the ſame time expreſſing the Vim Demoſthenis, the force or vehemence of Demoſthenes, in the mere ſituation of the words *fierce* and *reſiſtleſs*, with an equal burſt of thunder ſhaking the arſenal and light'ning at once over Greece to Macedon, and the diſtant throne of Artaxerxes; that is, in the apprehenſion of thoſe ages, from one end of the earth to another, with a like vehemence, propriety, and Rapidity of numbers."

That theſe verſes contain much of that vehemence, propriety, and rapidity of expreſſion, which is imputed to them, is admitted: but that this depends on their verſification is denied. Certain it is, that the expreſſion of the following verſes is totally different, and yet there is exactly the ſame ſucceſſion of long and ſhort ſyllables, or the ſame metrical numbers in them as in the preceeding.

——The lofty ſhips
Rode buoyant o'er the liquid element,
Wafted by winds, that blew in ſymphony;
Not Goſſamers e'er wanton'd in the breeze
So placid, as her artificial wings.

The reader will ſee that, in this imitation, I have not taken the liberty to ſubſtitute *accent* for *quantity*; but have preſerved not only the ſame ſucceſſion of long and ſhort ſyllables, but have placed the very accents in the ſame parts of the lines, and have even imitated the quality of the ſounds, as far as the ſubject would admit.

We find none of the powers of Thunder and Lightning, that

Shook th' arſenal, and fulmin'd over Greece
To Macedon, and Artaxerxes' Throne;

in the numbers of the correſponding lines,

Not Goſſamers e'er wanton'd in the breeze
So placid, as her artificial wings.

And yet the ſyllabic accents, and even literal conſtruction of the ſyllables, are very nearly the ſame.

SEC-

SECTION VIII.

Of Vocal Melody.

By melody I mean that riſing and falling of the voice, together with the lengthening and ſhortening each ſyllable, in ſinging, conformably to notes in muſick.

Now, admitting the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic between ſpeech and ſong to be abſence of melody or chaunt in the former, the harmony of poetic numbers, while confined to ſpeech or ſimple recitation, muſt be conſiſtent with an accentual monotony *. Not that this diſtinction appears to have ſubſiſted among the ancients, or even to ſubſiſt at this day among unpoliſhed nations, ignorant of the theory of muſick.

From the uſe of the Greek accents we are taught, that the Greeks muſt have had a kind of melody or chaunt, not only in the recital of their poetry, but in common diſcourſe. Indeed this ſeems to be confirmed, not only by what is related of their orators, but of their ſingers. Of the former it is ſaid, that "Foreigners uſed to liſten to them, though they did not underſtand their Language, with as much pleaſure as we do to the Italian ſingers, from the mere delight they took in the harmony of their utterance."

Of their ſingers, accompanied with inſtrumental muſick, we have ſtill more aſtoniſhing relations: and as the ſcience of harmony was then in a very imperfect ſtate, it is reaſonable to impute thoſe wonderful effects, as far as they are credible, rather to the merit of the poetical than the muſical compoſition. "I believe," ſays Mr. Aviſon "we may juſtly conclude, that the force and beauties of the ancient Muſic, did not conſiſt ſo much in artful Compoſitions, or in any ſuperiority of Execution in the Performance, as in the pure ſimplicity of its Melody; which being performed in Uniſons, by their vaſt choruſſes of Voices and Inſtruments, no wonder the moſt prodigious effects were produced. Since the time of Guido Aretino, the laws and principles of harmony have been conſiderably enlarged, and by rendering this Art more intricate and complex, have deprived it of thoſe plain, though ſtriking beauties, which, probably, almoſt every hearer could diſtinguiſh and admire. And, I don't know whether this will not go ſome way, towards determining the diſpute concerning the ſuperiour excellence of ancient and modern muſic. It is to be obſerved, that the Ancients, when they ſpeak of its marvellous effects, generally conſider it as an adjunct to poetry. Now, an art in its progreſs to its own abſolute perfection, may arrive at ſome intermediate point, which is its point of perfection, conſidered as an art joined to another art; but not to its own, when taken ſeparately. If the ancients, therefore, carried Melody to its higheſt perfection, it is probable they puſhed the muſical art as far as it would go, conſidered as an adjunct to poetry: but harmony is the perfection of muſick, as a ſingle ſcience. Hence then we determine the ſpecific difference between the ancient and modern compoſitions, and conſequently their excellency."

* That is, ſo far as reſpects the feet of the verſe. The cadence of the periods will cauſe a little riſe and fall in the recital.

The

The improvement of muſick, as a ſcience, has hence evidently made a more diſtant ſeparation between muſick and poetry; the latter being now rather conſidered as an adjunct to the former; at leaſt in our modern operas and oratorios.

Whether preciſion or propriety of ſpeech hath been equally improved by the rejection of chaunt in elocution and poetry, I ſhall not pretend to ſay; but it is plain that, the improvement of muſick taking a very different route to that of ſpeech or poetic compoſition, they cannot be ſuch cloſe adjuncts at preſent as they were among the ancient Greeks. They are, however, far from being ſo diſtant and incompatible as is generally imagined. The author juſt quoted obſerves that "The tunes which were played to odes like thoſe of Horace, muſt have been plain and ſimple, becauſe of the ſpeedy return of the ſame ſtanza, and becauſe of the *quantity* of the ſyllables, which was not to be violated, or at leaſt, not greatly by the muſic. The modern muſicians who have attempted to ſet ſuch Latin or Greek odes to muſic, have often too much neglected this rule of ſuiting the *tune* to the *metre*, and have made *long* ſyllables *ſhort* and *ſhort* ſyllables long, and run *diviſions* upon ſingle ones, and repeated ſome of the words."

"In modern *vocal muſic* we regard not this law, but perpetually ſacrifice the *quantity* to the *modulation*; which yet ſurely is a fault: but the fault is partly, if not principally in our language, a language harſh and unmuſical, and full of *conſonants*, and of ſyllables *long* by *poſition*."

It is ſurprizing that an author of ſo much critical acumen on this ſubject as Mr. Aviſon, ſhould not be ſtruck with the abſurdity of ſyllables being long or ſhort by *poſition*. They are ſo, indeed, as before obſerved, by *implication?* But what has implication to do in a caſe that immediately applies to the determination of the ſenſe? Are any of thoſe ſyllables, that are made long or ſhort by poſition, really made ſo in the graceful or intelligible recital of the verſe? By no means. It is not requiſite that a verſe or line, containing a certain number of ſyllables, ſhould be repeated in any certain time; as ſeems to be imagined by ſuch writers as conſtantly diſtinguiſh with marks of eliſion ſuch unaccented ſyllables, as, ſounded ſoftly or readily flowing into each other, are only equivalent to a ſingle foot in a verſe. Thus the line above quoted,

And many an amorous many a humorous lay,

they would write thus,

And man' an am'rous man' a hum'rous lay,

leſt they ſhould be thought to have put too many feet into the verſe.

But the harmonious recital of verſification requires no ſuch eliſions; it demands, as well as the ſenſe, the audible utterance of every ſyllable. It is ſufficient that the accented and unaccented feet follow each other in the requiſite order; the diverſification of the *forte* and *piano*, or the loud and ſoft, mode of utterance, being ſufficient to conſtitute the harmony of verſification.

Now, if the length of ſyllables are not really changed by implication or poſition, in the harmonious recital of verſe; why ſhould it be ſuppoſed neceſſary to change them, becauſe the

verſe

verſe is ſet to muſick? It is neceſſary that the words ſhould be heard in ſinging as well as in ſpeech; otherwiſe words are uſeleſs and vocal muſick ridiculous. They are not rendered intelligible alſo by their being adapted to the rules of verſification; but by their natural and oratorial delivery. Should a muſical compoſer, therefore, ſet ſyllables ſounded in diſcourſe naturally long, though ſhort by poſition or implication, he would go the ready way to render the words unintelligible, and of courſe deviate from the direct path to the muſical expreſſion of Song.

It has been generally obſerved, by writers on this ſubject, in ſpeaking of verſes written for muſick, that the muſical compoſer ſhould adapt the length of the notes and ſyllables to each other. But the misfortune is, that, if the compoſer were to attempt this, and to judge of the length of ſyllables by the artificial rules of common proſody, they would be liable to err much farther than they now do by not troubling themſelves about it.

Aviſon affords us a proof of this in his obſervation on the Alexis of Dr. Pepuſch, a very fine cantata in which we have this line;

"Charm-ing — ſounds — that ſweet-ly — languiſh,

Theſe ſyllables, ſays he, are, according to the laws of proſody, all long, except the ſixth. In the muſic you have a demi-quaver to the ſecond, a quaver to the third, &c. and the ſinger is obliged to ſhorten long ſyllables, as well as he can."

Now; the truth is, there are but three ſyllables in the above mentioned line that ought to be uttered long, either in recital or ſinging.

I ſhall cite another example of the like kind from Mr. Maſon. The following verſes he calls Anapœſtic, and ſcans them thus,

With hearts bold and ſtout,
We'll repel the vile rout,
And follow fair liberty's call;
We'll ruſh on the foe,
And deal death in each blow,
'Till conqueſt and honour, crown all.

According to this method of ſcanning, the words *bold*, *we'll*, *vile*, *fair*, *deal*, *each*, *crown*, which are naturally long ſyllables, and moſt of them emphatical beſides, are yet ſet to a ſhort note. On the other hand, the laſt ſyllable in *repel* is made long, though naturally ſhort, and not to be lengthened by the accent; as are alſo the firſt ſyllables in *follow*, *liberty*, *conqueſt*, and *honour*; all of the ſame nature. Nothing, ſurely, can be more palpable than the abſurdity of making *pel* long in the very ſame line in which *vile* is made ſhort! The ſame may be ſaid of *deal* and *death*; the former of which is made ſhort, and the latter long.

The

The curious reader, who will take the trouble of reciting the above verſes, lengthening and ſhortening the ſyllables as they are ſcanned, will find that he pronounces them nearly as a North-Briton would do; whoſe pronunciation of the Engliſh language follows the artificial rules, by which he is taught to pronounce the Latin.

For theſe reaſons it is that, though the muſical compoſer ſhould be attentive to the natural length of the ſyllables, in ſetting words to muſick, he is not to judge of that length by any artificial rules of proſody laid down in books, but from their ſound in common diſcourſe or oratorial declamation; of which he is to judge by his ear; which, if a good one, is preferable to all rules to be drawn from the combination of literal vowels and conſonants.

There is ſtill another circumſtance, neceſſary to be taken into the conſideration of the muſical compoſer; which is derived from the eſſence of poetical numbers. It has been ſhewn that force or energy of ſound ſupplies the want of time in verſification, and that even an addition of time may be admitted on the diminution of ſuch force or energy.

On the giving, therefore, a proper and proportional energy to the ſound of every ſyllable or foot in a verſe, muſt in a great meaſure depend the muſical expreſſion of ſong.

This taſk indeed is generally left to the ſinger; but, if the compoſer be not himſelf attentive both to the ſyllabic and oratorial accent of the words, he will frequently put it out of the ſinger's power to diſcharge this duty. Thus, if he ſets, a long or emphatical ſyllable to a ſhort and ſinking note, the finger cannot poſſibly give it that energy, which it ought to bear in the period: whereas the compoſer, by properly attending to accent and emphaſis, may give energy to any ſyllable, either by raiſing or lengthening the note, as his ſubject will beſt admit.

Mr. Maſon, author of Elfrida, obſerves that the different cadences, &c. without which modern *muſick* cannot ſubſiſt, are totally improper for the expreſſion of *poetry*. By poetical expreſſion, however, he ſeems to mean the artificial *ti-tum-ti* of modern verſe; which, to ſay truth, being merely arbitrary and not very harmonious, is hardly worth preſerving, to the loſs of that expreſſive harmony which is founded on muſical ſcience. We find it, nevertheleſs, tolerably well preſerved in many of our Engliſh ballad meaſures, without interfering very ſenſibly with the muſical ſubject. The ten feet, or heroic meaſure is more incongruous; but then it can be more eaſily diſpenſed with; ſo that, if the emphaſis and cadences of oratorial declamation were ſolely attended to in ſetting well-written recitative, the muſical compoſer could not fail of producing an effect; to which the ear of an Engliſh audience is at preſent a ſtranger. The Italians are in ſome degree accuſtomed to it: and yet Metaſtaſio declares that his Operas are much better received in all parts of Italy, when they are ſimply declaimed than when they are ſung in air or recitative. Metaſtaſio therefore, in giving the preference to poetical over muſical expreſſion, muſt include under the former that of oratorial declamation too, and not confine it to the futile and arbitrary modes of modern verſification. It would be paying a bad compliment to muſick, as a ſcience, to give the preference in point of harmony to the mere effect of verſification, even were the modern equal to the ancient: a conſideration that ſerves to prove what has been before obſerved, that the poetical expreſſion, which had ſo wonderful an effect among the Greeks when aſſiſted by muſick, was of the oratorial

torial or declamatory kind: with which the arbitrary trammels of verſification in every language muſt be in ſome degree incompatible.

In the compoſition of airs, it is true, the difference between the poetical and muſical ſubject is ſo great; that the moſt inventive and judicious compoſer will be frequently obliged to ſacrifice ſenſe to ſound; but I am convinced that a ſenſible compoſer might greatly improve our recitative; by giving it almoſt all the propriety of oratorial declamation.

That this might in part alſo be given to airs, if the poet would attend to a proper choice of words, is not to be queſtioned: the copiouſneſs and variety of our language being ſuch, that, altho moſt of the words derived from the Teutonic ſtock are harſh and unmuſical, we have a multiplicity of others ſufficiently fluent and harmonious.

Were the ſubject practically underſtood, I ſhould make no doubt that the joint endeavours of the poet and compoſer, might give us an Engliſh ſpecimen of vocal muſick, little, if any thing, inferior to the boaſted productions of the ancient Greeks; among whom, it is preſumed, the true ſimplicity of vocal melody, with perhaps, ſome mixture of plain unperplexed *harmony*, ſeems to have been that *magic ſpell*, which ſo powerfully inchanted every hearer.*

CONCLUSION.

I had an intention to have added to the foregoing grammar of *ſpeech*, a grammar of the Engliſh language, as it is *written*: in which I propoſed to lay down ſome rules for correctneſs of ſtile and elegance of compoſition, not yet ſufficiently illuſtrated by grammarians: but my enquiry into this ſubject having led me into a wide field of inveſtigation, productive of a greater number of obſervations than I can readily digeſt into theory; I am under the neceſſity, from the ſolicitude of the proprietors for the ſpeedy appearance of this work, to defer their publication to another opportunity.

* See Aviſon.

A RHETORICAL
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, The firſt letter in the Engliſh alphabet. It is uſed to expreſs no leſs than five diſtinct ſounds, as in the words, *hat, hate, hard, what, ball.*

A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; as *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number *one*; or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man comes this way; that is, *any* man.

A—A, is ſometimes a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.—A, is placed before a participle; and is conſidered by ſome as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting ſome action not yet finiſhed; as, I am *a* going.—A, has alſo a peculiar ſignification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we ſay, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ſhip's crew gained a thouſand pounds *a* man.—A, in compoſition, ſeems to have ſometimes the power of the French *a* in theſe phraſes, *a droit, a gauge*, &c. and ſometimes to be contracted from *at*; as *aſide, aſlope, afoot, aſleep, athirſt, aware.* Sometimes it means *in*, as *abed.*—A, AB, and ABS, are frequently inſeparable prepoſitions to words ſignificant of ſeparation, renouncing, &c.—A, is alſo ſometimes redundant; as, *ariſe, arouſe, awake*; the ſame with riſe, rouſe, wake.

ABA'FT—AB-AFT. *adv.* [of abaftan, Sax. Behind.] From the fore-part of the ſhip; towards the ſtern.

To ABA'NDON—A-BAND-ON. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner.*] To reſign, give up, or quit.—To forſake; generally with a view to an ill ſenſe.

ABA'NDONED. *particip. adj.* Deſerted, forſaken.—Corrupted in the higheſt degree.—Given up to wickedneſs.

ABA'NDONING. [A verbal noun from *abandon.*] Deſertion, forſaking.

To ABA'SE—A-BASE, *v. a.* [Fr. *abaiſſer.*] To caſt down, to depreſs; generally uſed in a figurative and perſonal ſenſe.

ABA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* Depreſſion; the act of bringing low.

To ABA'SH—A-BASH. *v. a.* [See BASHFUL.] To put into ſudden confuſion; to make aſhamed.

To ABA'TE—A-BATE. *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre*, to beat down.] To diminiſh; to leſſen.—To deject, or depreſs the mind.—To let down the price in ſelling, and ſometimes to beat down the price in buying.

To ABA'TE. *v. n.* To grow leſs; as, his paſſion *abates*; the ſtorm *abates*. It is uſed ſometimes with the particle *of* before the thing leſſened.

ABA'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*abatement*, Fr.] The act and ſtate of leſſening, or being leſſened.—The ſum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.—Alſo, the cauſe of abating; extenuation.

A'BBACY—AB-BA-CY. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia.*] The rights or privileges of an abbot.

A'BBESS—AB-BESS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatiſſa*,] Abbateſs, and by contraction *abbeſſe* in Fr. and abbeſs, Eng.] The ſuperiour or governeſs of a nunnery or monaſtery of women.

A'BBEY, or ABBY—AB-BY. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia*; from whence probably firſt ABBACY; which ſee.] A monaſtery of religious perſons, whether men or women; diſtinguiſhed from religious houſes of other denominations by larger privileges.

A'BBEY-LU'BBER, *n. ſ.* [See LUBBER.] A ſlothful loiterer in a religious houſe, under pretence of retirement and auſterity.

A'BBOT—AB-BOT, *n. ſ.* The chief of a convent, or fellowſhip of canons. See ABBEY.

To A'BBRE'VIATE—AB-BRE-VI-ATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare.*] To ſhorten by contraction of parts.—Alſo to cut ſhort.

A'BBREVIA'TION—AB-BRE-VI-A-TION, *n. ſ.* The act of ſhortening.—The means uſed to ſhorten.

A'BBRE'VIATURE—AB-BRE-VI-A-TURE, *n. ſ.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.] A compendium or abridgement.—A mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening.

To A'BDIC'ATE—AB-DI-CATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico.*] To give up one's right; to reſign; to lay down an office.

A'BDICA'TION—AB-DI-CA-TION, *n. ſ.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.]

The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

ABE'D — A-BED. *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*. See (A,) and BED.] In bed.

A'BE'RRANCE — AB-ER-RANCE, a tendency to deviate from the common track.

A'BE'RRANCY. The same with ABERRANCE.

A'BERRA'TION — AB-ER-RA-*TION*. *n. s.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track.

To ABE'T — A-BET. *v. a.* [from betan, Sax. signifying to excite or animate.] To push another forward; to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. It is generally used in an ill sense.

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR — A-BET-TER. *n. s.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another; chiefly in doing something ill.

To ABHO'R — AB-HOR. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate; to detest extremely.

ABHO'RRENCE — AB-HOR-RENCE. *n. s.* [from *abhor*.] Detestation; the act of abhorring; also, the disposition to abhor.

ABHO'RRENCY. *n. s.* the same with ABHORRENCE.

ABHO'RRENT — AB-HOR-RENT. *adj.* [from *abhor*.] Struck with abhorrence. — Contrary to, inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

To ABI'DE — A-BIDE. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from bidan, Sax.] To dwell in a place. — To continue in the same state. — To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await; used of things prepared for persons as well as of persons expecting things. — To bear or support the consequences of a thing. — To suffer. — It is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

A'BJECT — AB-JECT. *adj.* [*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away as of no value.] Mean, or worthless; spoken of persons. — Contemptible, or of no value; used of things. — Hopeless; used of condition. — Destitute, mean and despicable; used of actions.

ABJE'CTION — AB-JEC-*TION*, *n. s.* [from *abject*.] Want of spirit; servility; baseness.

A'BJECTLY. *adv.* [from *abject*.] Meanly; basely; servilely; contemptibly.

A'BJECTNESS. *n. s.* [from *abject*.] the same with abjection; servility; meanness.

ABI'LITY — A-BIL-I-TY, *n. s.* [*Habileté*, Fr.] capacity. — The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength, or any other quality. — In the plural number, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and sometimes the force of understanding given by nature; as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

To ABJU'RE — AB-JURE, *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.] To cast off upon oath; to swear not to do something. — To retract, or recant, a position upon oath.

A'BJURA'TION — AB-JU-RA-*TION*. *n. s.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

A'BLATIVE — AB-LA-TIVE. *n. a.* [*ablativus*, Lat.] That which takes away. It is used only in grammar.

A'BLE — A-BLE. *adj.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat. skilful, ready.] Having strong faculties, or great power of mind, body, or fortune. — Having power sufficient; enabled. — Before a verb with the particle *to*, it signifies generally having the power; before a noun, with *for*, it means *qualified*.

ABLE-BODIED. *adj.* Strong of body. See BODY.

ABLU'TION — AB-LU-*TION*. *n. s.* [*ablutio*, Lat.] The act of cleansing, or washing clean.

ABO'ARD — A-BOARD. *adv.* [a sea-term, derived from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*. Bord, in the ancient Saxon, signified a *house*; in which sense, *to go aboard*, is to take up residence in a ship.

ABO'DE — A-BODE. *n. s.* [from *abide*.] Dwelling, habitation, place of residence. — Continuance in a place.

To ABO'LISH — AB-OL-ISH, *v. a.* [from *aboleo*, Lat. to blot out.] To annul. — To destroy; to put an end to.

ABO'LISHABLE. *adj.* That which may be abolished.

ABO'LISHER. *n. s.* He that abolishes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *n. s.* The act of abolishing.

ABOLI'TION — AB-O-LI-*TI*-ON. *n. s.* The act of abolishing. This is now more frequently used than *abolishment*.

ABO'MINABLE — AB-OM-I-NA-BLE. *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.] Hateful, detestable. — In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure.

ABO'MINABLY. *adv.* [from *abominable*.] A word of low or familiar language, signifying excessively, extremely, exceedingly; in the ill sense.

To ABO'MINA'TE — AB-OM-I-NATE, *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor; detest; hate utterly.

ABO'MINA'TION — AB-OM-I-NA-*TION*, *n. s.* Hatred, detestation; as, *to have in abomination*. — Also the object of hatred.

ABO'RTION — AB-OR-*TION*. *n. s.* [*abortio*, Lat.] The act of bringing forth untimely, or the produce of an untimely birth.

ABO'RTIVE — AB-OR-TIVE, *n. s.* That which is born before the due time.

ABO'RTIVE. *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.] That which is brought forth before the due time of birth. — Figuratively, that which fails for want of time; also that which brings forth nothing.

ABO'RTIVELY. *adv.* Born without the due time; immaturely; untimely.

ABO'VE — A-BOVE. *prep.* [from *a*, and bufan, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.] Higher in place. — More in quantity or number. — Superior to. — Beyond; more than. — Too proud for; too high for: In this sense, it is chiefly used in familiar expression.

ABO'VE. *adv.* Over-head. — In the regions of heaven. We also use *above*, with *from* preceding, in a particular sense, as from an higher place, or from heaven.

ABOVE-ALL. In the first place; chiefly.

ABOVE-BOARD. In open sight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expression, used only in low language.

ABOVE-CITED. [See CITED.] Cited before.

ABOVE-GROUND. [See GROUND.] An expression used to signify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See CITED, also MENTIONED.

To ABO'UND — A-BOUND, *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.] To have in great plenty; used sometimes with the particle *in*, and sometimes the particle *with*. — To be in great plenty.

ABO'UT — A-BOUT. *prep.* [abutan, or abutton. Sax. which seems to signify encircling on the outside.] Round; surrounding; encircling, as, about his neck. — Near to. — In regard to; concerning

concerning; relating to.—Employed on; engaged in.—Appendant to the perſon, as cloaths, &c.—Relating to the perſon, as a ſervant.

ABO'UT. *adv.* Circularly.—In circuit.—Nearly.—Here and there; every way. The fartheſt way, oppoſed to the ſhorteſt.—It is uſed with *to* before a verb; as *about to fly*; upon the point, within a ſmall diſtance of.—We alſo ſay to bring about; to bring to the point or ſtate deſired; as, *he has brought about his purpoſes*.—To come about; to come to ſome certain ſtate or point.—To go about a thing; to prepare to do it.

To ABRA'DE—AB-RADE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abrado*.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waſte by degrees.

ABRA'SION—AB-RA-*SION*. [See ABRADE.] The act of abrading; a rubbing off.

ABRE'AST—A-BREAST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by ſide; in ſuch a poſition that the breaſts may bear againſt the ſame line.

To ABRI'DGE—A-BRIDGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.] To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance.—To contract, to diminiſh, cut ſhort.—To deprive of; in which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

ABRI'DGMENT. *n. ſ.* [*abregement*, Fr.] The contraction of a large work into a ſmall compaſs.—Diminution in general.—Reſtraint.

ABRO'ACH—A-BROACH. *adv.* [See to BROACH.] In a poſture to run out; properly ſpoken of veſſels.—In a figurative ſenſe; in a ſtate to be diffuſed or advanced.

ABRO'AD—A-BROAD. *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad*. See BROAD.] Without confinement; widely; at large.—Out of the houſe.—In another country.

To A'BROGATE—AB-RO-GATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal, to annul.

ABROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

ABRU'PT—AB-RUPT. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat.] Broken off.—Broken, craggy.—Sudden.—Unconnected.

ABRU'PTION—AB-RU-PTION. *n. ſ.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off; violent and ſudden ſeparation.

ABRU'PTLY. *adv.* [See ABRUPT.] Haſtily, without the due forms of preparation.

ABRU'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abrupt*.] Haſte, ſuddenneſs, untimely vehemence.—Unconnectedneſs, roughneſs, craggineſs.

A'BSCESS—AB-SCESS. [*abceſſus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumor filled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

ABSCI'SSION—AB-SCIS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*abſciſſio*, Lat.] The act of cutting off.—The ſtate of being cut off.

To ABSCO'ND—AB-SCOND. *v. n.* [*abſcondo*, Lat.] To hide one's ſelf; to retire; generally uſed of perſons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

A'BSENCE—AB-SENCE. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being abſent, oppoſed to preſence.—Inattention, heedleſſneſs, neglect of the preſent object.—It is uſed with the particle *from*.

A'BSENT—AB-SENT. *adj.* [*abſens*, Lat.] Not preſent; uſed with the particle *from*.—Inattentive; regardleſs of the preſent object.

To ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into preſence.

ABSE'NTE'E—AB-SEN-TEE. *n. ſ.* He that is abſent from his ſtation or employment, or country.

To ABSO'LVE—AB-SOLVE. *v. a.* [*abſolvo*, Lat.] To clear, to acquit of a crime.—To ſet free from an engagement or promiſe.—In a religious ſenſe, to pronounce a ſin remitted.

A'BSOLUTE—AB-SO-LUTE. *adj.* [*abſolutus*, Lat.] Complete; applied as well to perſons as things.—Unconditional; as an *abſolute* promiſe.—Not relative; as, *abſolute* ſpace.—Not limited, as, *abſolute* power.—Poſitive, certain, without any heſitation.

A'BSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *abſolute*.] Completely, without reſtriction.—Without relation.—Without limits or dependance.—Without condition.—Peremptorily, poſitively.

A'BSOLU'TION—AB-SO-LU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*abſolutio*, Lat.] Acquittal; forgiveneſs.—The remiſſion of ſins, or penance declared by eccleſiaſtical authority.

A'BSONANT—AB-SO-NANT. Contrary to reaſon, wide from the purpoſe.

To ABSO'RB—AB-SORB. *v. a.* [*abſorbo*, Lat. preter, *abſorbed*; part. pret. *abſorbed*, or *abſorpt*.] To ſwallow up.—To ſuck up.

ABSO'RPT—AB-SORPT. *part.* [from *abſorb*.] Swallowed up; uſed in a figurative ſenſe, of perſons.

ABSO'RPTION—AB-SORP-TION, *n. ſ.* [from *abſorb*.] The act of ſwallowing up.

To ABSTA'IN—AB-STAIN. *v. n.* [*abſtineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's ſelf any gratification; with the particle *from*.

ABSTE'MIOUS—AB-STE-MI-OUS, *adj.* [*abſtemius*, Lat.] Temperate, ſober, abſtinent, refraining from exceſs or pleaſures. It is uſed of perſons; as, an *abſtemious* hermit: and of things; as, an *abſtemious* diet.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *abſtemious*.] Temperately, ſoberly, without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abſtemious.

ABSTE'NTION—AB-STEN-TION, *n. ſ.* [from *abſtineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or reſtraining; reſtraint.

To ABSTE'RGE—AB-STERGE, *v. a.* [*abſtergo*, Lat.] To cleanſe by wiping; to wipe.

ABSTE'RGENT—AB-STERG-ENT. *adj.* Cleanſing; having a cleanſing quality.

ABSTE'RSION—AB-STER-SION. *n. ſ.* [*abſterſio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing. [See ABSTERGE.]

A'BSTINE'NCE—AB-STI-NENCE. *n. ſ.* [*abſtinentia*, Lat.] Forbearance of any thing; with the particle *from*.—Faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food.

A'BSTINENCY—AB-STI-NEN-CY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with ABSTINENCE.

A'BSTINENT. *adj.* [*abſtinens*. Lat.] That uſes abſtinence, in oppoſition to rapacious, or luxurious. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

To ABSTRA'CT—AB-STRACT. *v. a.* [*abſtraho*, Lat.] To take one thing from another—To ſeparate ideas.—To reduce to an epitome.

A'BSTRACT. *adj.* [*abſtractus*, Lat. See the verb To ABSTRACT.]

ABSTRACT.] Separated from ſomething elſe, generally uſed with relation to mental perceptions.—With the particle *from*.

A'BSTRACT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.—An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

ABSTRA'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *abſtract*.] Separated.—Refined, abſtruſe.—Abſent of mind, inattentive to preſent objects.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* Simply, ſeparately, from all contingent circumſtances.

ABSTRA'CTION—AB-STRAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*abſtractio*, Lat.] The act of abſtracting.—The ſtate of being abſtracted.—Abſence of mind; inattention.

ABSTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *abſtract*.] Having the power or quality of abſtracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY. *adv.* In an abſtract manner; abſolutely; without reference to any thing elſe.

ABSTRU'SE—AB-STRUSE. *adj.* [*abſtruſus*, Lat. thruſt out of ſight.] Hidden.—Difficult; remote from conception or apprehenſion.

ABSTRU'SELY. *adv.* Obſcurely; not plainly, or obviouſly.

ABSTRU'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtruſe*.] The quality of being abſtruſe; difficulty; obſcurity.

ABSU'RD—AB-SURD. *adj.* [*abſurdus*, Lat.] Unreaſonable; without judgment; as uſed of men.—Inconſiſtent; contrary to reaſon; uſed of ſentiments or practices.

ABSU'RDITY—AB-SURD-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *abſurd*.] The want of judgment applied to men; want of propriety applied to things.

ABSU'RDLY. *adv.* [from *abſurd*.] Improperly; unreaſonably.

ABU'NDANCE—A-BUND-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*abondance*, French.] Plenty.—Great numbers.—A great quantity.—Exuberance; more than enough.

ABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*abundans*, Lat.] Plentiful.—Exuberant.—Fully ſtored. It is followed ſometimes by *in*, commonly by *with*.

ABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *abundant*.] In plenty.—Amply; liberally; more than ſufficiently.

To ABU'SE—AB-USE. *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat.] To make an ill uſe of.—To impoſe upon; to deceive.—To reproach; to treat with rudeneſs.

ABU'SE—AB-USE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *abuſe*.] The ill uſe of any thing.—A corrupt practice; bad cuſtom.—Unjuſt cenſure; rude reproach; contumely.

ABU'SER—AB-US-ER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *abuſe*.] He that makes an ill uſe.—He that deceives.—He that reproaches with rudeneſs.

ABU'SIVE—AB-US-IVE. *adj.* [from *abuſe*.] Practiſing abuſe.—Containing abuſe; as, an *abuſive* lampoon.

ABU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *abuſe*.] Improperly, by a wrong uſe.—Reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abuſe*.] The quality of being abuſive; foulneſs of language.

ABU'TTAL—A-BUT-TAL. *n. ſ.* [from *abut*.] The butting or boundaries of any land.

ABU'TMENT. *n. ſ.* That which abuts, or borders upon another; the pier of a bridge next the ſhore.

ABY'SS—A-BYSS. *n. ſ.* [*abyſſus*, Lat. Ἄβυσσος, bottomleſs, Gr.] A great depth, a gulph.—In a figurative ſenſe, that in which any thing is loſt.—In the language of divines, hell.

ACADE'MICK—AC-A-DEM-ICK. *n. ſ.* [from *academy*.] A ſtudent of an univerſity.

ACADE'MIC. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an univerſity.

ACADE'MICAL. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an univerſity.

ACADE'MICIAN—A-CAD-E-MICI-AN. *n. ſ.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally uſed in ſpeaking of the profeſſors in the academies of France.

ACA'DEMIST—A-CAD-E-MIST. *n. ſ.* [from *academy*.] The member of an academy.

A'CADEMY, or ACA'DEMY—AC-AD-E-MY. *n. ſ.* [from *Academus* of Athens, whoſe houſe was turned into a ſchool, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.] An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art.—The place where ſciences are taught.—An univerſity.

To ACCEDE—AC-CEDE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to; to come to; generally uſed in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To ACCE'LERATE—AC-CEL-E-RATE. *v. n.* [*accelero*, Lat.] To haſten; to quicken motion; to give a continual impulſe to motion, ſo as conſtantly to encreaſe.—It is generally applied to bodies in motion, and uſed chiefly in philoſophical language; but ſometimes on other occaſions.

ACCE'LERATION—AC-CEL-E-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.] The act of quickening motion; alſo the ſtate of the body accelerated.

A'CCENT—AC-CENT. *n. ſ.* [*accentus*, Lat.] The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing, with regard to force or elegance.—In grammar, the marks made upon ſyllables to regulate their pronunciation.—Poetically, language or words, in the plural.—A modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments.

To ACCE'NT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.] To pronounce; to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.—In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general.—To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE—AC-CEN-TU-ATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the ſyllables.

ACCE'NTUATION. *n. ſ.* [from *accentuate*.] The act of placing the accent in pronunciation; alſo marking the accent in writing.

To ACCE'PT—AC-CEPT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.] To take with pleaſure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation.—It is uſed in a kind of juridical ſenſe; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.—In the language of the bible, to *accept perſons*, is to act with perſonal and partial regard.

A'CCEPTABI'LITY—AC-CEPT-A-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* The quality of being acceptable.

ACCE'PTABLE—AC-CEPT-A-BLE. *adj.* [*acceptable*, Fr. from the Lat.] That which is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleaſing. It is uſed with the particle *to* before the perſon *accepting*.

ACCE'PTABLY. *adv.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner; ſo as to pleaſe; with the particle *to*.

ACCE'PTANCE—AC-CEPT-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*acceptance*, Fr.] Reception

Reception with approbation.—The meaning of a word as it is received or underſtood; acceptation.

ACCE'PTA'TION—AC-CEP-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accept.*] Good reception; acceptance.—The ſtate of being acceptable; regard.—The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

ACCE'PTION—AC-CEP-TION. [*acception*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning.

ACCE'SS—AC-CESS. *n. ſ.* [In ſome of its ſenſes, it ſeems derived from *acceſſus*, in others, from *acceſſio*, Lat. *acces*, Fr.] The way by which any thing may be approached.—The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.—Encreaſe; enlargement; addition.

ACCE'SSIBLE—AC-CES-SI-BLE. *adj* [*acceſſibilis*, Lat. *acceſſible*, Fr.] That which may be approached; that which we may reach or arrive at.

ACCE'SSION—AC-CES-SION. *n. ſ.* [*acceſſio*, Lat. *acceſſion*, Fr.] Enlargement; augmentation.

ACCE'SSORY—AC-CES-SO-RY. *adj.* Joined to another thing, ſo as to increaſe it; additional.

A'CCESSORY. *n. ſ.* [*acceſſorius*, Lat. *acceſſoire*, Fr.] A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment.

A'CCIDENCE—AC-CI-DENCE. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the firſt rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the parts of ſpeech.

A'CCIDENT—AC-CI-DENT. *n. ſ.* [*accidens*, Lat.] The property or quality of any being, which may be ſeparated from it, at leaſt conceived to be ſo.—That which happens unforeſeen; caſualty; chance.

A'CCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [from *accident.*] Having the quality of an accident, non-eſſential; uſed with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.—Caſual; fortuitous; happening by chance; adventitious

A'CCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *accidental.*] Caſually; fortuitouſly; non-eſſentially.

ACCLA'IM—AC-CLAIM. *n. ſ.* [*acclamo*, Lat.] A ſhout of praiſe; acclamation.

A'CCLAMA'TION—AC-CLA-MA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applauſe.

ACCLI'VITY—AC-CLIV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The ſteepneſs or ſlopeneſs of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the aſcent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the deſcent is the declivity.

ACCO'MMODABLE—AC-COM-MO-DA-BLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted; with the particle *to*.

To ACCO'MMODATE—AC-COM-MO-DATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.] To ſupply with conveniences of any kind.—With the particle *to*, to adapt; to fit; to make conſiſtent with.

A'CCOMMODA'TION—AC-COM-MO-DA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accommodate.*] Proviſion of conveniences.—Conveniences; things requiſite to eaſe or refreſhment.—Compoſition of a difference; reconciliation; adjuſtment.

To ACCO'MPANY—AC-COM-PA-NY. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.] To be with another as a companion.—To join with.

ACCO'MPLICE—AC-COM-PLICE. *n. ſ.* [*complice*, Fr.] An aſſociate; a partaker, uſually in an ill ſenſe.—It is uſed with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a perſon.

To ACCO'MPLISH—AC-COM-PLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.] To complete; to execute fully; as, to *accompliſh* a deſign.—To fulfil; as, a prophecy.—To gain; to obtain.—To adorn, or furniſh, either mind or body.

ACCO'MPLISHED. *participial adj.* Complete.—Elegant; finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſhments; uſed commonly with reſpect to acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*accompliſſement*, Fr.] Completion; perfection.—Completion; as, of a prophecy.—Embelliſhment; elegance; ornament of mind or body.—The act of obtaining any thing; as, the accompliſhment of our ends.

To ACCO'RD—AC-CORD. *v. a.* To make agree; to adjuſt one thing to another; uſed with the particle *to*.

To ACCO'RD. *v. n.* To agree; to ſuit one with another; with the particle *with*.

ACCO'RD. *n. ſ.* [*accord*, Fr.] An agreement; a compact.—Union of mind; concurrence.—Symmetry; harmony; juſt correſpondence of one thing with another.—Muſical note.—Voluntary motion.

ACCO'RDANCE—AC-CORD-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *accord.*] Conformity to ſomething.

ACCO'RDANT—AC-CORD-ANT. *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour.

ACCO'RDING—AC-CORD-ING. *prep.* [from *accord.*] In a manner ſuitable to; agreeably to; in proportion.—With regard to.

ACCO'RDINGLY. *adv.* Agreeably; ſuitably; conformably.

To ACCO'ST—AC-COST. *v. a.* [*accoſter*, Fr.] To addreſs; to ſalute; to ſpeak to firſt.

ACCO'UNT—AC-COUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the old French *accompt*, from *compactus*, Lat. originally written *accompt*; but, by gradually ſoftening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account.*] A computation of debts or expences; a regiſter of facts relating to money.—The ſtate or reſult of a computation; as, the *account* ſtands thus between us.—Value, or eſtimation. Thus to turn a thing to account; make an account of a thing; find our account, &c.—Diſtinction; dignity; rank.—Figuratively; regard; conſideration; ſake.—A narrative, relation; in this uſe it may ſeem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale; a narration.—The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magiſtrate took an *account* of the tumult.—The reaſons of a tranſaction given to a perſon in authority. Hence to call one to *account*.—Explanation; aſſignment of cauſes.

To ACCO'UNT. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.] To eſteem; to hold in opinion.—To reckon; to compute.—To give an account; to aſſign the cauſes; in which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *for*.—To anſwer for practices.—To be the means by which any thing may be explained, with the particle *to*.

ACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* Of whom an account may be required; who muſt anſwer for; followed by the particle *to* before the perſon, and *for* before the thing.

ACCO'UNTANT. *adj.* [from *account.*] Accountable to; reſponſible for.

ACCO'UNTANT. *n. ſ.* A computer; a man ſkilled or employed in accounts.

ACCO'UNT-

ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *n. ſ.* [See ACCOUNT and BOOK.] A book containing accounts.

ACCO'UNTING. *n. ſ.* [from *account.*] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

To ACCO'UTRE — AC-COU-TRE. *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dreſs; to equip.

ACCO'UTREMENT. *n. ſ.* [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] Dreſs; equipage; trappings; ornament.

ACCRE'TION — AC-CRE-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to any thing, ſo as to encreaſe it.

ACCRE'TIVE — AC-CRE-TIVE. *adj.* [from *accretion.*] Growing; that which by growth is added.

To ACCRU'E — AC-CRUE. *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.] To accede to; to be added to.—To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a ſenſe inclining to good rather than ill.—In a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or ariſe; as, profits.

To ACCU'MULATE — AC-CU-MU-LATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up. It is uſed either literally, as, to *accumulate* money, or, figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedneſs.

ACCU'MULA'TION — AC-CU-MU-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *accumulate.*] The act of accumulating.—The ſtate of being accumulated.

ACCU'MULATIVE. *adj.* [from *accumulate.*] That which accumulates.—That which is accumulated.

A'CCURACY — AC-CU-RA-CY. *n. ſ.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactneſs; nicety.

A'CCURATE — AC-CU-RATE. *adj.* [*accuratus*, Lat.] Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance, applied to Perſons.—Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

A'CCURATELY. *adv.* [from *accurate.*] In an accurate manner; exactly; without error; nicely.

To ACCU'RSE — AC-CURSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to miſery; to invoke miſery upon any one.

ACCU'RSED. *part. adj.* That which is curſed or doomed to miſery.—That which deſerves the curſe; execrable; hateful; deteſtable; and, by conſequence, wicked; malignant.

ACCUSA'TION — AC-CU-SA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe.*] The act of accuſing.—The charge brought againſt any one by the accuſer.—In the ſenſe of the courts—A declaration of ſome crime preferred before a competent judge, by the intervention of an inſcription lawfully made, in order to inflict ſome judgment on the guilty perſon.

ACCU'SATIVE. *n. adj.* [*accuſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, ſignifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCU'SATORY. *adj.* [from *accuſe.*] That which produceth or containeth an accuſation.

To ACCU'SE — AC-CUSE. *v. a.* [*accuſo*, Lat.] To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of* before the ſubject of accuſation.—It ſometimes admits the particle *for*.—The blame or cenſure, in oppoſition to applauſe or juſtification.

ACCU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe.*] He that brings a charge againſt another.

To ACCU'STOM — AC-CUS-TOM. *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] To habituate; to enure, with the particle *to*. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

ACCU'STOMABLE. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] Of long cuſtom or habit; habitual; cuſtomary.

ACCU'STOMARY. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] Uſual; practiſed; according to cuſtom.

A'CE — ACE. *n. ſ.* An unit; a ſingle point on cards or dice.—A ſmall quantity.

ACE'RBITY — A-CER-BI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.] A rough ſour taſte.—Applied to men, ſharpneſs of temper; ſeverity.

ACE'SCENT — A-CES-CENT. *adj.* [*aceſcens*, Lat.] That which has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity.

AC'HE — ACHE. *n. ſ.* [ace, Sax. ἄχος, Gr. now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one ſyllable; the primitive manner being preſerved in poetry, for the ſake of the meaſure.] A continued pain. [See AKE.]

To AC'HE. *v. n.* [See ACHE.] To be in pain.

To ACHI'EVE — A-CHIEVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr. to complete.] To perform; to finiſh a deſign proſperouſly.—To gain; to obtain.

An ACHI'EVEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*achevement*, Fr.] The performance of an action.—The eſcutcheon, or enſigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.—*Achievement*, in the firſt ſenſe, is derived from *achive*, as it ſignifies *to perform*; in the ſecond, from *achieve*, as it imports *to gain*.

A'CID — AC-ID. *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour; ſharp.

ACI'DITY — A-CID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid; an acid taſte; ſharpneſs; ſourneſs.

To ACKNO'WLEDGE — ACK-NOWL-EDGE. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it ſeems, between the Latin and Engliſh, from *agnoſco*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon, cnapan, *to know.*] To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or perſon in a particular character.—To confeſs; as, a fault.—To own; as, a benefit; ſometimes with the particle *to* before the perſon conferring the benefit.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *acknowledge.*] Conceſſion of any character in another; as, exiſtence, ſuperiority.—Conceſſion of the truth of any poſition.—Confeſſion of a fault.—Confeſſion of a benefit received; gratitude.—Act of atteſtation to any conceſſion, ſuch as homage.

A'CONITE — AC-O-NITE. *n. ſ.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane, but commonly uſed in poetical language for poiſon in general.

A'CORN — A-CORN. *n. ſ.* [Æcenn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and conn, corn or grain; that is, the grain of the oak.] The ſeed or fruit born by the oak.

To ACQUA'INT — AC-QUAINT. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.] To make familiar with; applied either to perſons or things.—To inform.

ACQUA'INTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*accointance*, Fr.] The ſtate of being acquainted with; familiarity; knowledge. It is applied as well to perſons as things, with the particle *with*.—Familiar knowledge, ſimply without a prepoſition.—A ſlight or initial knowledge, ſhort of friendſhip, as applied to perſons.—The perſon with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have ſome knowledge, without the intimacy of friendſhip.

ACQUA'INTED. [from *acquaint.*] Familiar; well known; not new.

To

To ACQUIE'SCE — AC-QUI-ESCE. *v. a.* [*acquiſcer*, Fr. *acquieſcere*, Lat.] To reſt in, or remain ſatisfied with, without oppoſition or diſcontent.

ACQUIE'SCENCE — AC-QUI-ES-CENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *acquieſce.*] A ſilent appearance of content, diſtinguiſhed on one ſide from avowed conſent, on the other from oppoſition.—Satisfaction; reſt; content.—Submiſſion.

ACQUI'RABLE — AC-QUI-RA-BLE. *adj.* [from *acquire.*] That which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

To ACQUI'RE — AC-QUIRE. *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquiro*, Lat.] To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or tranſmitted by inheritance.

ACQUI'RED. *particip. adj.* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's ſelf, in oppoſition to thoſe things which are beſtowed by nature.

An ACQUI'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *acquire.*] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly uſed in oppoſition to the gifts of nature.

ACQUISI'TION — AC-QUI-SITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*acquiſitio*, Lat.] The act of acquiring or gaining.—The thing gained; acquirement.

To ACQUIT — AC-QUIT. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr. See QUIT.] To ſet free.—To clear from a charge of guilt; to abſolve; oppoſed to *condemn*, either ſimply with an accuſative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime.—To clear from any obligation.—In a ſimilar ſenſe, it is ſaid, *The man hath acquitted himſelf well*; that is, he diſcharged his duty.

ACQUI'TTAL. *n. ſ.* in law, is a deliverance and ſetting free from the ſuſpicion or guiltineſs of an offence.

ACQUI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *acquit.*] The act of diſcharging from a debt.—A writing teſtifying the receipt of a debt.

A'CRE — A-CRE. *n. ſ.* [Æcpe, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thouſand eight hundred and forty ſquare yards.

A'CRID — AC-RID. *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.] of a hot biting taſte; bitter, ſo as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taſte.

A'CRIMO'NIOUS — AC-RI-MO-NI-OUS. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; ſharp; corroſive.

A'CRIMONY — AC-RI-MON-Y. *n. ſ.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.] Sharpneſs; corroſiveneſs.—Sharpneſs of temper; ſeverity; bitterneſs of thought or language.

ACRO'SS — A-CROSS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is uſed in *à travers*, and *croſs.*] Athwart; laid over ſomething ſo as to croſs it.

An ACRO'STICK — A-CROS-TICK. *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the firſt letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the perſon or thing on which the poem is written.

ACRO'STIC. *adj.* That which relates to an acroſtick.

To A'CT — ACT. *v. a.* [*ago*, Lat.] To be in action; not to reſt.—To perform proper functions.—To practiſe the arts or duties of life; to conduct one's ſelf.—To bear a borrowed character; as, a ſtage-player.—To counterfeit; to feign by action.—To produce effects in ſome paſſive ſubject.—To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

ACT. *n. ſ.* [*actum*, Lat.] Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.—Agency; the power of producing an effect.—Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.—The doing of ſome particular thing; a ſtep taken; a meaſure executed.—A ſtate of action.—A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.—A decree of a court of juſtice, or edict of a legiſlature.—Record of judicial proceedings.

A'CTION — AC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.] The quality or ſtate of acting, oppoſite to *reſt*.—An act or thing done; a deed.—Agency; operation.—The ſeries of events repreſented in a fable.—Geſticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words ſpoken; a part of oratory.—[In law.] It is uſed with the prepoſition *againſt* before the perſon, and *for* before the thing.—*Actions* are perſonal, real, and mixt. *Action* is divided alſo into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action upon the caſe*, is an *action* given for redreſs of wrongs done without force *againſt* any man, by law not ſpecially provided for. *Action upon the ſtatute*, is an *action* brought *againſt* a man upon breach of a ſtatute.—In the plural, in France, it has the ſame meaning as the *ſtocks* or *funds* in England.

A'CTIONABLE — AC-TION-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *action.*] That which admits an action in law to be brought againſt it; puniſhable.

A'CTIVE — AC-TIVE. *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.] That which has the power or quality of acting.—That which acts, oppoſed to *paſſive*, or that which ſuffers.—Buſy, engaged in action; oppoſed to *idle* or *ſedentary*, or any ſtate of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.—Practical; not merely theoretical.—Nimble; agile; quick.—In grammar, it is an epithet given to a *verb*.

A'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *active.*] In an active manner; buſily; nimbly. In an active ſignification; as, *the word is uſed actively*.

ACTI'VITY — AC-TIV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *active.*] The quality of being active, applied either to things or perſons.

A'CTOR — AC-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*actor*, Lat.] He that acts, or performs any thing.—He that perſonates a character; a ſtage-player.

A'CTRESS — AC-TRESS. *n. ſ.* [*actrice*, Fr.] She that performs any thing.—A woman that plays on the ſtage.

A'CTUAL — AC-TU-AL. *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.] That which compriſes action.—Really in act; not merely potential.—In act; not purely in ſpeculation.

ACTUA'LITY — AC-TU-AL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *actual.*] The ſtate of being actual.

A'CTUALLY — AC-TU-AL-LY. In common diſcourſe this word is ſometimes pronounced as if written *act-yal-ly*. *adv.* [from *actual.*] In act; in effect; really.

To A'CTUATE — AC-TU-ATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or encreaſe the powers of motion.

ACU'MEN — A-CU-MEN. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Acuteneſs of intellect.

ACU'MINATED. *particip. adj.* Ending in a point; ſharp-pointed.

ACU'TE — A-CUTE. *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.] Sharp, ending in a point; oppoſed to *obtuſe* or *blunt*.—In a figurative ſenſe applied to men; ingenious; penetrating; oppoſed to *dull* or *ſtupid*.—Spoken of the ſenſes, vigorous; powerful in operation.

—Acute

—Acute diſeaſe; any diſeaſe, which is attended with an increaſed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days.—Acute accent; that which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY. *adv.* [from *acute.*] After an acute manner; ſharply; it is uſed as well in the figurative as primitive ſenſe.

ACU'TENESS. *n. ſ.* Sharpneſs.—Force of intellects.—Quickneſs and vigour of ſenſes.—Violence and ſpeedy criſis of a malady.—Sharpneſs of ſound.

A'DAGE — AD-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

A'DAMANT — AD-A-MANT. *n. ſ.* [*adamas*, Lat. from *α* and *δάμνω*, Gr. that is, *inſuperable, infrangible.*] A ſtone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardneſs. — The diamond.—Adamant is ſometimes taken for the loadſtone.

ADAMA'NTINE—AD-A-MAN-TINE. *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.] Made of adamant. —Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardneſs; indiſſolubility.

To ADA'PT — A-DAPT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to ſuit; to proportion.

ADA'PTION — A-DAP-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting.

To A'DD — ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.] To join ſomething to that which was before. — To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another.

A'DDER — AD-DER. *n. ſ.* [Ættep, Ættop, Nabobe, as it ſeems from ettep, Sax. poiſon.] A ſerpent, a viper, a poiſonous reptile; perhaps of any ſpecies. In common language, *adders* and *ſnakes* are not the ſame.

A'DDER'S-GRASS. *n. ſ.* [See GRASS.] The name of a plant, imagined by ſome to be ſo named, becauſe ſerpents lurk about it.

A'DDER'S-TONGUE. *n. ſ.* See TONGUE. [*ophioglossum*, Lat.] The name of an herb.

A'DDER'S-WORT. *n. ſ.* [See WORT.] An herb ſo named, on account of its virtue, real or ſuppoſed, of curing the bite of ſerpents.

A'DDIBLE. *adj.* [from *add.*] Poſſible to be added.

ADDIBI'LITY — AD-DI-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *addible.*] The poſſibility of being added.

A'DDICE — ADD-ICE. *n. ſ.* [for which we corruptly ſpeak and write *adz*, from abeꝛe, Sax. an axe.] The *addice* hath its blade made thin and ſomewhat arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, ſo the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a baſil on its inſide to its outer edge.

To ADDI'CT — AD-DICT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.] To devote, to dedicate, in a good ſenſe; which is rarely uſed.—It is moſt commonly taken in a bad ſenſe; as, *he addicted himſelf to vice.*

ADDI'TION — AD-DITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *add.*] The act of adding one thing to another; oppoſed to *diminution.*—The thing itſelf added.—In arithmetick, *Addition* is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one ſum or total.—In law, A title given to a man over and above his chriſtian name and ſurname, ſhewing his eſtate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling.

ADDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *addition.*] That which is added.

A'DDLE — AD-DLE. *adj.* [from adel, a diſeaſe, Sax. according to *Skinner* and *Junius*; perhaps from ydel, idle, barren, unfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs, and ſignifying ſuch as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

To A'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *addle, adj.*] To make addle; to corrupt; to make barren.

A'DDLE-PATED. *adj.* Having addled brains. See PATED.

To ADDRE'SS — AD-DRESS. *v. a.* [*addreſſer*, Fr. from *dereçar*, Span. from *dirigo, directum*, Lat.] To prepare one's ſelf to enter upon any action; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the work.*—To get ready; to put in a ſtate for immediate uſe.—To apply to another by words, with various forms of conſtruction.—Sometimes without a prepoſition.—Sometimes with *to.*—Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the general.*—Sometimes with the accuſative of the matter of the addreſs, which may be the nominative to the paſſive.—To addreſs, is to apply to the king in form.

ADDRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*addreſſer*, Fr.] Verbal application to any one, by way of perſuaſion, petition.—Courtſhip.—Manner of addreſſing another; as, we ſay, *a man of an happy or a pleaſing addreſs*; *a man of an aukward addreſs.*—Skill, dexterity.—Manner of directing a letter; a ſenſe chiefly mercantile.

ADE'PT — AD-EPT. *n. ſ.* [from *adeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem.*] He that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art: it is, in its original ſignification, appropriated to the chymiſts, but is now extended to other artiſts.

ADE'PT. *adj.* Skilful; throughly verſed.

A'DEQUATE — AD-E-QUATE. *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correſpondent to, ſo as to bear an exact reſemblance or proportion: it is uſed generally in a figurative ſenſe, and often with the particle *to.*

A'DEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *adequate.*] In an adequate manner; with juſtneſs of repreſentation; with exactneſs of proportion.—It is uſed with the particle *to.*

To ADHE'RE — AD-HERE. *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.] To ſtick to; as, wax to the finger.—To ſtick, in a figurative ſenſe; to be conſiſtent; to hold together.—To remain firmly fixed to a party, perſon, or opinion.

ADHE'RENCE — AD-HE-RENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] See ADHESION. The quality of adhering, or ſticking; tenacity.—In a figurative ſenſe, fixedneſs of mind; attachment; ſteadineſs.

ADHE'RENCY. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *adherence.*] Steady attachment.—That which adheres.

ADHE'RENT. *adj.* [from *adhere.*] Sticking to.—United with.

ADHE'RENT — AD-HE-RENT. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] The perſon that adheres; one that ſupports the cauſe, or follows the fortune of another; a follower; a partiſan.

ADHE'SION — AD-HE-SION. *n. ſ.* [*adhæſio*, Lat.] The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſomething. *Adheſion* is generally uſed in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical ſenſe; as, *the adheſion of iron to the magnet*; and *adherence of a client to his patron.*—It is ſometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmneſs in an opinion, or ſteadineſs in a practice.

ADHE'SIVE — AD-HE-SIVE. *adj.* [from *adheſion.*] Sticking; tenacious; with *to.*

ADJA'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.] The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.—That which is adjacent. See ADJACENT.

ADJA'CENT — AD-JA-CENT. *adj.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying cloſe; bordering upon ſomething.

A'DJECTIVE

A'DJECTIVE — AD-JEC-TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad*, are *adjectives*, becauſe, in ſpeech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their ſignification, or intimate the manner of exiſtence in the things ſignified thereby.

A'DJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective; a term of grammar.

ADIEU' — A-DIEU. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, uſed elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, uſed at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now uſed, in a popular ſenſe, ſometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

To ADJO'IN — AD-JOIN. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to. See JOIN.

To ADJOI'N. *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lie next, ſo as to have nothing between.

To ADJO'URN — AD-JOURN. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.] To put off to another day, naming the time; a term uſed in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of juſtice. — To put off; to defer; to let ſtay to another time.

ADJO'URNMENT. *n. ſ.* [*adjournement*, Fr.] An aſſignment of a day, or a putting off till another day.

To ADJU'DGE — AD-JUDGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial ſentence; with the particle *to* before the perſon. — To ſentence, or condemn to a puniſhment; with *to* before the thing. — Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

To ADJU'DICATE — AD-JU-DI-CATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give ſomething controverted to one of the litigants, by a ſentence or deciſion.

A'DJUNCT — AD-JUNCT. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] Something adherent or united to another, though not eſſentially part of it. — A perſon joined to another. This ſenſe rarely occurs.

A'DJUNCT. *adj.* United with; immediately conſequent.

ADJURA'TION — AD-JU-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.] The act of adjuring, or propoſing an oath to another. — The form of oath propoſed to another.

To ADJU'RE — AD-JURE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impoſe an oath upon another, preſcribing the form in which he ſhall ſwear.

To ADJU'ST — AD-JUST. *v. a.* [*adjuſter*, Fr.] To regulate; to put in order; to ſettle in the right form. — To reduce to the true ſtate or ſtandard; to make accurate. — To make conformable. It requires the particle *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made.

ADJU'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [*adjuſtement*, Fr.] Regulation; the act of putting in method; ſettlement. — The ſtate of being put in method, or regulated.

A'DJUTANT — AD-JU-TANT. *n. ſ.* A petty officer, whoſe duty is to aſſiſt the major, by diſtributing the pay, and overſeeing the puniſhment, of the common men.

ADME'ASUREMENT — AD-MEAS-URE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [See MEASURE.] The adjuſtment of proportions; the act or practice of meaſuring according to rule.

ADME'NSURA'TION — AD-MEN-SU-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ad* and *menſura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of meaſuring out to each his part.

To ADMI'NISTER — AD-MIN-IS-TER. *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, Lat.] To give; to afford; to ſupply. — To act as the miniſter or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with ſome hint of ſubordination, to adminiſter the government. — To adminiſter juſtice. — To adminiſter the ſacraments. — To adminiſter an oath. — To adminiſter phyſick. — To adminiſter to; to contribute; to bring ſupplies. — To perform the office of an adminiſtrator, in law. See ADMINISTRATOR.

ADMI'NISTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adminiſtratio*, Lat.] The act of adminiſtering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the publick affairs; diſpenſing the laws. — The active or executive part of government. — Thoſe to whom the care of publick affairs is committed. — Diſtribution; exhibition; diſpenſation.

ADMI'NISTRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*adminiſtrator*, Lat.] Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying inteſtate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the ſame, whenever it ſhall pleaſe the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. — He that officiates in divine rites. — He that conducts the government.

ADMI'NISTRA'TRIX — AD-MIN-IS-TRA-TRIX. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] She who adminiſters in conſequence of a will.

ADMI'NISTRA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *adminiſtrator*.] The office of adminiſtrator.

A'DMIRABLE — AD-MI-RA-BLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder; always taken in a good ſenſe, and applied either to perſons or things.

A'DMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raiſe wonder; in an admirable manner.

A'DMIRAL — AD-MI-RAL. *n. ſ.* [*amiral*, Fr. from *amir*, Arabic, a commander.] An officer or magiſtrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all cauſes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the ſea. — The chief commander of a fleet. — The ſhip which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

A'DMIRALSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *admiral*.] The office or power of an admiral.

A'DMIRALTY. *n. ſ.* [*ammirauté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the adminiſtration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION — AD-MI-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*admiratio*, Lat.] Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering. — It is taken ſometimes in a bad ſenſe, though generally in a good.

To ADMI'RE — AD-MIRE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.] To regard with wonder; generally in a good ſenſe. — It is ſometimes uſed, in more familiar ſpeech, for *to regard with love*. — It is uſed, but rarely, in an ill ſenſe.

To ADMI'RE. *v. n.* To wonder; ſometimes with the particle *at*.

An ADMI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *admire*.] The perſon that wonders, or regards with admiration. — In common ſpeech, a lover.

ADMI'SSIBLE — AD-MIS-SI-BLE. *adj.* [*admitto*, *admiſſum*, Lat.] That which may be admitted.

ADMI'SSION — AD-MIS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*admiſſio*, Lat.] The act or practice of admitting. — The ſtate of being admitted. — Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted. — The allowance of an argument; the grant of a poſition not fully proved.

To ADMI'T—AD-MIT. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.] To ſuffer to enter; to grant entrance.—To ſuffer to enter upon an office; in which ſenſe, the phraſe of *admiſſion into a college*, &c. is uſed.—To allow an argument or poſition.—To allow, or grant in general; ſometimes with the particle *of*.

ADMI'TTANCE—AD-MIT-TANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *admit*] The act of admitting; allowance or permiſſion to enter.—The power or right of entering.—Cuſtom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great perſons; a ſenſe now out of uſe.—Conceſſion of a poſition.

ADMI'XTURE—AD-MIX-TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *admix*.] The body mingled with another; the act of mingling.

To ADMO'NISH—AD-MON-ISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counſel againſt wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle *of*, or *againſt*, which is more rare, or the infinitive mood of a verb.

ADMO'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *admoniſh*.] The perſon that admoniſhes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

ADMONI'TION—AD-MO-NITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counſel; gentle reproof.

ADMO'NITORY—AD-MON-I-TO-RY. *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That which admoniſhes.

ADO`—A-DO. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *à* and *faire*.] Trouble; difficulty.—Buſtle; tumult; buſineſs; ſometimes with the particle *about*.—It has a light and ludicrous ſenſe, implying more tumult and ſhew of buſineſs, than the affair is worth; in this ſenſe it is generally uſed.

ADOLE'SCENCE—AD-O-LES-CENCE. *n. ſ.* [*adoleſcentia*, Lat.] The age ſucceeding childhood, and ſucceeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not reached its full perfection.

ADOLE'SCENCY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *adoleſcence*.

To ADO'PT—A-DOPT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.] To take a ſon by choice; to make him a ſon, who was not ſo by birth.—To place any perſon or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to ſomething elſe.

ADO'PTION—A-DOP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*adoptio*, Lat.] The act of adopting, or taking to one's ſelf what is not native.—The ſtate of being adopted.

ADO'PTIVE. *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.] He that is adopted by another, and made his ſon.—He that adopts another, and makes him his ſon.

ADO`RABLE—A-DO-RA-BLE. *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored; that which is worthy of divine honours.

ADO`RABLY. *adv.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

A'DORA`TION—AD-O-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*adoratio*, Lat.] The external homage paid to the Divinity, diſtinct from mental reverence.—Homage paid to perſons in high place or eſteem.

To ADO`RE—A-DORE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.] To worſhip with external homage; to pay divine honours.—It is uſed, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

ADO`RER. *n. ſ.* [from *adore*.] He that adores; a worſhipper; a term generally uſed in a low ſenſe; as, by lovers, or admirers.—A worſhipper, in a ſerious ſenſe.

To ADO`RN—AD-ORN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.] To dreſs; to deck the perſon with ornaments.—To ſet out any place or thing with decorations.—To embelliſh with oratory or elegance of language.

ADRI'FT—A-DRIFT. *adv.* [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive*.] Floating at random; as, any impulſe may drive.

ADRO`IT—A-DROIT. *adj.* [French.] Dextrous; active; ſkilful.

ADR`Y—A-DRY. *adv.* [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirſt; thirſty; in want of drink.

ADSCITI'TIOUS—AD-SCI-TITI-OUS. *adj.* [*adſcititius*, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete ſomething elſe, though originally extrinſick; ſupplemental; additional.

To ADVA`NCE—AD-VANCE. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.] To bring forward, in the local ſenſe.—To raiſe to preferment; to aggrandize.—To improve.—To heighten; to grace; to give luſtre to.—To forward; to accelerate.—To propoſe; to offer to the publick.

To ADVA`NCE. *v. n.* To come forward.—To make improvement.

ADVA`NCE. *n. ſ.* [from *to advance*.] The act of coming forward.—A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.—Progreſſion; riſe from one point to another.—Improvement; progreſs towards perfection.

ADVA`NCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*avancement*, Fr.] The act of coming forward.—The ſtate of being advanced; preferment.—The act of advancing another.—Improvement.

ADVA`NTAGE—AD-VAN-TAGE. *n. ſ.* [*avantage*, Fr.] Superiority; often with *of* or *over* before a perſon.—Superiority gained by ſtratagem, or unlawful means.—Opportunity; convenience.—Favourable circumſtances.—Gain; profit.—Overplus; ſomething more than the mere lawful gain.—Preponderation on one ſide of the compariſon.

To ADVA`NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To benefit.—To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground. Little uſed.

ADVANTA`GEOUS—AD-VAN-TAGE-OUS. *adj.* [*avantageux*, Fr.] Of advantage; profitable; uſeful; opportune; convenient.—It is uſed with relation to perſons, and followed by *to*.

A'DVENT—AD-VENT. *n. ſ.* [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus Redemptoris*.] The name of one of the holy ſeaſons, ſignifying the *coming*; that is, the *coming* of our Saviour; which is made the ſubject of devotion during the four weeks before Chriſtmas.

ADVENTI'TIOUS—AD-VEN-TITI-OUS. *adj.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That which advenes; accidental; ſupervenient; extrinſically added; not eſſentially inherent.

ADVE'NTURE—AD-VEN-TURE. *n. ſ.* [French.] An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.—In this ſenſe is uſed the phraſe, *at all adventures*. [*à l'adventure*, Fr.] By chance; without any rational ſcheme.—The occaſion of caſual events; an enterpriſe in which ſomething muſt be left to hazard.

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*adventurer*, Fr.] To try the chance; to dare.—In an active ſenſe, to put into the power of chance.—It is often uſed with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he adventured himſelf*.

ADVE'NTURER.

ADVE'NTURER. *n. ſ.* [*adventurier*, Fr.] He that ſeeks occaſions of hazard; he that puts himſelf in the hands of chance. Alſo a travelling projector.

ADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [*adventureux*, Fr.] He that is inclined to adventures; and, conſequently, bold; daring; courageous.—Applied to things; that which is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

A'DVERB—AD-VERB. *n. ſ.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and ſolely applied to the uſe of qualifying and reſtraining the latitude of their ſignification, by the intimation of ſome circumſtance thereof; as, of quality, manner, degree. Thus we ſay, he runs *ſwiftly*; the bird flies *aloft*; he lives *virtuouſly*.

ADVE'RBIALLY—AD-VER-BI-AL-LY. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

A'DVERSA'RY—AD-VER-SA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*adverſaire*, Fr. *adverſarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagoniſt; enemy; generally applied to thoſe that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as, controvertiſts or litigants: ſometimes to an opponent in ſingle combat. It may ſometimes imply an open profeſſion of enmity; as we ſay, a ſecret enemy is worſe than an open *adverſary*.

A'DVERSE—AD-VERSE. *adj.* [*adverſus*, Lat.] In proſe it has now the accent on the firſt ſyllable; in verſe it is accented on the firſt by *Shakeſpeare*; on either, indifferently, by *Milton*; on the laſt, by *Dryden*; on the firſt, by *Roſcommon*.—Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in colliſion.—Figuratively, contrary to the wiſh or deſire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is oppoſed to *proſperous*.—Perſonally opponent; the perſon that counteracts another, or conteſts any thing.

ADVE'RSITY—AD-VER-SI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*adverſité*, Fr.] Affliction; calamity; that is, oppoſition to our wiſhes.—The cauſe of our ſorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this ſenſe it may have a plural.—The ſtate of unhappineſs; miſery.

ADVE'RSLY. *adv.* [from *adverſe*.] In an adverſe manner; oppoſitely; unfortunately. This word is ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable.

To ADVE'RT—AD-VERT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to obſerve; with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

ADVE'RTENCY—AD-VER-TEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *advert*.] The ſame with *advertence*. Attention; regard; heedfulneſs.

To A'DVERTISE—AD-VER-TISE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.] It is now ſpoken with the grave accent upon the laſt ſyllable; but appears to have been anciently accented only acutely on the ſecond.—To inform another; to give intelligence; with an accuſative of the perſon informed.—To inform; to give notice; with *of* before the ſubject of information.—To give notice of any thing, by means of an advertiſement in the publick prints; as, *He* advertiſed *his loſs*.

ADVERTI'SEMENT, or ADVE'RTISEMENT—AD-VER-TISE-MENT, or thus, AD-VER-TISE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*advertiſſement*, Fr.] Inſtruction; admonition.—Intelligence; information.—Notice of any thing publiſhed in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTI'SER. *n. ſ.* [*advertiſeur*, Fr.] He that gives intelligence or information.—The paper in which advertiſements are publiſhed.

ADVI'CE—AD-VICE. *n. ſ.* [*avis, advis*, Fr. from *adviſo*, low Latin.] Counſel; inſtruction; except that inſtruction implies ſuperiority, and advice may be given by equals or inferiors.—Reflection; prudent conſideration; as, he always acts with good *advice*.—Conſultation; deliberation; with the particle *with*.—Intelligence; as, the merchants received *advice* of their loſs. This ſenſe is ſomewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVI'SABLE—AD-VI-SA-BLE. *adj.* [from *adviſe*.] Prudent; fit to be adviſed.

To ADVI'SE—AD-VISE. *v. a.* [*adviſer*, Fr.] To counſel; with the particle *to* before the thing adviſed.—To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing; often with the particle *of* before the thing told.

To ADVI'SE. *v. n.* To conſult; with the particle *with* before the perſon conſulted; as, *he adviſed with his companions*.—To conſider; to deliberate.

ADVI'SED. *participial adj.* [from *adviſe*.] Acting with deliberation and deſign; prudent; wiſe.—Performed with deliberation; done on purpoſe; acted with deſign.

ADVI'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *adviſed*.] Deliberately; purpoſely; by deſign; prudently.

ADVI'SER—AD-VI-SER. *n. ſ.* [from *adviſe*.] The perſon that adviſes, or gives counſel; a counſellor.

ADULA'TION—AD-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment.

ADU'LT—AD-ULT. *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; paſt the age of infancy and weakneſs.

ADU'LT. *n. ſ.* A perſon above the age of infancy, or grown to ſome degree of ſtrength; ſometimes full grown: a word uſed chiefly by medicinal writers.

To ADU'LTERATE—AD-ULT-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.] To commit adultery: this ſenſe is little uſed.—To corrupt by ſome foreign admixture; to contaminate.

ADU'LTERATE. *adj.* [from *To adulterate*.] Tainted with the guilt of adultery.—Corrupted with ſome foreign mixture.

ADU'LTERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterate*.] The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination.—The ſtate of being adulterated, or contaminated.

ADU'LTERER. *n. ſ.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The perſon guilty of adultery.

ADU'LTERESS—AD-ULT-E-RESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterer*.] A woman that commits adultery.

ADU'LTEROUS. *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

ADU'LTERY—AD-ULT-E-RY. *n. ſ.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married perſon.

A'DVOCATE—AD-VO-CATE. *n. ſ.* [*advocatus*, Lat.] He that pleads the cauſe of another in a court of judicature.—He that pleads any cauſe, in whatever manner, as a controvertiſt or vindicator.—It is uſed with the particle *for* before the perſon or thing, in whoſe favour the plea is offered.—In a ſcriptural ſenſe, it ſtands for one of the offices of our Saviour.

ADVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *advocate*.] The office of pleading; plea; apology.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WZEN—AD-VOW-SON. *n. ſ.* [In common law.] A right to preſent to a benefice.

ADU'ST—AD-UST. *adj.* [*aduſtus*, Lat.] Burnt up; hot as with fire; ſcorched.—It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philoſophical ſenſe, to the complexion and humours of the body.

A'DZ—ADZ. *n. ſ.* See ADDICE.

AE'RIAL—A-E-RI-AL. *adj.* [*aërius*, Lat.] Belonging to the air, as conſiſting of it.—Produced by the air.—Inhabiting the air.—Placed in the air.—High; elevated in ſituation, and therefore in the air.

A'ERIE. *n. ſ.* [*airie*, Fr.] The proper word in hawks and other birds of prey for that which we generally call a neſt in other birds.

AFA'R—A-FAR. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far*. See FAR.] At a great diſtance.—To a great diſtance.—From afar; from a diſtant place.—Remotely diſtant.

AFFABI'LITY—AF-FA-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat. See AFFABLE.] The quality of being affable; eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs; civility; condeſcenſion. It is commonly uſed of ſuperiors.

A'FFABLE—AF-FA-BLE. *adj.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.] Eaſy of manners; accoſtable; courteous; complaiſant. It is uſed of ſuperiors.—It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

A'FFABLY. *adv.* [from *affable*.] In an affable manner; courteouſly, civilly.

AFFA'IR—AF-FAIR. *n. ſ.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Buſineſs; ſomething to be managed or tranſacted. It is uſed for both private and publick matters.

To AFFE'CT—AF-FECT. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.] To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.—To move the paſſions.—To aim at; to endeavour after: ſpoken of perſons.—To tend to; to endeavour after: ſpoken of things.—To be fond of; to be pleaſed with; to love; to regard with fondneſs.—To make a ſhew of ſomething; to ſtudy the appearance of any thing; with ſome degree of hypocriſy.—To imitate in an unnatural and conſtrained manner.—To convict of ſome crime; to attaint with guilt: this laſt a phraſe merely juridical.

AFFECTA'TION—AF-FEC-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*affectatio*, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance; alſo the quality of being affected.

AFFE'CTED. *participial adj.* [from *affect*.] Moved; touched with affection; internally diſpoſed or inclined.—Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appearance.—In a perſonal ſenſe, full of affectation; as, *an affected lady*.

AFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *affected*.] In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

AFFE'CTION—AF-FEC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.] Paſſion of any kind.—Love; kindneſs; goodwill to ſome perſon; often with *to*, or *towards*, before the perſon.—Good-will to any object; zeal; paſſionate regard.—State of the mind, in general.—Quality; property.—State of the body, as acted upon by any cauſe.

AFFE'CTIONATE—AF-FEC-*TION*-ATE. *adj.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection*.] Full of affection; ſtrongly moved; warm; zealous.—Strongly inclined to; diſpoſed to; with the particle *to*.—Fond; tender.—Benevolent; tender.

AFFE'CTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *affectionate*.] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFI'ANCE—AF-FI-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.] Truſt in general; confidence; ſecure reliance.—Truſt in the divine promiſes and protection. To this ſenſe it is now almoſt confined.

AFFIDA'VIT—AF-FI-DA-VIT. *n. ſ.* [*affidavit* ſignifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath*.] A declaration upon oath.

AFFI'NITY—AF-FIN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.] Relation by marriage; relation contracted by the huſband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to thoſe of the huſband. It is oppoſed to *conſanguinity*, or relation by birth. In this ſenſe it has ſometimes the particle *with*, and ſometimes *to*, before the perſon to whom the relation is contracted.—Relation to; connexion with; reſemblance to; ſpoken of things.

To AFFI'RM—AF-FIRM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: oppoſed to the word *deny*.

To AFFI'RM. *v. a.* To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment: oppoſed to *reverſe* or *repeal*. In this ſenſe Mr. Johnſon ſays we ſay, *to affirm the truth:* but in common diſcourſe I believe *affirm the truth* means only to declare or aſſert it.

AFFIRMA'TION—AF-FIR-MA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.] The act of affirming or declaring: oppoſed to negation or denial.—The poſition affirmed.—Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal*.

AFFI'RMATIVE—AF-FIR-MA-TIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.] That which affirms, oppoſed to *negative*; in which we uſe the *affirmative*, that is, *the affirmative poſition*.—That which can or may be affirmed: a ſenſe uſed chiefly in ſcience.—Applied to perſons; he who has the habit of affirming with vehemence; poſitive; dogmatical.

To AFFI'X—AF-FIX. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end, or *à poſteriori*; to ſubjoin.

To AFFLI'CT—AF-FLICT. *v. a.* [*afflicto*, *afflictum*, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.—The paſſive *to be afflicted*, has often *at* before the cauſal noun.

AFFLI'CTION—AF-FLIC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*afflictio*, Lat.] The cauſe of pain or ſorrow; calamity.—The ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs; miſery: oppoſed to *proſperity*.

AFFLI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *afflict*.] That which cauſes affliction; painful; tormenting.

A'FFLUENCE—AF-FLU-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.] The act of flowing to any place; concourſe. It is almoſt always uſed figuratively.—Exuberance of riches; ſtream of wealth; plenty.

A'FFLUENT—AF-FLU-ENT. *adj.* [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.] Flowing to any part.—Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

A'FFLUX—AF-FLUX. *n. ſ. affluxus*, Lat.] The act of flowing to ſome place; affluence.—That which flows to another place.

To AFFO'RD—AF-FORD. *v. a.* [*affourrer*, *affourrager*, Fr.] To yield or produce; as, *the ſoil affords grain*; *the trees afford fruits*. This ſeems to be the primitive ſignification.

tion.—To grant or confer any thing; generally in a good ſenſe, and ſometimes in a bad, not properly.—To be able to ſell. It is uſed always with reference to ſome certain price; as, *I can afford this for leſs than the other.*—To be able to bear expences; as, *traders can afford more finery in peace than war.*

To AFFRA'NCHISE—AF-FRAN-CHISE. *v. a.* [*affranchir*, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRI'GHT—AF-FRIGHT. *v. a.* [See FRIGHT.] To affect with fear; to terrify: it generally implies a ſudden impreſſion of fear.—It is uſed in the paſſive, ſometimes with *at* before the thing feared.—Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

AFFRI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Terror; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.—The cauſe of fear; a terrible object.

To AFFRO'NT—AF-FRONT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. to inſult a man to his face.] To meet face to face; to encounter. This ſeems the genuine and original ſenſe of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.—To meet, in an hoſtile manner, front to front.—To offer an open inſult; to offend avowedly. With reſpect to this ſenſe, it is obſerved by Cervantes, that, if a man ſtrikes another on the back, and then runs away, the perſon ſo ſtruck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a juſtification of the act.

AFFRO'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *affront*.] Inſult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment.—Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general ſenſe.—Open oppoſition; encounter: a ſenſe not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.—Diſgrace; ſhame. This ſenſe is rather peculiar to the Scottiſh dialect.

AFFRO'NTING. *participial adj.* [from *affront*.] That which has the quality of affronting.

To AFF'Y—AF-FY. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put truſt in.

AFI'ELD—A-FIELD. *adv.* [from *a* and *field*. See FIELD.] To the field.

AFLO'AT—A-FLOAT. *adv.* [from *a* and *float*. See FLOAT.] Floating; born up in the water: in a figurative ſenſe, within view; in motion.

AFO'OT—A-FOOT. *adv.* [from *a* and *foot*.] On foot; not on horſeback.—In action; as, *a deſign is afoot*.—In motion.

AFO'RE—A-FORE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*. See BEFORE.] Before; nearer in place to any thing; as *he ſtood* afore him.—Sooner in time.

AFO'RE. *adv.* In time foregone or paſt.—Firſt in the way.—In front; in the fore-part.

AFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand*.] By a previous proviſion.—Provided; prepared; previouſly fitted.

AFO'REMENTIONED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before.

AFO'RENAMED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *named*.] Named before.

AFO'RESAID. *adj.* [from *afore* and *ſaid*.] Said before.

AFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time*.] In time paſt.

AFRAI'D—A-FRAID. *participial adj.* [Johnſon ſays this word ſhould be ſpelt with *ff*, becauſe it is derived from the verb *affray*. But that verb itſelf is totally out of date.] Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.—It has often the particle *of* before the object of fear.

AFRE'SH—A-FRESH. *adv.* [from *a* and *freſh*. See FRESH.] Anew; again, after intermiſſion.

AFRO'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct oppoſition to the face.

A'FTER—AF-TER. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.] Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and ſtood *behind* him. It is oppoſed to *before*.—In purſuit of.—Behind.—Poſterior in time.—According to.—In imitation of.

A'FTER. *adv.* In ſucceeding time. It is uſed of time mentioned as ſucceeding ſome other. So we cannot ſay, I ſhall be happy *after*, but *hereafter*; but we ſay, I was firſt made miſerable by the loſs, but was *after* happier.—Following another.

A'FTER is compounded with many words, but almoſt always in its genuine and primitive ſignification; ſome, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

A'FTERAGES. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *ages*.] Succeſſive times; poſterity. This word has no ſingular.

A'FTER-ALL. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at laſt; in fine; in concluſion.

A'FTERBIRTH. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after; the ſecundine.

A'FTERCLAP. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *clap*.] Unexpected events happening after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end.

A'FTERCOST. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *coſt*.] The latter charges; the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

A'FTERCROP. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *crop*.] The ſecond crop or harveſt of the ſame year.

A'FTERGAME. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *game*.] The ſcheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practiſed after the original deſign has miſcarried; methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs.

A'FTERMATH. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *math*, from *mow*.] The latter math; the ſecond crop of graſs mown in autumn. See AFTERCROP.

A'FTERNOON. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *noon*.] The time from the meridian to the evening.

A'FTERPAINS. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *pain*.] The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the ſecundine.

A'FTERPART. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *part*.] The latter part.

A'FTERTASTE. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *taſte*.] A taſte remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

A'FTERTHOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *thought*.] Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be uſed for *ſecondthought*.

A'FTERTIMES. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *time*.] Succeeding times. See AFTERAGES.

A'FTERWARD—AF-TER-WARD. *adv.* [from *after*, and peapd, Sax.] In ſucceeding time; ſometimes written *afterwards*, but leſs properly.

AGA'IN—A-GAIN, or, in grave diſcourſe, *A*-GA'IN. *adv.* [agen, Sax.] A ſecond time; once more; marking the repetition of the ſame thing.—On the other hand; marking ſome oppoſition or contrariety.—On another part; marking a tranſition to ſome new conſideration.—In return, noting re-action,

re-action, or reciprocal action; as, his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.—Back; in reſtitution.—In return for any thing; in recompence.—In order of rank or ſucceſſion; marking diſtribution.—Beſides; in any other time or place.—Twice as much; marking the ſame quantity once repeated.—Again and again; with frequent repetition; often.—In oppoſition; by way of reſiſtance.—Back; as, returning from ſome meſſage.

AGA'INST—A-GAINST. The laſt ſyllable of this word is ſometimes prolonged as in AGAIN; but as theſe words are ſeldom very emphatical in diſcourſe, the ſhorter way of pronouncing them is the beſt. *prep.* [ænzeon, onzeonð, Sax.] In oppoſition to any perſon.—Contrary; oppoſite, in general.—In contradiction to any opinion.—With contrary motion or tendency; uſed of material action.—Contrary to rule or law.—Oppoſite to, in place.—To the hurt of another.—In proviſion for; in expectation of.

AGA'PE—A-GAPE. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerneſs; as, a bird gapes for meat.

A'GARICK—AG-A-RICK. *n. ſ.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of uſe in phyſick, and the dying trade.

AGA'ST—A-GAST. *adj.* [This word, which is uſually, by later authors, written *aghaſt*, is, not improperly, the true word derived from *agaze*, which has been written *aghaſt*, from a miſtaken etymology. See AGHAST.] Struck with terrour; amazed; frighted to aſtoniſhment.

A'GATE—AG-ATE. *n. ſ.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs, often clouded with beautiful variegations.

AGA'ZE—A-GAZE. *adj.* Struck with amazement; terrified to ſtupidity.

A'GE—AGE. *n. ſ.* [*age*, Fr.] Any period of time attributed to ſomething as the whole, or part, of its duration: in this ſenſe, we ſay, the *age* of man, the ſeveral *ages* of the world, the golden or iron *age*.—A ſucceſſion or generation of men.—The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or ſhall live; as, the *age* of heroes.—The ſpace of an hundred years; a ſecular period; a century.—The latter part of life; old age; oldneſs.—Maturity; ripeneſs; full ſtrength of life.

A'GED—AG-ED. *adj.* [from *age*.] Old; ſtricken in years; applied generally to animate beings.—Old; applied to inanimate things. This uſe is rare, and commonly with ſome tendency to the *proſopopœia*.

AGE'N—A-GEN. *adv.* [azen, Sax.] Again; in return. [See AGAIN.] This word is now only written in this manner for the ſake of rhime, though Mr. Johnſon ſays it is in reality the true orthography.

A'GENCY—AG-EN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *agent*.] The quality of acting; the ſtate of being in action; action.—The office of an agent or factor for another; buſineſs performed by an agent.

A'GENT—AG-ENT. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which acts; oppoſed to *patient*, or that which is acted upon.

A'GENT. *n. ſ.* An actor; he that acts; he that profeſſes the faculty of action.—A ſubſtitute; a deputy; a factor; a perſon employed to tranſact the buſineſs of another.—That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

To AGGLO'MERATE—AG-GLOM-E-RATE. *v. a. and n.* [*agglomero*, Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as thread.—To gather together.

To AGGLU'TINATE—AG-GLU-TI-NATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, ſo as not to fall aſunder.

AGGLUTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union; coheſion; the act of agglutinating; the ſtate of being agglutinated.

To AGGRA'NDIZE—AG-GRAND-IZE. or as it is uſually pronounced *ag-gran-dize*, but with leſs propriety. *v. a.* [*aggrandiſer*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied generally to perſons, but ſometimes to things.

To A'GGRAVATE—AG-GRA-VATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.] To make heavy; uſed only in a metaphorical ſenſe; as, to *aggravate* an accuſation, or a puniſhment.—To make any thing worſe, by the addition of ſome particular circumſtance, not eſſential.

A'GGRAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aggravate*.] The act of aggravating, or making heavy.—The extrinſical circumſtances or accidents, which encreaſe the guilt of a crime, or the miſery of a calamity.

A'GGREGATE—AG-GRE-GATE. *adj.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one maſs, body, or ſyſtem.

A'GGREGATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The complex or collective reſult of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

A'GGREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aggregate*.] The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.—The whole compoſed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.—Collection, or ſtate of being collected.

To AGGRE'SS—AG-GRESS. *v. n.* [*aggredior*, *aggreſſum*, Lat.] To commit the firſt act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

AGGRE'SSION—AG-GRES-SION. *n. ſ.* [*aggreſſio*, Lat.] The firſt act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by ſome act of iniquity.

AGGRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *aggreſs*.] The perſon that firſt commences hoſtility; the aſſaulter or invader, oppoſed to the *defendant*.

AGGRI'EVANCE. *n. ſ.* [See GRIEVANCE.] Injury; hardſhip inflicted; wrongly endured.

To AGGRI'EVE—AG-GRIEVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat. See To GRIEVE.] To give ſorrow; to cauſe grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that *to grieve* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active.—To impoſe ſome hardſhips upon; to harraſs; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical ſenſe; and whenever it is uſed now, it bears ſome alluſion to forms of law.

AGHA'ST—AG-HAST. *adj.* Struck with horrour, as at the ſight of a ſpectre; ſtupified with terrour. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

A'GILE—AG-ILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; having the quality of being ſpeedily put in motion; active.

AGI'LITY—AG-IL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*,

ks, agile.] Nimbleneſs; readineſs to move; quickneſs; activity.

To A'GITA'TE—AG-I-TATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.] To put in motion; to ſhake; to move nimbly; as, the ſurface of the waters is *agitated* by the wind; the veſſel was broken by *agitating* the liquor.—To be the cauſe of motion; to actuate; to move.—To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is *agitated* by various paſſions.—To ſtir; to bandy from one another; to diſcuſs; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a queſtion.

A'GITA'TION—AG-I-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agitate*, *agitatio*, Lat.] The act of moving, or ſhaking any thing.—The ſtate of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a ſtorm, are ſome time in a violent *agitation*.—Diſcuſſion; controverſial examination.—Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; diſturbance of the thoughts.—Deliberation; contrivance; the ſtate of being conſulted upon.

AG'O—A-GO. *adv.* [agan, Sax. paſt or gone; whence writers formerly uſed, and in ſome provinces the people ſtill uſe, *agone* for *ago*.] Paſt; as, *long ago*; that is, long time has paſt ſince. Reckoning time towards the preſent, we uſe *ſince*; as, it is a year *ſince* it happened: reckoning from the preſent, we uſe *ago*; as, it happened a year *ago*.

AGO'G—A-GOG. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology; the French have the term *à gogo*, in low language; as, *ils vivent à gogo*, they live to their wiſh: from this phraſe our word may be, perhaps, derived.] In a ſtate of deſire; in a ſtate of imagination; heated with the notion of ſome enjoyment; longing.—It is uſed with the verbs *to be*, or *to ſet*; as, he *is agog*, or you may *ſet* him *agog*.—It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before the object of deſire.

AGO'NE—A-GONE. *adv.* [agan, Sax.] Ago; paſt. See AGO.

AGO'ING—A-GO-ING. *participial adj.* [from *a* and *going*.] In action.

To A'GONI'ZE—AG-O-NIZE. *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Latin, *αγωνίζω*, Gr. *agoniſer*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in exceſſive pain.

A'GONY—AG-O-NY. *n. ſ.* [*ἀγὼν*, Gr. *agon*, low Lat. *agonie*, Fr.] The pangs of death; properly the laſt conteſt between life and death.—Any violent or exceſſive pain of body or mind.—It is particularly uſed in devotions of our Saviour's conflict in the garden.

To AGRE'E—A-GREE. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr. from *gré*, liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*, Lat.] To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.—To grant; to yield to; to admit; with the particles *to* or *upon*.—To ſettle terms by ſtipulation; to accord.—To ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller.—To be of the ſame mind or opinion.—To ſettle ſome point among many.—To be conſiſtent; not to contradict.—To ſuit with; to be accommodated to.—Phyſically to cauſe no diſturbance in the body.

To AGRE'E. *v. a.* To put an end to a variance.—To make friends; to reconcile.

AGREE'ABLE. *adj.* [*agreable*, Fr.] Suitable to; conſiſtent with. It has the particle *to* or *with*.—Pleaſing; that is ſuitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is uſed in this ſenſe both of perſons and things.

AGRE'EABLY. *adv.* [from *agreeable*.] Conſiſtently with; in a manner ſuitable to.—Pleaſingly.—

AGRE'ED. *participial adj.* [from *agree*.] Settled by conſent.

AGRE'EMENT—A-GREE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*agrement*, Fr.] Concord.—Reſemblance of one thing to another.—Compact; bargain; concluſion of controverſy; ſtipulation.

A'GRICU'LTURE—AG-RI-CUL-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; huſbandry.

AGRO'UND—A-GROUND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.] Stranded; hindered by the ground from paſſing farther.—It is likewiſe figuratively uſed, for being hindered in the progreſs of affairs; as, the negotiators were *aground* at that objection.

A'GUE—A-GUE. *n. ſ.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute*.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the *fever*.

A'GUED. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an ague; ſhivering; chill; cold: a word in little uſe.

A'GUE-FIT. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxiſm of the ague.

A'GUE-PROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof*.] Proof againſt agues; able to reſiſt the cauſes which produce agues, without being affected.

A'GUISH—A-GU-ISH. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an ague.

A'H—AH. *interjection.* A word noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure.—Sometimes contempt and exultation.—Sometimes, and moſt frequently, compaſſion and complaint.—When it is followed by *that*, it expreſſes vehement deſire.

AHA'—A-HA. *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

AHE'AD—A-HEAD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.] Farther onward than another: a ſea term.—Headlong; precipitant: uſed of men.

AHE'IGHT—A-HEIGHT, and ſometimes A-HEIGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high.

To A'ID—AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjutare*, Lat.] To help; to ſupport; to ſuccour.

AID. *n. ſ.* [from *To aid*.] Help; ſupport.—The perſon that gives help or ſupport; a helper.

To A'IL—AIL. *v. a.* [eglan, Sax. to be troubleſome.] To pain; to trouble; to give pain.—It is uſed, in a ſenſe leſs determinate, for *to affect* in any manner; as, *ſomething* ails *me that I cannot ſit ſtill*; *what* ails *the man that he laughs without reaſon?*—To feel pain; to be incommoded.—It is remarkable, that this word is never uſed but with ſome indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails* him? *What* does he *ail?* He *ails ſomething*; he *ails nothing*. *Something ails* him; *nothing ails* him. Thus we never ſay, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever, or uſe definitive terms with this verb.

AI'L. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſeaſe in the abſtract.

AI'LE—AILE, or AILE. A walk in the church, or wing of a quire.

A'ILMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ail*.] Pain; diſeaſe.

A'ILING. *participial adj.* [from *To ail*.] Sickly; full of complaints.

To A'IM—AIM. *v. a.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *eſmer*, to point at; a word which Johnſon could not find.] To endeavour to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon; to direct towards; with

with the particle *at*—To point the view, or direct the ſteps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain; with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.—To direct the miſſile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its diſmiſſion from the hand.—To gueſs.

AI'M. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The direction of a miſſile weapon.—The point to which the thing thrown is directed.—In a figurative ſenſe, a purpoſe; a ſcheme; an intention; a deſign.—The object of a deſign; the thing after which any one endeavours.—Conjecture; gueſs.

A'IR—AIR. 12 *n. ſ.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.] The element encompaſſing the terraqueous globe.—The ſtate of the air; or the air conſidered with regard to health.—Air in motion; a ſmall gentle wind.—Blaſt.—Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.—The open weather; air unconfined.—Vent; utterance; emiſſion into the air.—Publication; expoſure to the publick view and knowledge.—Intelligence; information.—Poetry; a ſong.—Muſick, whether light or ſerious.—The mien, or manner, of the perſon.—An affected or laboured manner or geſture; as, a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.—Appearance.—[In horſemanſhip.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practiſed motions of a managed horſe.

To A'IR. *v. a.* [from the noun *air*.] To expoſe to the air.—To take the air, or enjoy the open air, with the reciprocal pronoun.—To open to the air; as, clothes.—To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term uſed in converſation.

A'IRINESS—AIR-I-NESS. 12 15 13 *n. ſ.* [from *airy*.] Openneſs; expoſure to the air.—Lightneſs; gaiety; levity.

A'IRING. *n. ſ.* [from *air*.] A ſhort journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

A'IRPUMP—AIR-PUMP. 12 1 *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *pump*.] A machine by whoſe means the air is exhauſted out of proper veſſels.

A'IRY—AIR-Y. 12 15 *adj.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.] Compoſed of air.—Relating to the air; belonging to the air.—High in air.—Light as air; thin; unſubſtantial; without ſolidity.—Without reality; without any ſteady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.—Fluttering; looſe; as if to catch the air; full of levity.—Gay; ſprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; ſpirited; light of heart.

AI'T, or AYGHT—AIT. 12 *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner*, to be corrupted from *iſlet*.] A ſmall iſland in a river.

To A'KE—AKE. 12 *v. n.* [from ἄχος, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written *ache*. See ACHE.] To feel a laſting pain, diſtinguiſhed from ſmart, the former attending on chronic, and the latter on acute diſeaſes.—It is frequently applied, in an improper ſenſe, to the heart; as, *the heart akes*; to imply grief or fear.

AKI'N—A-KIN. 11 15 *adj.* [from *a* and *kin*.] Related to; allied to by blood; uſed of perſons.—Allied to by nature; partaking of the ſame properties; uſed of things.

A'LABASTER—AL-A-BAS-TER. 11 11 10 1 *n. ſ.* [ἀλάβαστρον.] A kind of ſoft marble, eaſier to cut, and leſs durable, than the other kinds; ſome is white, which is moſt common; ſome of the colour of horn, and tranſparent; ſome yellow, like honey, marked with veins.

ALA'CK—A-LACK. 11 11 *interject.* [This word ſeems only the corruption of *alas*.] Alas; an expreſſion of ſorrow.

ALA'CRITY—A-LAC-RI-TY. 11 11 15 15 *n. ſ.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulneſs, expreſſed by ſome outward token; ſprightlineſs; gayety; livelineſs; cheerful willingneſs.

ALAMO'DE—AL-A-MODE. 11 11 8 *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the faſhion: a low word. It is uſed likewiſe by ſhopkeepers for a kind of thin ſilken manufacture.

ALA'RM—A-LARM. 11 10 *n. ſ.* [from the French, *à l' arme*, to arms; as, *crier à l' arme*, to call to arms.] A cry by which men are ſummoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.—A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.—Any tumult or diſturbance.

To ALA'RM. *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.] To call to arms; to diſturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.—To ſurpriſe with the apprehenſion of any danger.—To diſturb in general.

ALA'RMBE'LL. *n. ſ.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

ALA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; ſurpriſing; as, an *alarming* meſſage; an *alarming* pain.

ALA'RMPO'ST. *n. ſ.* [from *alarm* and *poſt*.] The poſt or place appointed to each body of men, to appear at, when an alarm ſhall happen.

ALA'S—A-LAS. 11 11 *interject.* [*helas*, Fr. *eilaas*, Dutch.] A word expreſſing lamentation, when we uſe it of ourſelves.—A word of pity, when uſed of other perſons.—A word of ſorrow and concern, when uſed of things.

A'LBE'IT—AL-BE-IT. 5 14 15 *adv.* [a coalition of the words *all be it ſo*. *Skinner*.] Although; notwithſtanding; though it ſhould be.

A'LCHYMIST—AL-CHY-MIST. 11 15 15 *n. ſ.* [from *alchymy*.] One who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy.

A'LCHYMY. *n. ſ.* [of *al*, Arab. and χημα.] The more ſublime and occult part of chymiſtry, which propoſes, for its object, the tranſmutation of metals, and other important operations.—A kind of mixed metals uſed for ſpoons, and kitchen utenſils.

A'LCORAN—AL-CO-RAN. 11 7 11 *n. ſ.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda.

ALCO'VE—AL-COVE. 11 8 *n. ſ.* [*alcoba*, Span.] A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, or partition of a column, and other correſpondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of ſtate, and ſometimes ſeats to entertain company.

A'LDER—AL-DER. 5 1 *n. ſ.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree, having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel. The ſpecies are; 1. The common or round-leaved *alder*. 2. The long-leaved *alder*. 3. The ſcarlet *alder*.

A'LDERMAN—AL-DER-MAN. 5 1 11 *n. ſ.* [from *ald*, *alder*, German, old, and *man*.] A governour or magiſtrate, choſen originally, as the name imports, on account of the experience which his age had given him.

A'LE—ALE. 12 *n. ſ.* [eale, Sax.] A liquor made by infuſing malt [See MALT] in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.—A merry meeting uſed in country places.

A'LECONNER—ALE-CON-NER. 12 7 1 *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *con*.] An officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the meaſures of publick houſes. Four of them are choſen

or

or rechoſen annually by the common-hall of the city; and whatever might be their uſe formerly, their places are now regarded only as ſine-cures for decayed citizens.

A'LEHOUSE — ALE-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *houſe.*] A houſe where ale is publickly ſold; a tipling-houſe. It is diſtinguiſhed from a tavern, where they ſell wine.

A'LEHOUSE-KEEPER. *n. ſ.* See KEEPER. [from *alehouſe* and *keeper.*] He that keeps ale publickly to ſell.

ALE'MBICK — A-LEM-BICK. *n. ſ.* A veſſel uſed in diſtilling, conſiſting of a veſſel placed over a fire, in which is contained the ſubſtance to be diſtilled, and a concave cloſely fitted on, into which the fumes ariſe by the heat; this cover has a beak or ſpout, into which the vapours riſe, and by which they paſs into a ſerpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condenſed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

ALE'NGTH — A-LENGTH. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length.*] At full length; along; ſtretched along the ground.

ALE'RT — A-LERT. *adj.* [*alerte*, Fr. perhaps from *alacris*, but probably from *à l' art*, according to art or rule.] In the military ſenſe, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.—In the common ſenſe, briſk; pert; petulant; ſmart; implying ſome degree of cenſure and contempt.

ALE'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alert.*] The quality of being alert; ſprightlineſs; pertneſs.

A'LEWI'FE — ALE-WIFE. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *wife.*] A woman that keeps an alehouſe.

ALEXA'NDRINE — AL-EX-AN-DRINE. *n. ſ.* A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called *Alexander.* They conſiſt, among the French, of twelve and thirteen ſyllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

A'LGEBRA' — AL-GE-BRA. *n. ſ.* [an Arabick word of uncertain etymology; derived, by ſome, from *Geber* the philoſopher; by ſome, from *gefr*, parchment; by others, from *algebiſta*, a bone-ſetter; by *Menage*, from *algiatarat*, the reſtitution of things broken.] This is a peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity ſought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by conſequence, till the quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, or at leaſt ſome power thereof, is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities which are known, and conſequently itſelf is known.

A'LIAS — A-LI-AS. *adv.* A Latin word, ſignifying *otherwiſe*; often uſed in the trials of criminals, whoſe danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simpſon *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwiſe* Smith, *otherwiſe* Baker.

A'LIEN — A-LI-EN. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.] Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land.—Eſtranged from; not allied to; adverſe to; with the particle *from*, and ſometimes *to*, but improperly.

A'LIEN. *n. ſ.* [*alienus*, Lat.] A foreigner; not a deniſon; a man of another country or family; not allied; a ſtranger.—In law, an *alien* is one born in a ſtrange country, and never enfranchiſed.

A'LIENABLE — AL-I-EN-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *To alienate.*] That of which the property may be transferred.

To A'LIENA'TE — AL-I-EN-ATE. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.] To transfer the property of any thing to another.—To withdraw the heart or affections; with the particle *from*, where the firſt poſſeſſor is mentioned.

A'LIENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*alienatio*, Lat.] The act of transferring property.—The ſtate of being alienated; as, the eſtate was waſted during its *alienation.*—Change of affection.—Applied to the mind, it means diſorder of the faculties.

To ALI'GHT — A-LIGHT. *v. n.* [ahlhtan, Sax. *af-lichten*, Dutch.] To come down, and ſtop. The word implies the idea of *deſcending*; as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horſe or carriage, and generally of reſting or ſtopping.—It is uſed alſo of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

ALI'KE — A-LIKE. *adv.* [from *a* and *like.*] With reſemblance; without difference; in the ſame manner; in the ſame form.

A'LIME'NT — AL-I-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nouriſhment; that which nouriſhes; nutriment; food.

ALIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *aliment.*] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nouriſhes; that which feeds.

ALIME'NTARY. *adj.* [from *aliment.*] That which belongs or relates to aliment.—That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nouriſhing.

A'LIMO'NY — AL-I-MON-Y. *n. ſ.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] *Alimony* ſignifies that legal proportion of the huſband's eſtate, which, by the ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any ſeparation from him, provided it be not cauſed by her elopement or adultery.

A'LIQUOT — AL-I-QUOT. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, ſuch as will exactly meaſure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, becauſe, being taken four times, it will juſt meaſure it.

ALI'VE — A-LIVE. *adj.* [from *a* and *live.*] In the ſtate of life; not dead.—In a figurative ſenſe, unextinguiſhed; undeſtroyed; active; in full force.—Chearful; ſprightly; full of alacrity.—In a popular ſenſe, it is uſed only to add an emphaſis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *beſt* man *alive*; that is, the *beſt*, with an emphaſis.

A'LKALI — AL-KA-LI. *n. ſ.* Any ſubſtance, which, when mingled with acid, produces efferveſcence and fermentation.

A'LKALINE — AL-KA-LINE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali.

A'LKALIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

ALL — ALL. *adv.* [See ALL, *adj.*] Quite: completely.—Altogether; wholly; without any other conſideration.—Only.

ALL. *adj.* [Æll, Æal, ealle, alle. Sax. oll, Welſh; al, Dutch; alle, Germ. ὅλος, Gr.] The whole number; every one.—The whole quantity; every part.—The whole duration of time.—The whole extent of place.

ALL. *n. ſ.* The whole; oppoſed to part, or nothing.—Every thing. *All* is much uſed in compoſition; but in moſt inſtances, it is merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding.* Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and claſſical;

as, *Almighty*. When it is connected with a participle, it ſeems to be a noun; as, *all-ſurrounding:* in other caſes, an adverb; as, *all accompliſhed*, or completely accompliſhed.

A'LLFO'URS—ALL-FOURS. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *four*.] A low game at cards, played by two; ſo named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are ſaid to make *all-fours*.

ALLHALLOWTIDE—ALL-HAL-LOW-TIDE. *n. ſ.* The term near All-ſaints, or the firſt of November.

ALLKNOWING. *adj.* See KKOWING. [from *all* and *know*.] Omniſcient; all-wiſe.

ALLPOWERFUL. *adj.* See POWERFUL. [from *all* and *powerful*.] Almighty; omnipotent; poſſeſſed of infinite power.

ALL SAINTS DAY. *n. ſ.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the ſaints. The firſt of November.

ALLSEEING. *adj.* [from *all* and *ſee*.] That beholds every thing.

ALL SOULS DAY. *n. ſ.* The day on which ſupplications are made for all ſouls by the church of Rome; the ſecond of November.

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *all* and *ſufficient*.] Sufficient to or for every thing.

ALL-WISE. *adj.* [from *all* and *wiſe*.] Poſſeſt of infinite wiſdom.

To ALLA'Y—AL-LAY. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr.] To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage.—To join any thing to another, ſo as to abate its predominant qualities.—To quiet; to pacify; to repreſs. Mr. Johnſon thinks the word, in this ſenſe, is not derived from the French *alloyer*, but is the Engliſh word *lay*, with *a* before it, according to the old form.

ALLA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*alloy*, Fr.] The metal of a baſer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear leſs.—Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the ſame manner, as the admixture of baſer metals allay the qualities of the firſt maſs.—Allay being taken from baſer metals, commonly implies ſomething worſe than that with which it is mixed.

A'LLEGA'TION—AL-LE-GA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *allege*.] Affirmation; declaration.—The thing alleged or affirmed.—An excuſe; a plea.

To ALLE'GE—AL-LEGE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.] To affirm; to declare; to maintain.—To plead as an excuſe, or produce as an argument.

ALLE'GIANCE—AL-LE-*GI*-ANCE, or AL-LE-*GIANCE*. *n. ſ.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of ſubjects to the ſovereign.

ALLEGO'RICAL—AL-LE-GOR-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *allegory*.] In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; myſtical.

ALLEGO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *allegory*.] After an allegorical manner.

To A'LLEGORIZE—AL-LE-GO-RIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory*.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a ſenſe not literal.

A'LLEGO'RY—AL-LE-GOR-Y. *n. ſ.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething more is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.*

To ALLE'VIATE—AL-LE-VI-ATE. *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.] To make light; to eaſe; to ſoften.—To extenuate, or ſoften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuſe.

ALLEVIA'TION—AL-LE-VI-A-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *alleviate*.] The act of making light; of allaying, or extenuating.—That by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated.

A'LLEY—AL-LEY. *n. ſ.* [*allée*, Fr.] A walk in a garden.—A paſſage in towns narrower than a ſtreet.

ALLI'ANCE—AL-LI-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*alliance*, Fr.] The ſtate of connection with another by confederacy; a league.—Relation by marriage.—Relation by any form of kindred.—The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

ALLIGA'TION—AL-LI-GA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *alligate*.] The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

ALLIGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* This word is generally ſpoke *halloo*, and is uſed to dogs, when they are incited to the chaſe or battle.

To ALLO'T—AL-LOT. *v. a.* [from *lot*.] To diſtribute by lot.—To grant.—To diſtribute; to parcel out; to give each his ſhare.

ALLO'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *allot*.] That which is allotted to any one; the part; the ſhare; the proportion granted.

To ALLO'W—AL-LOW. *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr. from *allaudare*.] To admit; as, to *allow* a poſition; not to contradict; not to oppoſe.—To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.—To grant licence to; to permit.—To give a ſanction to; to authorize.—To give to; to pay to.—To appoint for; to ſet out to a certain uſe; as, he *allowed* his ſon the third part of his income.—To make abatement, or proviſion; or to ſettle any thing, with ſome conceſſions or cautions, regarding ſomething elſe.

ALLO'WABLE. *adj* [from *allow*.] That which may be admitted without contradiction.—That which is permitted or licenſed; lawful; not forbidden.

ALLO'WANCE—AL-LOW-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *allow*.] Admiſſion without contradiction.—Sanction; licence; authority.—Permiſſion; freedom from reſtraint.—A ſettled rate; or appointment for any uſe.—Abatement from the ſtrict rigour of a law, or demand.

ALLO'Y—AL-LOY. *n. ſ.* [See ALLAY.] Baſer metal mixed in coinage.—Abatement; diminution.

To ALLU'DE—AL-LUDE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to inſinuate. It is uſed of perſons; as, *he* alludes *to an old ſtory*; or of things; as, *the lampoon* alludes *to his mother's faults.*

To ALLU'RE—AL-LURE. *v. a.* [*leurrer*, Fr.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement.

ALLU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *allure*.] That which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleaſure.

ALLU'SION—AL-LU-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [*alluſio*, Lat.] That which is ſpoken with reference to ſomething ſuppoſed to be already

already known, and therefore not expreſſed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to*.

ALLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*alludo*, *alluſum*, Lat.] Hinting at ſomething not fully expreſſed.

To ALL'Y — AL-LY. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.] To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy.—To make a relation between two things, by ſimilitude, or reſemblance, or any other means.

ALL'Y. *n. ſ.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by ſome means of connexion; as, marriage; friendſhip; confederacy.

A'LMANACK — AL-MA-NACK. *n. ſ.* [from the Arabick, *al*, and *manah*, Heb. to *count*, or *compute*; or, from *al*, Arabick, and *μήν*, a *month*, or *μανικὸς*, the *courſe of the months*; or rather from a Teutonick original, *al* and *maan*, the *moon*, an account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.] A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the ſeaſons, with the return of feaſts and faſts, is noted for the enſuing year.

ALMI'GHTY — AL-MIGH-TY. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

A'LMOND — AL-MOND. *n. ſ.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German; ſuppoſing that almonds come to France from Germany.] The nut of the almond tree, either ſweet or bitter.

A'LMOND TREE. *n. ſ.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.] It has leaves and flowers very like thoſe of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compreſſed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the ſhell is not ſo rugged. The ſpecies are, 1. The common large *almond*. 2. The ſweet *almond*, with tender ſhells. 3. The bitter *almond*. 4. The white flowering *almond*.

A'LMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*; are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue.

A'LMONER, or ALMNER — AL-MON-ER. *n. ſ.* [*eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other perſon, employed in the diſtribution of charity.

A'LMONRY. *n. ſ.* [from *almoner*.] The place where the almoner reſides, or where the alms are diſtributed.

ALMO'ST — AL-MOST. *adv.* [from *all* and *moſt*; that is, *moſt part of all*. *Skinner*.] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to univerſality.

A'LMS — ALMS. *n. ſ.* [in Saxon, elmeſ, from *eleemoſyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitouſly in relief of the poor. It has no ſingular.

ALMSHOUSE — ALMS-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *houſe*.] A houſe devoted to the reception and ſupport of the poor; an hoſpital for the poor.

A'LOES — AL-OES. *n. ſ.* A term applied to three different things. 1. A precious wood uſed, in the Eaſt, for perfumes. 2. *Aloes* is a tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain. Many of theſe plants, in Engliſh gardens, are natives of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; but the moſt curious are brought from the Cape of Good Hope. 3. *Aloes* is a medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and expoſing the juice that drops from them to the ſun.

ALO'FT — A-LOFT. *adv.* [*loffter*, to lift up, *Dan. Loft* air, *Icelandiſh*; ſo that *aloft* is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word uſed chiefly in poetry.

AL'OFT. *prep.* Above.

ALO'NE — A-LONE. *adj.* [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een*, or *one*, that is, *ſingle*.] Without another.—Without company; ſolitary.

ALO'NE — A-LONE. *adv.* This word is ſeldom uſed but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb, and implies ſometimes an ironical prohibition, to help a man who is able to manage the affair himſelf.—To let alone; to forbear; to leave unfiniſhed.

ALO'NG — A-LONG. *adv.* [*au long*, Fr.] At length.—Through any ſpace meaſured lengthwiſe.—Throughout; in the whole; with *all* prefixed.—Joined with the particle *with*; in company; joined with.—Forward; onward. In this ſenſe it is derived from *allons*, French.

ALO'OF — A-LOOF. *adv.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off*.] At a diſtance; with the particle *from*. It generally implies a ſmall diſtance, ſuch as is within view or obſervation.—Applied to perſons, it often inſinuates caution and circumſpection.—In a figurative ſenſe, it is uſed to import art or cunning in converſation, by which a man holds the principal queſtion at a diſtance.—It is uſed metaphorically of perſons that will not be ſeen in a deſign.—It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

ALO'UD — A-LOUD. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a ſtrong voice; with a great noiſe.

A'LPHABET — AL-*PHA*-BET. *n. ſ.* [from ἄλφα, *alpha*, and βῆτα, *beta*, the two firſt letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of ſpeech.

AL'PHABE'TICAL — AL-*PHA*-BET-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *alphabet*; *alphabetique*, Fr.] In the order of the alphabet; according to the ſeries of letters.

ALPHABE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical*.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

ALRE'ADY — AL-READ-Y. *adv.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this preſent time, or at ſome time paſt; oppoſed to futurity; as, *Will he come ſoon? He is come* already. *Will it be done? It is done* already.

A'LSO — AL-SO. *adv.* [from *all* and *ſo*.] In the ſame manner; likewiſe.—*Alſo* is ſometimes nearly the ſame with *and*, and only conjoins the members of the ſentence.

A'LTAR — AL-TAR. *n. ſ.* [*altare*, Lat.] The place where offerings to heaven are laid.—The table in Chriſtian churches where the communion is adminiſtered.

A'LTARCLO'TH — AL-TAR-CLOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

To A'LTER — AL-TER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.] To change; to make otherwiſe than it is. *To alter*, ſeems more properly to imply a change made only in ſome part of a thing; as, to *alter* a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it; to *change* it, may be, to ſubſtitute another in its place.

To A'LTER. *v. n.* To become otherwiſe than it was; as, *the weather* alters *from bright to cloudy*.

A'LTERABLE. *adj.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed by ſomething elſe; diſtinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change itſelf.

A'LTERABLY. *adv.* [from *alterable*.] In ſuch a manner as may be altered.

A`LTERA`TION — AL-TER-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.] The act of altering or changing.—The change made.

A`LTERATIVE — AL-TER-A-TIVE. *adj.* [from *alter*.] Medicines are called *alterative*, when they have no immediate ſenſible operation, but gradually gain upon the conſtitution, by changing the humours from a ſtate of diſtemperature to health. They are oppoſed to *evacuants*.

A´LTERCA`TION — AL-TER-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*altercation*, Fr. from *altercor*, Lat.] Debate; controverſy; wrangle.

ALTE´RNATE — AL-TER-NATE. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

ALTE´RNATE. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate*, *adj.*] That which happens alternately; viciſſitude.

ALTE´RNATELY. *adv.* [from *alternate*.] In reciprocal ſucceſſion, ſo that each ſhall be ſucceeded by that which it ſucceeds, as, light follows darkneſs, and darkneſs follows light.

ALTE´RNATIVE — AL-TER-NA-TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; ſo that if one be rejected, the other muſt be taken.

ALTE´RNATIVELY. *adv.* [from *alternative*.] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

ALTE´RNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *altern*.] Reciprocal ſucceſſion; viciſſitude; turn; change of one thing for another; reciprocally.

ALTHO`UGH — AL-THOUGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though*. See THOUGH.] Notwithſtanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

ALTI´METRY — AL-TIM-E-TRY, or AL-TI-M`E-TRY. *n. ſ.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] The art of taking or meaſuring altitudes or heights, whether acceſſible, or inacceſſible, generally performed by a quadrant.

A´LTITU`DE — AL-TI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*altitudo*, Lat.] Height of place; ſpace meaſured upward.—The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.—Situation with regard to lower things.—Height of excellence; ſuperiority.—Height of degree; higheſt point.

A`LTOGETHER — AL-TO-GETH-ER. *adv.* [from *all* and *together*.] Completely; without reſtriction; without exception.—Conjunctly; in company. This is rather *all together*.

A´LUM — AL-UM. *n. ſ.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte, leaving in the mouth a ſenſe of ſweetneſs, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of aſtringency.

A´LUM STONE. *n. ſ.* A ſtone or calx uſed in ſurgery; perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corroſive. See STONE.

ALU`MINOUS — AL-U-MI-NOUS. *adj.* [from *alum*.] Relating to alum, or conſiſting of alum.

A`LWAYS — AL-WAYS. *adv.* [It is ſometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*; ealleþæga, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.] Perpetually; throughout all time; oppoſed to *ſometime*, or to *never*.—Conſtantly; without variation; oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *now and then*.

A. M. Stands for *artium magiſter*, or maſter of arts; the ſecond degree of our univerſities, which, in ſome foreign countries, is called doctor of philoſophy.

AM — AM. The firſt perſon of the verb *to be*. See TO BE.

AMA`IN — A-MAIN. *adv.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is uſed of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

AMA´LGAM. } *n. ſ.* [ἅμα and
AMA´LGAMA — A-MAL-GA-MA. } γαμεῖν.] The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation.

To AMA´LGAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amalgam*.] To unite metals with quickſilver, which may be practiſed upon all metals, except iron and copper.

AMA´LGAMA`TION — A-MAL-GA-MA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *amalgamate*.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals. —*Amalgamation* is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals.

AMA´NUE´NSIS — A-MAN-U-EN-SIS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A perſon who writes what another dictates.

A´MARANTH — AM-A-RANTH. *n. ſ.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from α and μαραίνω.] The name of a plant.—In poetry, it is ſometimes an imaginary flower, ſuppoſed, according to its name, never to fade.

AMARA´NTHINE. *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; conſiſting of amaranths.

To AMA´SS — A-MASS. *v. a.* [*amaſſer*, Fr.] To collect together into one heap or maſs.—In a figurative ſenſe, to add one thing to another; generally with ſome ſhare of reproach, either of eagerneſs or indiſcrimination.

A´MATORY — AM-A-TO-RY. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; cauſing love.

To AMA`ZE — A-MAZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.] To confuſe with terrour.—To put into confuſion with wonder.

AMA`ZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *amaze*.] Aſtoniſhment; confuſion, either of fear or wonder.

AMA`ZEDLY. *adv.* [from *amazed*.] Confuſedly; with amazement; with confuſion.

AMA`ZEMENT — A-MAZE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *amaze*.] Such a confuſed apprehenſion as does not leave reaſon its full force; extreme fear; horrour.—Extreme dejection.—Height of admiration.—Aſtoniſhment; wonder at an unexpected event.

AMA`ZING. *participial adj.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; aſtoniſhing.

AMA`ZINGLY. *adv.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite aſtoniſhment; wonderfully.

A´MAZON — AM-A-ZON. *n. ſ.* [α and μάζω.] A warlike woman; a virago. The Amazons were a race of women, famous for valour, who inhabited Caucaſus; they are ſo called from their cutting off their breaſts, to uſe their weapons better.

A´MBASSA`DE — AM-BAS-SADE. [*ambaſſade*, Fr.] Embaſſy; character or buſineſs of an ambaſſador; a word now little in uſe.

AMBA´SSADOUR — AM-BAS-SA-DOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span.] It is written differently, as

as it is ſuppoſed to come from the French or Spaniſh language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not eaſy to ſettle its orthography.

AMBA'SSADRESS. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſadrice*, Fr.] The lady of an ambaſſador.—In ludicrous language, a woman ſent on a meſſage.

A'MBER—AM-BER. *n. ſ.* [from *ambar*, Arab.] A yellow tranſparent ſubſtance, of a gummous or bituminous conſiſtence, but a reſinous taſte, and a ſmell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick ſea, along the coaſts of Pruſſia.—Some diſtinguiſh *amber* into yellow, white, brown and black; but the two latter are ſuppoſed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*. The white is moſt valued for medicinal uſes, and the yellow for being wrought into beads and toys, becauſe of its tranſparency.

A'MBER. *adj.* Conſiſting of amber, or made of amber.

AMBER DRINK. *n. ſ.* Drink of the colour of amber, or reſembling amber in colour and tranſparency.

A'MBERGRI'S. *n. ſ.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *grey*; that is, *grey amber*.] A fragrant drug, that melts almoſt like wax, commonly of a greyiſh or aſh colour, uſed both as a perfume and a cordial. It is found on the ſea coaſts of ſeveral warm countries, and on the weſtern coaſts of Ireland.

AMBER SEED—AM-BER-SEED, or *muſk ſeed*, reſembles millet, is of a bitteriſh taſte, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt.

AMBER TREE—AM-BER-TREE. *n. ſ.* A ſhrub, whoſe beauty is in its ſmall evergreen leaves, which grow as cloſe as heath, and, being bruiſed between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour.

A'MBIENT—AM-BI-ENT. *adj.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompaſſing; inveſting; as, the ambient air.

A'MBIGU'ITY—AM-BI-GU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ambiguous*.] Doubtfulneſs of meaning; uncertainty of ſignification; double meaning.

AMBI'GUOUS—AM-BIG-U-OUS. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.] Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain ſignification.—Applied to perſons uſing doubtful expreſſions. It is applied to expreſſions, or thoſe that uſe them, not to a dubious, or ſuſpended ſtate of mind.

AMBI'GUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambiguous*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBI'TION—AM-BITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] The deſire of ſomething higher than is poſſeſſed at preſent.—The deſire of preferment or honour.—The deſire of any thing great or excellent.—It is uſed with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

AMBI'TIOUS—AM-BITI-OUS. *adj.* [*ambitioſus*, Lat.] Seized or touched with ambition; deſirous of advancement; eager of honours; aſpiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition.—Eager to grow greater; aſpiring.

AMBI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambitious*.] In an ambitious manner; with eagerneſs of advancement or preference.

To A'MBLE—AM-BLE. *v. n.* [*ambulo*, Lat. *ambler*, Fr.] To move upon an amble. [See AMBLE.]—To move eaſily, without hard ſhocks, or ſhaking.—In a ludicrous ſenſe, to move with ſubmiſſion, and by direction; as, a horſe that *ambles*, uſes a gait not natural.—To walk daintily and affectedly.

A'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from *to amble*.] A pace or movement in which the horſe removes both his legs on one ſide; as, on the far ſide, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the ſame ſide at one time, whilſt the legs on the near ſide ſtand ſtill; and when the far legs are upon the ground, the near ſide removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far ſide ſtand ſtill.

A'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *to amble*.] A horſe that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

AMBRO'SIA—AM-BRO-SIA. *n. ſ.* [αμβροσια.] The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing, eminently pleaſing to the ſmell or taſte, is called *ambroſia*. It is alſo the name of a plant.

AMBRO'SIAL—AM-BRO-SIAL. *adj.* [from *ambroſia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambroſia; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

A'MBRY—AM-BRY. *n. ſ.* [a word corrupted from *almonry*.] The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are diſtributed.—The place where plate, and utenſils for houſekeeping, are kept; alſo a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word ſtill uſed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

A'MBS-A'CE—AMBS-ACE. *n. ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace*.] A double ace; ſo called when two dice turn up the ace.

A'MBULA'TION—AM-BU-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking.

A'MBULATORY. *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.] A word not much in uſe. That which has the power or faculty of walking.—That which happens during a paſſage or walk.—Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exerciſe of its juriſdiction.

A'MBUSCA'DE—AM-BUS-CADE. *n. ſ.* [*embuſcade*, Fr. See AMBUSH.] A private ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe others; ambuſh.

A'MBUSCA'DO—AM-BUS-CA-DO. *n. ſ.* [*emboſcada*, Span.] A private poſt, in order to ſurpriſe an enemy.

A'MBUSH—AM-BUSH. *n. ſ.* [*embuſche*, Fr. from *bois* a wood; whence *embuſcher*, to hide in woods, ambuſhes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick foreſts.] The poſts where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.—The act of ſurpriſing another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a ſecret poſt.—The ſtate of being poſted privately, in order to ſurpriſe; the ſtate of lying in wait.

A'MBUSHMENT—AM-BUSH-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ambuſh*; which ſee.] Ambuſh; ſurprize; a word now not uſed.

A'MEL—AM-EL. *n. ſ.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

A'ME'N—A-MEN. *adv.* [a word of which the original has given riſe to many conjectures.] It is a term uſed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *ſo be it*, at the end of a creed, *ſo it is*.

AME`NABLE—A-ME-NA-BLE. *adj.* [*ameſnable*, Fr.] Reſponſible; ſubject ſo as to be liable to enquiries or accounts.

To AME'ND—A-MEND. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr *emendo*, Lat.] To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to ſomething better.—To reform the life, or leave wickedneſs.—To reſtore paſſages in writers which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. To *amend* differs from to *improve*; to *improve* ſuppoſes or not denies that the thing is well already, but to *amend* implies ſomething wrong.

AME'NDMENT—A-MEND-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*amendement*, Fr.] A change from bad for the better.—Reformation of life.—Recovery of health.—It ſignifies, in law, the correction of an error committed in a proceſs, and eſpied before or after judgment; and ſometimes after the party's ſeeking advantage by the error.

AME'NDS. *n. ſ.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it ſeems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompenſe; compenſation; atonement.—It is generally uſed with the verb *make*, as *to make amends*. Milton indeed ſays *to feel amends*, and Sir Walter Raleigh *to recover amends*; but this mode of expreſſion is not now in uſe.

To AME'RCE—A-MERCE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr.] To puniſh with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers.—Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.—Sometimes it is uſed with the particle *of*.

AME'RCEMENT—A-MERCE-MENT. } *n. ſ.* [from
AME'RCIAMENT—A-MER-CIA-MENT. } *amerce*] The pecuniary puniſhment of an offender, who ſtands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court.

AMES ACE. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of the word *ambs-ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early ſoftened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice. See AMBS ACE.

A'METHY'ST—AM-E-THYST. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.—In heraldry, it ſignifies the ſame colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's.

A`MIABLE—A-MI-A-BLE. *adj.* [*aimable*, Fr.] Lovely; pleaſing.—Pretending love; ſhewing love.

A`MIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amiable*.] The quality of being amiable; lovelineſs; power of raiſing love.

A`MIABLY. *adv.* [from *amiable*.] In an amiable manner; in ſuch a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE—AM-I-CA-BLE. *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly uſed of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we ſeldom ſay, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be ſo uſed by Pope and ſome others.

A'MICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amicable*.] The quality of being amicable; friendlineſs; goodwill.

A'MICABLY. *adv.* [from *amicable*.] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

A'MICE—AM-ICE. *n. ſ.* [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr.] The firſt or undermoſt part of a prieſt's habit, over which he wears the alb.

AMI'D—A-MID. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*, or *midſt*.] In
AMI'DST. } the midſt; equally diſtant from either extremity.—Mingled with; ſurrounded by; in the middle of another thing.—Amongſt; conjoined with.

AMI'SS—A-MISS. *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of compoſition, often ſignifies *according to*, and *miſs*, the Engliſh particle, which ſhews any thing, like the Greek ϖαρά, to be wrong; as, to *miſcount*, to count erroneouſly; to *miſdo*, to commit a crime: *amiſs* therefore ſignifies *not right*, or *out of order*.] Faulty; criminal.—Faultily; criminally.—In an ill ſenſe.—Wrong; improper; unfit.—Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.—Reproachful; irreverent.—Impaired in health; as, I was ſomewhat *amiſs* yeſterday, but am well to day.—This word, though uſed as an adjective, always follows the ſubſtantive to which it relates, contrary to the general nature of adjectives in Engliſh; and though we ſay the action was *amiſs*, we never ſay an *amiſs* action.—*Amiſs* is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* alſo as a noun ſubſtantive.

A`MITY—AM-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*amitie*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendſhip, whether publick between nations, oppoſed to *war*, or among the people, oppoſed to *diſcord*, or between private perſons.

AMMO`NIAC—AM-MO-NI-AC. *n. ſ.* The name of a drug.

A'MMUNI'TION—AM-MU-NITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *munitio*, fortification; *choſes à munitions*, things for the fortreſſes.] Military ſtores.

AMMUNI'TION BREAD. *n. ſ.* Bread for the ſupply of the armies or garriſons. See BREAD.

A'MNESTY—AM-NES-TY. *n. ſ.* [ἀμνηστία.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes againſt the government, to a certain time, are ſo obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

AMO'NG—A-MONG. } *prep.* [amanȝ, ȝemanȝ, Sax.]
AMO'NGST—A-MONGST. } Mingled with; placed with other perſons or things; on every ſide.—Conjoined with others, ſo as to make part of the number.

A'MOROUS—AM-O-ROUS. *adj.* [*amoroſo*, Ital.] In love; enamoured; with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in *Shakeſpeare*, *on*.—Naturally inclined to love; diſpoſed to fondneſs; fond.—Relating, or belonging to love.

A'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly.

AMO'RTIZA`TION—A-MOR-TI-ZA-TION. } *n. ſ.* [*amor-*
AMO'RTIZEMENT—A-MOR-TIZE-MENT. } *tiſſement*, *amortiſſable*, Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to ſome community, that never is to ceaſe.

To AMO'RTIZE—A-MOR-TIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild or fraternity, and their ſucceſſors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manor.

To AMO`UNT—A-MOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] To riſe to in the accumulative quantity; to compoſe in the whole; with the particle *to*. It is uſed of ſeveral ſums in quantities added together.—It is uſed, figuratively, of the conſequence riſing from any thing taken altogether.

AMO`UNT. *n. ſ.* [from *To amount*.] The ſum total; the reſult of ſeveral ſums or quantities accumulated.

AMO'UR—A-MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*amour*, Fr *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue; generally uſed of vicious love.

AMPHI'BIOUS—AM-*PHIB*-I-OUS. *adj.* [ἄμφι and βίος.] That which partakes of two natures, ſo as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

AMPHIBO'LOGY—AM-*PHI*-BOL-O-GY. *n. ſ.* [ἀμφιβολογία.] Diſcourſe of uncertain meaning. It is diſtinguiſhed from *equivocation*, which means the double ſignification of a ſingle word.

A'MPHITHE'ATRE—AM-*PHI*-THE-A-TRE. *n. ſ.* [of ἀμφιθέατρον, of ἀμφι and θέαομαι.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompaſſed with rows of ſeats one above another; where ſpectators might behold ſpectacles, as ſtage-plays, or gladiators.

A'MPLE—AM-PLE. *adj.* [*amplus*, Lat.] Large; wide; extended.—Great in bulk.—Unlimited; without reſtriction.—Liberal; large; without parſimony.—Large; ſplendid; without reſervation.—Diffuſive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative; that is, not an epitome.

A'MPLIFICA'TION—AM-PLIF-I-CA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.] Enlargement; extenſion.—It is uſually taken in a rhetorical ſenſe, and implies exaggerated repreſentation, or diffuſe narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumſtances.

To A'MPLIFY'—AM-PLI-FY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.] To enlarge; to encreaſe any material ſubſtance, or object of ſenſe.—To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.—To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of repreſentation.—To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

To A'MPLIFY. *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on*.—To ſpeak largely in many words; to lay one's ſelf out in diffuſion.—To form large or pompous repreſentations.

A'MPLITU'DE—AM-PLI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.] Extent.—Largeneſs; greatneſs.—Capacity.—Splendour; grandeur; dignity.—Copiouſneſs; abundance.

A'MPLY—AM-PLY, or A'M-PLY. *adv.* [*amplè*, Lat.] Largely; liberally.—At large; without reſerve.—At large; copiouſly; with a diffuſive detail.

To A'MPUTA'TE—AM-PU-TATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word uſed chiefly in chirurgery.

A'MPUTA'TION—AM-PU-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

A'MULET—AM-U-LET. *n. ſ.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, Lat.] An appended remedy, or preſervative; a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of ſome particular diſeaſes.

To AMU'SE—A-MUSE. *v. a.* [*amuſer*, Fr.] To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without diſtracting it. To *divert* implies ſomething more lively, and to *pleaſe*, ſomething more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a ſenſe bordering on contempt.—To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amuſed* his followers with idle promiſes.

AMU'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*amuſement*, Fr.] That which amuſes; entertainment.

AN. *article.* [ane, Saxon. *een*, Dutch. *eine*, German.] The article indefinite, uſed before a vowel, or *h* mute. See A.—One, but with leſs emphaſis; as, there ſtands *an* houſe.—Any, or ſome; as, *an* elephant might ſwim in this water.—Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if*; as, he will *an' if* he live to be a man.—Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if*; as, he roars *an'* it were any nightingale. Theſe modes are now vulgar or obſolete.

ANA'CHRONISM—A-NACH-RO-NISM. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνά and χρόνος.] An error in computing time, by which events are miſplaced with regard to each other.

A'NAGRA'M—AN-A-GRAM. *n. ſ.* [ἀνά and γράμμα.] A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed; as this, of *W,i,l,l,i,a,m, N,o,y*, attorney-general to Charles I. who, being a very laborious man, they tranſpoſed his name thus, *I moyl in law*.—A kind of wit, out of date.

A'NAGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *anagram*.] A maker of anagrams.

A'NALO'GICAL—AN-A-LOG-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *analogy*.] Uſed by way of analogy. It ſeems properly diſtinguiſhed from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* ſignifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of repreſenting relation.—Analogous; having reſemblance or relation.

A'NALO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *analogical*.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

To ANA'LOGI'ZE—A-NAL-O-GIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy*.] To explain by way of analogy; to form ſome reſemblance between different things; to conſider ſomething with regard to its analogy with ſomewhat elſe.

ANA'LOGOUS—A-NAL-O-GOUS. *adj.* [ἀνὰ and λόγος.] Having analogy; bearing ſome reſemblance or proportion; having ſomething parallel.—It has the word *to* before the thing to which the reſemblance is noted.

ANA'LOGY—A-NAL-O-GY. *n. ſ.* [ἀναλογια.] Reſemblance between things with regard to ſome circumſtances or effects; as, *learning* is ſaid to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to diſcover that which was hidden before.—When the thing to which the analogy is ſuppoſed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is uſed.

ANA'LYSIS—A-NAL-Y-SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀνάλυσις.] A ſeparation of a compound body into the ſeveral parts of which it conſiſts.—A conſideration of any thing in parts, ſo as that one particular is firſt conſidered, then another.—A ſolution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its firſt elements; as, of a ſentence to the ſingle words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to ſingle notes; of an argument, to ſimple propoſitions.

A'NALY'TICAL—AN-A-LYT-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *analyſis*.] That which reſolves any thing into firſt principles; that which ſeparates any compound. See ANALYSIS.—That which proceeds by analyſis, or by taking the parts of a compound into diſtinct and particular conſideration.

A'NALY'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical*.] In ſuch a manner as ſeparates compounds into ſimples. See ANALYSIS.

A'NALY'TICK.

A'NALY'TIC. *adj.* [ἀναλυτικὸς.] The manner of reſolving compounds into the ſimple conſtituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

To A'NALY'ZE—AN-A-LYZE. *v. a.* [ἀναλύω.] To reſolve a compound into its firſt principles. See ANALYSIS.

ANA'NAS—A-NA-NAS. *n. ſ.* The pine apple.

ANA'RCHICAL—AN-ARCH-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *anarchy.*] Confuſed; without rule or government.

A'NARCHY—AN-AR-CHY. *n. ſ.* [αναρχία.] Want of government; a ſtate in which every man is unaccountable; a ſtate without magiſtracy.

ANA'THEMA—A-NATH-E-MA. *n. ſ.* [ανάθεμα.] A curſe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical authority; excommunication.—The object of the curſe, or perſon curſed. This ſeems the original meaning, though now little uſed.

To ANA'THEMATI'ZE—A-NATH-E-MA-TIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema.*] To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority; to excommunicate.

A'NATO'MICAL—AN-A-TOM-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *anatomy.*] Relating or belonging to anatomy.—Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; conſidered as the object of anatomy.—Anatomized; diſſected; ſeparated.

ANATO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner; in the ſenſe of an anatomiſt; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

ANA'TOMIST—A-NAT-O-MIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀνατομὸς.] He that ſtudies the ſtructure of animal bodies, by means of diſſection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to diſcover the various parts.

To ANA'TOMI'ZE—A-NAT-O-MIZE. *v. a.* [ἀνατέμνω.] To diſſect an animal; to divide the body into its component or conſtituent parts.—To lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts.

ANA'TOMY—A-NAT-O-MY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνατομία.] The art of diſſecting the body.—The doctrine of the ſtructure of the body, learned by diſſection.—The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.—The body ſtripped of its integuments; a ſkeleton.—By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre perſon.

A'NCESTOR—AN-CES-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*anceſtor*, Lat. *anceſtre*, Fr.] One from whom a perſon deſcends, either by the father or the mother. It is diſtinguiſhed from *predeceſſor*; which is not, like *anceſtor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch ſucceeds to his *anceſtors*; an elective, to his *predeceſſors*.

A'NCESTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *anceſtor.*] Lineage; a ſeries of anceſtors, or progenitors; the perſons who compoſe the lineage.—The honour of deſcent; birth.

A'NCHOR—AN-CHOR. *n. ſ.* [*anchora*, Lat.] A heavy iron, compoſed of a long ſhank, having a ring at one end, to which the cable is faſtened, and at the other, branching out into two arms or flooks, tending upwards, with barbs or edges an each ſide. Its uſe is to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground.—It is uſed, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers ſtability or ſecurity.—The forms of ſpeech, in which it is moſt commonly uſed, are, to *caſt anchor*, to *lye* or *ride at anchor*.

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor.*] To caſt anchor; to lye at anchor.—To ſtop at; to reſt on.

A'NCHOR. *n. ſ.* *Shakeſpeare* ſeems to have uſed this word for *anchoret*, or an abſtemious recluſe perſon.

A'NCHOR-SMITH. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor* and *ſmith.*] The maker or forger of anchors.

A'NCHORAGE—AN-CHOR-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor.*] The hold of the anchor.—The ſet of anchors belonging to a ſhip.—The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORED. *participial adj.* [from *To anchor.*] Held by the anchor.

A'NCHORET—AN-CHO-RET. } *n. ſ.* [contracted from
A'NCHORITE—AN-CHO-RITE. } *anachoret*, ἀναχωρητὴς.]
A recluſe; a hermit; one that retires to the more ſevere duties of religion.

ANCHO'VY—AN-CHO-VY. *n. ſ.* [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchiove*, Ital. of the ſame ſignification.] A little ſea-fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning.

A'NCIENT—AN-CIENT, or A'N-CIENT, both in elegant uſe. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.] Old; that happened long ſince; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are diſtinguiſhed; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itſelf, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient* to time in general, as, an *ancient* dreſs, a habit uſed in former times. But this is not always obſerved; for we mention *old cuſtoms*; but though *old* be ſometimes oppoſed to *modern*, *ancient* is ſeldom oppoſed to *new*.—Old; that has been of long duration.—Paſt; former.

A'NCIENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*, *adj.*] Thoſe that lived in old time were called *ancients*, oppoſed to the moderns.

A'NCIENT. *n. ſ.* The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip, and formerly of a regiment.

A'NCIENT. *n. ſ.* The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Piſtol.*

ANCLE. See ANKLE.

A'ND—AND. *conjunction.* The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined, which it is not eaſy to explain by any ſynonimous word.—*And* ſometimes ſignifies *though*, and ſeems a contraction of *and if*.

A'NDI'RON—AND-I-RON. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *hand-iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may ſupply the place of a hand. See IRON.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

A'NECDOTE—AN-EC-DOTE. *n. ſ.* [ἀνέκδοτον.] Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory.

ANE'MONE'—A-NEM-O-NE. *n. ſ.* [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind flower.

A'NEURISM—AN-EU-RISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀνευρύνω.] A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which the blood is extravaſated amongſt the adjacent cavities.

ANE'W—A-NEW. *adv.* [from *a* and *new.*] Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the moſt common uſe.—Newly; in a new manner.

A'NGEL—AN-GEL. *n. ſ.* [Ἄγγελος; *angelus*, Lat.] Originally a meſſenger. A ſpirit ſuppoſed to be employed in the adminiſtration of human affairs.—*Angel* is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe; as, *angels of darkneſs*.—*Angel*, in ſcripture, ſometimes means *man of God*, *prophet*.—*Angel* is uſed, in the ſtile of love, for a beautiful perſon.—A piece of money anciently coined and impreſſed with an angel, in memory of an obſervation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or Engliſh, were

were ſo beautiful, that, if they were chriſtians, they would be *Angeli*, or *angels*. The coin was rated at ten ſhillings.

ANGE'LICA—AN-GEL-I-CA. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant.

ANGE'LICAL—AN-GEL-I-CAL. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Reſembling angels.—Partaking of the nature of angels.—Belonging to angels.

ANGE'LIC—AN-GEL-IC. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of angels; angelical; above human.

A'NGER—AN-GER. *n. ſ.* [a word of no certain etymology, but probably from the Latin *ango.*] Uneaſineſs or diſcompoſure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a preſent purpoſe of revenge.—Pain, or ſmart, of a ſore or ſwelling. In this ſenſe it ſeems plainly deducible from *angor*.

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

A'NGLE—AN-GLE. *n. ſ.* [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.] The ſpace intercepted between two lines interſecting each other.

A'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*angel*, Germ. and Dutch.] An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook.—To fiſh with a rod and hook.—To try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices, as fiſhes are caught by a bait.

A'NGLE-ROD. *n. ſ.* The ſtick to which the line and hook are hung.

A'NGLER—AN-GLER. *n. ſ.* [from *angle.*] He that fiſhes with an angle.

A'NGLICI'SM—AN-GLI-CISM. *n. ſ.* [from *anglus*, Lat.] A form of ſpeech peculiar to the Engliſh language; an Engliſh idiom.

A'NGRILY—AN-GRI-LY. *adv.* [from *angry.*] In an angry manner; furiouſly; peeviſhly.

A'NGRY—AN-GRY. *adj.* [from *anger.*] Touched with anger; provoked.—Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.—In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; ſmarting.

A'NGUISH—ANG-UISH. *n. ſ.* [*angoiſſe*, Fr. *angor*, Lat.] Exceſſive pain either of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of *ſorrow*, and is ſeldom uſed to ſignify other paſſions.

A'NGUISHED—ANG-UISH-ED. *adj.* [from *anguiſh.*] Seized with anguiſh; tortured; exceſſively pained.

A'NGULAR—AN-GU-LAR. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Having angles or corners; cornered.

ANGULA'RITY—AN-GU-LAR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

A'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *angular.*] With angles or corners.

A'NGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Formed with angles or corners.

ANI'GHTS—A-NIGHTS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night.*] In the night time.

A'NIL—AN-IL. *n. ſ.* The ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared.

ANI'LITY—A-NIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*anilitas*. Lat.] The ſtate of being an old woman; the old age of women.

A'NIMADVE'RSION—AN-I-MAD-VER-SION. *n. ſ.* [*animadverſio*, Lat.] Reproof; ſevere cenſure; blame.—Puniſhment. When the object of *animadverſion* is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *animadvert.*] That has the power of judging.

To A'NIMADVE'RT—AN-I-MAD-VERT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.] To paſs cenſures upon.—To inflict puniſhments. In both ſenſes with the particle *upon*.

A'NIMAL—AN-I-MAL. *n. ſ.* [*animal*, Lat.] A living creature, which, beſides having the power of growing, and producing its like, as plants and vegetables have, is endowed alſo with ſenſation and ſpontaneous motion.—By way of contempt, we ſay of a ſtupid man, that he is a *ſtupid animal*.

A'NIMAL. *adj.* [*animalis*, Lat.] That which belongs or relates to animals.—*Animal* functions, diſtinguiſhed from *natural* and *vital*, are the lower powers of the mind, as, the will, memory, and imagination.—*Animal* life is oppoſed, on one ſide, to *intellectual*, and, on the other, to *vegetable*.—*Animal* is uſed in oppoſition to *ſpiritual* or *rational*; as, the *animal* nature.

ANIMA'LCULE—AN-I-MAL-CULE. *n. ſ.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] A ſmall animal; particularly thoſe which are in their firſt and ſmalleſt ſtate.

ANIMA'LITY—AN-I-MAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *animal.*] The ſtate of animal exiſtence.

To A'NIMATE—AN-I-MATE. *v. a.* [*animo*, Lat.] To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the ſoul *animates* the body.—To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.—To encourage; to incite.

A'NIMATE. *adj.* [from *To animate.*] Alive; poſſeſſing animal life.

A'NIMATED. *participial adj.* [from *animate.*] Lively; vigorous.

ANIMA'TION—AN-I-MA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *animate.*] The act of animating or enlivening.—The ſtate or being enlivened.

ANIMO'SITY—AN-I-MOS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*animoſitas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; paſſionate malignity. It implies rather the diſpoſition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itſelf.

A'NISE—AN-ISE. *n. ſ.* [*aniſum*, Lat.] A ſpecies of apium or parſley, with large ſweet ſcented ſeeds.

A'NKER—AN-KER. *n. ſ.* [*anker*, Dutch.] A liquid meaſure, chiefly uſed at Amſterdam.

A'NKLE—AN-KLE. *n. ſ.* [ancleop, Sax. *ankel*, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

A'NKLE-BONE. *n. ſ.* [from *ankle* and *bone.*] The bone of the ankle.

A'NNALIST—AN-NA-LIST. *n. ſ.* [from *annals.*] A writer of annals.

A'NNALS—AN-NALS. *n. ſ. without ſingular number.* [*annales*, Lat.] Hiſtories digeſted in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

To ANNE'AL—AN-NEAL. *v. a.* [ælan, to heat, Saxon.] To heat glaſs, that the colours laid on it may pierce through.

—To heat glaſs after it is blown, that it may not break.—To heat any thing in ſuch a manner, as to give it the true temper.

To ANNE'X—AN-NE'X. *v. a.* [*annecto, annexum*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.] To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.—To unite; as, a ſmaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom.—To unite *à poſteriori*; annexion always preſuppoſing ſomething: thus we may ſay, puniſhment is *annexed* to guilt; but not guilt to puniſhment.

To ANNI'HILATE—AN-NI-HI-LATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.] To reduce to nothing; to put out of exiſtence.—To deſtroy, ſo as to make the thing otherwiſe than it was.—To annul; to deſtroy the agency of any thing.

A'NNI`HILA`TION—AN-NI-HI-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *annihilate*.] The act of reducing to nothing. The ſtate of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVE'RSARY—AN-NI-VER-SA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] A day celebrated as it returns in the courſe of the year.—The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniverſary day.

A'NNIVE'RSARY. *adj.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

ANNOTA`TION — AN-NO-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

ANNOTA`TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

To ANNO`UNCE—AN-NOUNCE. *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.] To publiſh; to proclaim.—To pronounce; to declare by a judicial ſentence.

To ANNOY—AN-NOY. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to teaze; to moleſt.

ANNO`Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Injury; moleſtation; trouble.

ANNO`YANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *annoy*.] That which annoys; that which hurts.—The ſtate of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

A'NNUAL—AN-NU-AL. *adj.* [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.] That which comes yearly.—That which is reckoned by the year.—That which laſts only a year.

A'NNUALLY. *adv.* [from *annual*.] Yearly; every year.

ANNU'ITANT—AN-NU-I-TANT. *n. ſ.* [from *annuity*.] He that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

ANNU`ITY—AN-NU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*annuité*, Fr] A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years.—A yearly allowance.

To ANNU'L—AN-NUL. *v. a.* [from *nullus*.] To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to aboliſh.—To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

A'NNULAR—AN-NU-LAR. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

A'NNULARY. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of rings.

A'NNULET—AN-NU-LET. *n. ſ.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] A little ring.—[In heraldry.] A difference or mark of diſtinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.—[In architecture.] The ſmall ſquare members, in the Doric capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets*.

To ANNU`MERATE—AN-NU-ME-RATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to ſomething before-mentioned.

ANNUMERA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNU`NCIATE—AN-NUN-*CI*ATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate ſomething that has fallen out: a word not in popular uſe.

ANNUNCIA`TION DAY. *n. ſ.* [from *annunciate*.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's ſalutation of the bleſſed virgin; ſolemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

A'NODY`NE—AN-O-DYNE. *adj.* [from ἀ and ὀδύνη.] That which has the power of mitigating pain.

To ANO`INT—AN-OINT. *v. a.* [*oindre, enoindre*, part. *oint, enoint*, Fr.] To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.—To ſmear; to be rubbed upon.—To conſecrate by unction.

ANO'MALISM—A-NOM-A-LISM. *n. ſ.* [from *anomaly*.] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

ANO'MALOUS—A-NOM-A-LOUS. *adj.* [ἀ *priv.* and ὁμαλὸς.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in aſtronomy, to the ſeemingly irregular motions of the planets.

ANO'MALY—A-NOM-A-LY. *n. ſ.* [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalia*, Lat. ἀνωμαλία.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

ANO`N—A-NON. *adv.* Quickly; ſoon; in a ſhort time. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this ſenſe is uſed *ever and anon*.

ANO'NYMOUS—A-NON-Y-MOUS. *adj.* [ἀ *priv.* and ὄνομα.] Wanting a name.

ANO'NYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymous*.] Without a name.

ANO'THER—AN-OTH-ER. *adj.* [from *an* and *other*.] Not the ſame.—One more; a new addition to the former number.—Any other; any one elſe.—Not one's ſelf.—Widely different; much altered.

To A`NSWER—AN-SWER. *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had andpaprian, but in another ſenſe; the Dutch have *antwoorden*.] To ſpeak in return to a queſtion.—To ſpeak in oppoſition.—To be accountable for.—To vindicate; to give a juſtificatory account of.—To give an account.—To correſpond to; to ſuit with.—To be equivalent to; to ſtand for ſomething elſe.—To ſatisfy any claim or petition.—To act reciprocally upon.—To ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to ſomething elſe.—To bear proportion to.—To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.—To comply with.—To ſucceed; to produce the wiſhed event.—To appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons.—To be over-againſt any thing.

A`NSWER. *n. ſ.* [from *To anſwer*.] That which is ſaid, whether in ſpeech or writing, in return to a queſtion, or poſition.—In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited againſt a perſon.

A'NSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *anſwer.*] That to which a reply may be made; that which may be anſwered; as, the argument, though ſubtle, is yet *anſwerable.*—Obliged to give an account, or ſtand the trial of an accuſation.—Correſpondent.—Proportionate.—Suitable; ſuited.—Equal.—Relative; correlative.

A'NSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *anſwerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correſpondence; ſuitably.

A'NT—ANT. *n. ſ.* [æmette, Sax. which *Junius* imagines, not without probability, to have been firſt contracted to æmt, and then ſoftened to *ant.*] An emmet; a piſmire. A ſmall inſect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

A'NT-HILL, or HILLOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *ant* and *hill.*] The ſmall protuberances of earth in which ants make their neſts.

ANTA'GONIST—AN-TAG-O-NIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.] One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a perſonal and particular oppoſition.—Contrary.—In anatomy, the *antagoniſt* is that muſcle which counteracts ſome others.

ANTA'RCTICK—AN-TARC-TICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄρκτος, the bear or northern conſtellation.] The ſouthern pole, ſo called, as oppoſite to the northern.

ANTARTHRI'TICK—AN-TAR-THRIT-ICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄρθρῖτις, the gout.] Good againſt the gout.

A'NTE—AN-TE. A Latin particle ſignifying *before*, which is frequently uſed in compoſitions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

A'NTECE'DENCE—AN-TE-CE-DENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *antecede.*] The act or ſtate of going before; precedence.

A'NTECE'DENT—AN-TE-CE-DENT. *adj.* [*antecedens*, Lat.] Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is uſed, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.—It has *to* before the thing which is ſuppoſed to follow.

A'NTECE'DENT. *n. ſ.* [*antecedens*, Lat.] That which goes before.—In grammar, the noun to which the relative is ſubjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.—In logick, the firſt propoſition of an enthymeme or argument, conſiſting only of two propoſitions.

ANTECE'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *antecedent.*] In the ſtate of antecedence, or going before; previouſly.

A'NTECHA'MBER—AN-TE-CHAM-BER. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *antichamber.*] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

To A'NTEDA'TE—AN-TE-DATE. *v. a.* [from *ante* and *do*, *datum*, Lat.] To date earlier than the real time, ſo as to confer a fictitious antiquity.—To take ſomething before the proper time.

A'NTEDILU'VIAN—AN-TE-DI-LU-VI-AN. *adj.* [from *ante* before, and *diluvium* a deluge.] Exiſting before the deluge.—Relating to things exiſting before the deluge.

A'NTEDILU'VIAN. *n. ſ.* One that lived before the flood.

A'NTELO'PE—AN-TE-LOPE. *n. ſ.* A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

A'NTEPA'ST—AN-TE-PAST. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* before, and *paſtum* to feed.] A foretaſte; ſomething taken before the proper time.

A'NTEPENU'LT—AN-TE-PE-NULT. *n. ſ.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The laſt ſyllable but two; as the ſyllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.

ANTE'RIOUR—AN-TE-RI-OUR. *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

A'NTHELMI'NTHIC—AN-THEL-MIN-THIC. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἕλμινθος, a worm.] That which kills worms.

A'NTHEM—AN-THEM. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθυμνος, a hymn ſung in alternate parts, and ſhould therefore be written *anthymn.*] A holy ſong; a ſong performed as part of divine ſervice.

A'NTHONY'S FIRE. *n. ſ.* A kind of eryſipelas.

A'NTI—AN-TI. [ἀντὶ.] A particle much uſed in compoſition with words derived from the Greek, and ſignifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, oppoſite to monarchy.

A'NTIA'CID—AN-TI-AC-ID. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *acidus*, ſour.] Contrary to ſourneſs; alkalis.

A'NTICHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*; which ſee.

A'NTICHRI'STIAN—AN-TI-CHRIST-IAN. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and χριστιανὸς.] Oppoſite to chriſtianity.

To ANTI'CIPATE—AN-TIC-I-PATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.] To take ſomething ſooner than another, ſo as to prevent him that comes after.—To take up before the time, at which any thing might be regularly had.—To foretaſte, or take an impreſſion of ſomething, which is not yet, as if it really was.—To prevent any thing by crouding in before it; to preclude.

ANTI'CIPA'TION—AN-TIC-I-PA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *anticipate.*] The act of taking up ſomething before its time.—Foretaſte.—Opinion implanted before the reaſons of that opinion can be known.

A'NTIC—AN-TIC. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of uſe appear old.] Odd; ridiculouſly wild; buffoon in geſticulation.

A'NTICK. *n. ſ.* He that plays anticks; he that uſes odd geſticulation; a buffoon.—Odd appearance.

A'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *antick.*] In an antic manner; with odd poſtures, or wild geſticulations.

A'NTICLIMAX—AN-TI-CLI-MAX. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and κλῖμαξ.] A ſentence in which the laſt part is lower than the firſt.

ANTICO'URTIER. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *courtier.*] One that oppoſes the court. See COURTIER.

A'NTIDO'TE—AN-TI-DOTE. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίδοτος. *antidotus*, Lat. a thing given in oppoſition to ſomething elſe.] A medicine given to expel the miſchiefs of another, as of poiſon.

A'NTIMONA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and μοναρχία, government by a ſingle perſon.] Againſt government by a ſingle perſon. See MONARCHICAL.

A'NTIMO'NIAL—AN-TI-MO-NI-AL. *adj.* [from *antimony.*] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

A'NTIMO'NY—AN-TI-MON-Y. *n. ſ.* A mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature.

ANTI'PATHY—AN-TIP-A-THY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and πάθος, feeling; *antipathie*, Fr.] A natural contrariety

trariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily; averſion; diſlike. It is oppoſed to *ſympathy*.—It has ſometimes the particle *againſt* before the object of antipathy.—Sometimes *to*.—Formerly *with*; but improperly.

ANTI'PODE'S—AN-TIP-O-DES. *n. ſ. It has no ſingular.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and πόδες, feet.] Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours.

A'NTIPO'PE—AN-TI-POPE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *pope*.] He that uſurps the popedom, in oppoſition to the right pope.

A'NTIQUA'RY—AN-TI-QUA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man ſtudious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

To A'NTIQUA'TE—AN-TI-QUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of uſe; to make obſolete.

ANTI'QUE—AN-TIQUE. *adj.* [*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat. It was formerly pronounced according to the Engliſh analogy, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the laſt, at leaſt in proſe; the poets uſe it variouſly.] Ancient; old; not modern.—Of genuine antiquity.—Of old faſhion.—Odd; wild; antick.

ANTI'QUE. *n. ſ.* [from *antique*, adj.] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

ANTI'QUITY—AN-TIQU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.] Old times; time paſt long ago.—The people of old times; the ancients.—The works or remains of old times.—Old age: a ludicrous ſenſe.

A'NTISCORBU'TICK—AN-TI-SCOR-BU-TICK. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *ſcorbutum*, the ſcurvy.] Good againſt the ſcurvy.

ANTI'THESIS—AN-TITH-E-SIS. *n. ſ.* in the plural *antitheſes*. [ἀντίθεσις, placing in oppoſition.] Oppoſition of words or ſentiments; contraſt.

A'NTITY'PE—AN-TI-TYPE. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the repreſentation. It is a term of theology. See TYPE.

A'NTITY'PICAL—AN-TI-TYP-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *antitype*.] That which relates to an antitype; that which explains the type.

A'NTIVENE'REAL—AN-TI-VE-NE-RE-AL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *venereal*.] Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

A'NTLER—ANT-LER. *n. ſ.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the firſt branches of a ſtag's horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

A'NVIL—AN-VIL. *n. ſ.* [ænrille, Sax.] The iron block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged.—Any thing on which blows are laid.—Figuratively; to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a ſtate of formation or preparation.

ANXI'ETY—ANX-I-E-TY. *n. ſ.* [*anxietas*, Lat.] Trouble of mind about ſome future event; ſuſpenſe with uneaſineſs; perplexity; ſolicitude.—In the medicinal language, depreſſion; lowneſs of ſpirits.

A'NXIOUS—ANX-IOUS. *adj.* This word is commonly pronounced as if it were written *ank-ſhus*. [*anxius*, Lat.] Diſturbed about ſome uncertain event; ſolicitous.—Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.—Careful, as of a thing of great importance.—It has generally *for* or *about* before the object, but ſometimes *of*.

A'NXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anxious*.] In an anxious manner; ſolicitouſly; unquietly; carefully.

A'NY—AN-Y, or A-NY. *adj.* [anig, enig, Sax.] Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its ſenſes, applied indifferently to perſons or things.—Whoſoever; whatſoever; as diſtinguiſhed from ſome other.—It is uſed in oppoſition to *none*.

APA'CE—A-PACE. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.] Quick; ſpeedily: uſed of things in motion.—With haſte; applied to ſome action.—Haſtily; with ſpeed: ſpoken of any kind of progreſſion from one ſtate to another.

APA'RT—A-PART. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.] Separately from the reſt in place.—In a ſtate of diſtinction; as, to ſet *apart* for any uſe.—Diſtinctly.—At a diſtance; retired from the other company.

APA'RTMENT—A-PART-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*appartement*, Fr.] A part of the houſe allotted to the uſe of any particular perſon; a room; a ſet of rooms.

A'PATHY—AP-A-THY. *n. ſ.* [α, not, and πάθος, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from paſſion; freedom from mental perturbation.

A'PE—APE. *n. ſ.* [*ape*, Icelandiſh.] A kind of monkey, remarkable for imitating what he ſees.—An imitator; uſed generally in the bad ſenſe.

To A'PE. *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

APE'RIENT—A-PE-RI-ENT. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening; chiefly uſed in medicine for gently purgative.

APE'RITIVE—A-PER-I-TIVE. *adj.* [from *aperio*, Lat. to open. That which has the quality of opening the excrementious paſſages of the body.

A'PERTU'RE—AP-ER-TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *apertus*, open.] The act of opening.—An open place.—The hole next the object glaſs of a teleſcope or microſcope.

APE'TALOUS—A-PET-A-LOUS. *adj.* [of α, *priv.* and πεταλον, a leaf.] Without petala or flower leaves.

A'PEX—A-PEX. *n. ſ. apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

APHE'LION—A-PHE-LI-ON. *n. ſ. aphelia*, plur. [from ἀπὸ, and ἥλιος, the ſun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun.

A'PHORISM—APH-O-RISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀφορισμὸς.] A maxim; a precept contracted in a ſhort ſentence; an unconnected poſition.

A'PHORI'STICAL—APH-O-RIS-TI-CAL. *adj.* [from *aphoriſm*.] In the form of an aphoriſm; in ſeparate and unconnected ſentences.

A'PIARY—A-PI-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

API'ECE—A-PIECE. *adv.* [from *a* for *each*, and *piece*, or ſhare.] To the part or ſhare of each.

A'PISH—Ap-ish. *adj.* [from *ape.*] Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.—Foppiſh; affected.—Silly; trifling; inſignificant.—Wanton; playful.

A'PISHLY. *adv.* [from *apiſh.*] In an apiſh manner; foppiſhly; conceitedly.

APO'CALYPSE—A-POC-A-LYPSE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; diſcovery: a word uſed only of the ſacred writings.

APO'CALY'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *apocalypſe.*] Concerning revelation; containing revelation.

APO'CRYPHA—A-POC-RY-PHA. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποκρύπτω, to put out of ſight.] Books whoſe authors are not known. It is uſed for the books appended to the ſacred writings, which, being of doubtful authors, are leſs regarded.

APO'CRYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha.*] Not canonical; of uncertain authority.—Contained in the apocrypha.—It is ſometimes uſed for an account of uncertain credit.

APO'CRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainly; not indiſputably.

A'POGEE—Ap-o-gee. *n. ſ.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and γὴ, the earth.] A point in the heavens, in which the ſun, or a planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution.

A'POLOGE'TICAL—Ap-ol-o-get-ic-al. } *adj.* [from
A'POLOGE'TIC. } ἀπολογέω, to defend.] That which is ſaid in defence of any thing or perſon.

APO'LOGIST—A-pol-o-gist. *n. ſ.* [from *To apologize.*] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To APO'LOGI'ZE—Ap-ol-o-gize. *v. n.* [from *apology.*] To plead in favour of any perſon or thing.—It has the particle *for* before the ſubject of apology.

A'POLO'GUE—Ap-o-logue. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth.

APO'LOGY—A-POL-O-GY. *n. ſ.* [*apologia*, Lat. ἀπολογία.] Defence; excuſe. *Apology* generally ſignifies rather excuſe than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence.—It has *for* before the object of excuſe.

A'POPHTHE'GM—Ap-oph-thegm. This word is pronounced as if written *ap-o-them.* *n. ſ.* [ἀπόφθεγμα.] A remarkable ſaying; a valuable maxim uttered on ſome ſudden occaſion.

A'POPLE'CTICAL—Ap-o-plec-tic-al. *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

A'POPLE'CTIC—Ap-o-plec-tic. *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

A'POPLE'XY—AP-O-PLEX-Y. *n. ſ.* [ἀποπληξις.] A ſudden deprivation of all internal and external ſenſation, and of all motion, unleſs of the heart and thorax.

APO'STASY—A-pos-ta-sy. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόστασις.] Departure from what a man has profeſſed: it is generally applied to religion; ſometimes with the particle *from.*

APO'STATE—A-POST-ATE. *n. ſ.* [*apoſtata*, Lat. ἀποστάτης.] One that has forſaken his profeſſion; generally applied to one that has left his religion.

To APO'STATI'ZE—A-pos-ta-tize. *v. n.* [from *apoſtate.*] To forſake one's profeſſion; it is commonly uſed of one who departs from his religion.

A'POSTEM—A-pos-tem. [ἀπόστημα.] A hollow ſwelling, filled with purulent matter; an abſceſs.

APO'STLE—A-POS-TLE. *n. ſ.* [*apoſtolus*, Lat. ἀπόστολος.] A perſon ſent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel.

APO'STLESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtle.*] The office or dignity of an apoſtle.

A'POSTO'LICAL—Ap-os-tol-i-cal. *adj.* [from *apoſtolic.*] Delivered or taught by the apoſtles; belonging to the apoſtles.

APOSTO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *apoſtolical.*] In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTO'LIC. *adj.* [from *apoſtle.*] Taught by the apoſtles; belonging to an apoſtle.

APO'STROPHE'—A-POS-TRO-PHE. *n. ſ.* [αποστροφὴ, from ἀπὸ, from, and στρέφω, to turn.] In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon, than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require; or it is a turning of the ſpeech from one perſon to another, many times abruptly.—In grammar, it is the contraction of a word by the uſe of a comma; as, *tho'*, for *though*; *rep'*, for *reputation.*

To APO'STROPHI'ZE—Ap-os-tro-phize. *v. a.* [from *apoſtrophe.*] To addreſs by an apoſtrophe.

APO'THECARY—A-POTH-E-CA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repoſitory.] A man whoſe employment it is to keep medicines for ſale.

APO'THEGM. *n. ſ.* [properly *apophthegm*; which ſee.] A remarkable ſaying.

A'POTHE'OSIS—Ap-o-the-o-sis. *n. ſ.* [from ἀπὸ and θεὸς.] Deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

A'POZEM—Ap-o-zem. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ, from, and ζέω, to boil.] A decoction; an infuſion made by boiling ingredients.

To APPA'L—AP-PAL. *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr.] To fright; to ſtrike with ſudden fear; to depreſs; to diſcourage.

A'PPARA'TUS—Ap-pa-ra-tus. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a houſe; ammunition for war; equipage; ſhow.

APPA'REL—AP-PAR-EL. *n. ſ.* *It has no plural.* [*appareil*, Fr.] Dreſs; veſture.—External habiliments.

To APPA'REL. *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.] To dreſs; to cloath.—To adorn with dreſs.—To cover or deck, as with dreſs.

APPA'RENT—Ap-pa-rent. *adj.* [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.] Plain; indubitable.—Seeming; in appearance; not real.—Viſible; in oppoſition to *ſecret.*—Open; diſcoverable; known.—Certain; not preſumptive.

APPA'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *apparent.*] Evidently; openly.

A'PPARI'TION—Ap-pa-riti-on. *n. ſ.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to appear.] Appearance; viſibility.—The thing appearing;

pearing; a form; a visible object.—A spectre.—Something only apparent, not real.

To APPE'ACH—AP-PEACH. *v. a.* To accuse; to inform against any person.—To censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.

APPE'ACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *appeach.*] Charge exhibited against any man; accusation.

To APPE'AL—AP-PEAL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.] To transfer a cause from one to another; with the particles *to* and *from*.—To refer to another as judge.—To call another as witness.—To charge with a crime; to accuse.

APPE'AL. *n. s.* [from the verb *To appeal.*] An *appeal* is a provocation from an inferior to a superior judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a while suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being devolved to the superior judge.—In common law, it is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that sets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary.—A summons to answer a charge.—A call upon any as witness.

To APPE'AR—AP-PEAR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.] To be in sight; to be visible; sometimes with the particle *in*.—To become visible as a spirit.—To stand in the presence of another; generally used of standing before some superiour.—To be the object of observation.—To exhibit one's self before a court of justice.—To be made clear by evidence.—To *seem* in opposition to reality.—To be plain beyond dispute.

APPE'ARANCE—AP-PEAR-ANCE. *n. s.* [from *To appear.*] The act of coming into sight; as, they were surprised by the sudden *appearance* of the enemy.—The thing seen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the sky.—Phœnomena; that quality of any thing which is visible.—Semblance; not reality.—Outside; show.—Entry into a place or company.—Apparition; supernatural visibility.—Exhibition of the person to a court.—Open circumstance of a case.—Presence; mien.—Probability; seeming; likelihood.

To APPE'ASE—AP-PEASE. *v. a.* [*appaiser*, Fr.] To quiet; to put in a state of peace.—To pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath.

APPE'LLANT—AP-PEL-LANT. *n. s.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.] A challenger; one that summons another to answer either in the lists or in a court of justice.—One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

APPELLA'TION—AP-PEL-LA-TION. *n. s.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name; word by which any thing is called.

APPE'LLATIVE—AP-PEL-LA-TIVE. *n. s.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special. These are called *appellatives*.

APPE'LLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *appellative.*] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Hercules*. *Hercules* is used *appellatively* to signify *a strong man*.

APPE'LLATORY. *adj.* [from *appeal.*] That which contains an appeal.

APPE'NDAGE—AP-PEN-DAGE. *n. s.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.

APPE'NDANT—AP-PEN-DANT. *adj.* [French.] Hanging to something else.—Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

APPE'NDANT. *n. s.* That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

APPE'NDIX—AP-PEND-IX, AP-PEN-DIC-ES. *n. s.* *appendices*, plur. [Lat.] Something appended, or added to another thing.—An adjunct or concomitant.

To A'PPERTA'IN—AP-PER-TAIN. *v. n.* [*appertenir*, Fr.] To belong to as of right.—To belong to by nature or appointment.

APPE'RTENANCE—AP-PER-TE-NANCE. *n. s.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

APPE'RTINENT. *adj.* [from *To appertain.*] Belonging; relating.

A'PPETENCE—AP-PE-TENCE. } *n. s.* [*appetentia*, Lat.]
A'PPETENCY. } Cardinal desire; sensual desire.

A'PPETITE—AP-PE-TITE. *n. s.* [*appetitus*, Lat.] The natural desire of good; the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure.—The desire of sensual pleasure.—Violent longing; eagerness after any thing.—Keenness of stomach; hunger; desire of food.—It has sometimes *of* before the object of desire; and sometimes *to*.

To APPLA'UD—AP-PLAUD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.] To praise by clapping the hand.—To praise in general.

APPLA'USE—AP-PLAUSE. *n. s.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed; praise.

A'PPLE—AP-PLE. *n. s.* [æppel, Saxon.] The fruit of the apple tree.—The pupil of the eye.

APPLE-TART. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *tart.*] A tart made of apples.

APPLE-TREE. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *tree.*] A tree bearing apples.

APPLE WOMAN. See WOMAN. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *womon.*] A woman that sells apples.

A'PPLICABI'LITY—AP-PLI-CA-BIL-I-TY. *n. s.* [from *applicable.*] The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

A'PPLICABLE—AP-PLI-CA-BLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied, as properly relating to something.

A'PPLICABLY—AP-PLI-CA-BLY. *adv.* [from *applicable.*] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPLICA'TION—AP-PLI-CA-TION. *n. s.* [from *apply.*] The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.—The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be staunched.—The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor, or petitioner.—The employment of any means for a certain end.—Intenseness of thought; close study.—Attention to some particular affair; with the particle *to*.—The condition of being used as means to an end.

To APPLY—AP-PLY. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.] To put one thing to another.—To lay medicaments upon a wound.—To make use of as relative or suitable to something.—To put to a certain use.—To use as means to an end.—To fix the mind upon; to study; with *to*.—To have recourse to, as

as a ſolicitor or petitioner; with *to*.—To endeavour to work upon.—To ply; to buſy; to keep at work: an antiquated ſenſe.

To APPO'INT — AP-POINT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.] To fix any thing, as to ſettle the exact time for ſome tranſaction.—To ſettle any thing by compact.—To eſtabliſh any thing by decree.—To furniſh in all points; to equip; to ſupply with all things neceſſary: uſed anciently in ſpeaking of ſoldiers.

APPO'INTMENT — AP-POINT-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*appointement*, Fr.] Stipulation; the act of fixing ſomething in which two or more are concerned.—Decree; eſtabliſhment.—Direction; order.—Equipment; furniture.—An allowance paid to any man, commonly uſed of allowances to publick officers.

To APPO'RTION — AP-POR-*TION*. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To ſet out in juſt proportions.

APPO'RTIONMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land whence it iſſues, is divided among two or more proprietors.

A'PPOSITE — AP-PO-SITE. *adj.* [*appoſitus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumſtances.

A'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *appoſite*.] Properly; fitly; ſuitably.

A'PPOSI'TION — AP-PO-*SITI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*appoſitio*, Lat.] The addition of new matter, ſo as that it may touch the firſt maſs—The placing of two things near each other.—In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the ſame caſe; as, the book of his mother Mary.

To APPRA'ISE — AP-PRAISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To ſet a price upon any thing, in order to ſale.

APPRA'ISER — AP-PRAIS-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *appraiſe*.] A perſon appointed to ſet a price upon things to be ſold.

To A'PPREHE'ND — AP-PRE-HEND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.] To lay hold on.—To ſeize in order for trial or puniſhment.—To conceive by the mind.—To think on with terrour; to fear.

A'PPREHE'NSIBLE — AP-PRE-HEN-SI-BLE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.] That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

A'PPREHE'NSION — AP-PRE-HEN-SION. *n. ſ.* [*apprehenſio*, Lat.] The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them.—Opinion; ſentiments; conceſſion.—The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.—Fear.—Suſpicion of ſomething to happen, or be done.—Seizure.

A'PPREHE'NSIVE — AP-PRE-HEN-SIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.] Quick to underſtand.—Fearful.

APPRE'NTICE — AP-PREN-TICE. *n. ſ.* [*apprentif*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to ſerve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition, that the artificer, or tradeſman, ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art or myſtery.

To APPRE'NTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a maſter as an apprentice.

APPRE'NTICESHIP — AP-PREN-TICE-SHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *apprentice*.] The years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter.

To APPRI'ZE — AP-PRIZE. *v. a.* [*apprendre*; part. *apris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

To APPRO'ACH — AP-PROACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.] To draw near locally.—To draw near, as time.—To make a progreſs towards, in the figurative ſenſe, as mentally.

To APPRO'ACH. *v. a.* To bring near to. This ſenſe is rather French than Engliſh.

APPRO'ACH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of drawing near.—Acceſs.—Hoſtile advance.—Means of advancing.

A'PPROBA'TION — AP-PRO-BA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*approbatio*, Lat.] The act of approving, or expreſſing himſelf pleaſed.—The liking of any thing.—Atteſtation; ſupport.

APPRO'OF — AP-PROOF. *n. ſ.* [from *approve*, as *proof* from *prove*.] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

To A'PPROPI'NQUATE — AP-PRO-PIN-QUATE. *v. n.* [*appropinqua*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

APPRO'PRIABLE — AP-PRO-PRI-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *appropriate*.] That which may be appropriated; that which may be reſtrained to ſomething particular.

To APPRO'PRIATE — AP-PRO-PRI-ATE. *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr. *approprio*, low Lat.] To conſign to ſome particular uſe or perſon.—To claim or exerciſe an excluſive right.—To make peculiar to ſomething; to annex.—In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

APPRO'PRIATE — AP-PRO-PRI-ATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; conſigned to ſome particular uſe or perſon.

APPRO'PRIA'TION — AP-PRO-PRI-A-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *appropriate*.] The application of ſomething to a particular purpoſe.—The claim of any thing as peculiar.—The fixing a particular ſignification to a word.—In law, a ſevering of a benefice eccleſiaſtical to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe, or dean, and chapter, biſhoprick, or college.

To APPRO'VE — AP-PROVE. *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.] To like; to be pleaſed with.—To expreſs liking.—To prove; to ſhow; to juſtify.—To experience.—To make worthy of approbation.—It has *of* before the object.

APPRO'VER — AP-PROV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *approve*.] He that approves.—He that makes trial.

APPRO'XIMATE — AP-PROX-I-MATE. *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.

A'PPROXIMA'TION — AP-PROX-I-MA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *approximate*.] The approach to any thing.—In ſcience, a continual approach nearer and nearer to the quantity ſought, without a poſſibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPU'LSE — AP-PULSE. *n. ſ.* [*appulſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking againſt any thing.

A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOC — AP-RI-COT. *n. ſ.* [from *apricus*, Lat. ſunny.] A kind of wall fruit.

A'PRIL — A-PRIL. *n. ſ.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, counting January the firſt.

A'PRON — A-PRON. This word is pronounced as if it was written *a-purn*. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology but ſuppoſed by ſome to be contracted from *afore one*.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dreſs clean.

APRON. [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRON *of a gooſe*. The fat ſkin which covers the belly.

APT — APT. *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.] Fit.—Having a tendency to.—Inclined to; led to.—Ready; quick; as, an apt wit.—Qualified for.

A'PTITU`DE — AP-TI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Fitneſs.—Tendency.—Diſpoſition.

A'PTLY — APT-LY. *adv.* [from *apt*.] Properly; with juſt connection, or correſpondence; fitly.—Juſtly; pertinently.—Readily; acutely; as, he learned his buſineſs very *aptly*.

A'PTNESS — APT-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apt*.] Fitneſs; ſuitableneſs.—Diſpoſition to any thing.—Quickneſs of apprehenſion; readineſs to learn.—Tendency.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corroſive liquor made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a ſtrong heat: the liquor, which riſes in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the ſpirit of nitre or *aqua fortis*; which ſerves as a menſtruum for diſſolving of ſilver, and all other metals, except gold.

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Lat. or, the wonderful Water.] A good and agreeable cordial.

AQUA REGIA, or AQUA REGALIS. [Latin.] An acid corroſive ſpirit of water, ſo called becauſe it ſerves as a menſtruum to diſſolve gold, commonly eſteemed the king of metals.

AQUA VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly underſtood of what is otherwiſe called brandy, or ſpirit of wine, either ſimple or prepared with aromaticks.

AQUA'TIC — A-QUAT-IC. *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.] That which inhabits the water.—Applied to plants, that which grows in the water.

A'QUEDU'CT — AQ-UE-DUCT. This word is pronounced as if written *ak-we-duct*. *n. ſ.* [*aqæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preſerve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some aqueducts are under ground, and others above it, ſupported by arches.

A`QUEOUS — A-QUE-OUS. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery.

A'QUILINE — AQ-UI-LINE. *adj.* The *qu* in this word is ſounded as in *acqueduct*. [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle.] Reſembling an eagle; when applied to the noſe, hooked.

A'RABLE — AR-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

ARA`NEOUS — A-RA-NE-OUS. *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Reſembling a cobweb.

A'RBITER — AR-BI-TER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit.—One who has the power of deciſion or regulation; a judge.

A'RBITRABLE. *adj.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

ARBI'TRAMENT — AR-BIT-RA-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice.

A'RBITRA`RILY — AR-BI-TRA-RI-LY. *adv.* [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule than the will; deſpotically; abſolutely: an harſh and ill ſounding word.

A'RBITRARY — AR-BI-TRA-RY. *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.] Deſpotick; abſolute; bound by no law; following the will without reſtraint. It is applied both to perſons and things.—Depending on no rule; capricious.

To A'RBITRA`TE — AR-BI-TRATE. *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.] To decide; to determine.—To judge of.

To A'RBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgment.

A'RBITRA`TION — AR-BI-TRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

A'RBITRA`TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitrate*.] An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent.—A governour; a preſident.—He that has the power of acting by his own choice without limit or controul.—The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.

ARBO`REOUS — AR-BO-RE-OUS. *adj.* [*arboreus*, Lat.] Belonging to trees.—A term in botany, to diſtinguiſh ſuch funguſes or moſſes as grow upon trees, from thoſe that grow on the ground.

A'RBORIST — AR-BO-RIST. *n. ſ.* [*arboriſte*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy.

A'RBOUR — AR-BOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.

A'RBU`TE — AR-BUTE. *n. ſ.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] *Arbute*, or ſtrawberry tree, grows common in Ireland.

A`RC — ARC. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.] A ſegment; a part of a circle; not more than a ſemicircle.—An arch.

ARCA`DE — AR-CADE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.

ARCA`NUM — AR-CA-NUM. *n. ſ. in the plural* arcana. A Latin word, ſignifying a ſecret.

A`RCH — ARCH. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.] Part of a circle, not more than the half.—A building in form of a ſegment of a circle.—The ſky, or vault of heaven.—[from ἀρχω.] A chief: uſed thus in compoſition only.

To A`RCH — ARCH. *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.] To build arches.—To cover with arches.

A`RCH — ARCH. *adj.* [from ἀρχω, chief.] Chief; of the firſt claſs.—Waggiſh; mirthful; triflingly miſchievous.

ARCH, in compoſition, ſignifies chief, or of the firſt claſs, [from ἀρχω, or ἀρχι.] as, *archangel*, *archbiſhop*. It is pronounced variouſly with regard to the *ch*, which before a conſonant ſounds as in *chaſe*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *k*, as *archangel*.

A`RCHA`NGEL — ARCH-AN-GEL. *n. ſ.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of angels.

A`RCHBI'SHOP — ARCH-BISH-OP. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *biſhop*.] A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans.

A`RCHBI'SHOPRICK. *n. ſ.* [from *archbiſhop*.] The ſtate or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

A`RCHDE`ACON. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office in ſuch matters as do belong to the epiſcopal function.

A'RCHDE'ACONRY. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon.

A'RCHDU'KE — ARCH-DUKE. *n. ſ.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to ſome ſovereign princes, as of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

A'RCHDU'CHESS — ARCH-DUCH-ESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *ducheſs*.] A title given to the ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuſcany.

A'RCHPRE'LATE — ARCH-PREL-ATE. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prelate*.] Chief prelate.

A'RCHPRE'SBYTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *preſbyter*.] Chief preſbyter.

A'RCHPRI'EST. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prieſt*.] Chief prieſt.

A'RCHED — ARCH-ED. *participial adj.* [from *To arch*.] Bent in the form of an arch.

A'RCHER — ARCH-ER. *n. ſ.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that ſhoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

A'RCHERY — ARCH-E-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *archer*.] The uſe of the bow.—The act of ſhooting with the bow.—The art of an archer.

A'RCHES-COURT. *n. ſ.* [from *arches* and *court*.] The chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes, ſo called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whoſe top is raiſed of ſtone pillars, built arch-wiſe.

A'RCHETY'PE — AR-CHE-TYPE. *n. ſ.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any reſemblance is made.

A'RCHIEPI'SCOPAL — AR-CHI-E-PIS-CO-PAL. *adj.* [from *archiepiſcopus*, Lat. an archbiſhop.] Belonging to an archbiſhop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiſcopal* ſee; the ſuffragans are ſubject to *archiepiſcopal* juriſdiction.

A'RCHITECT — AR-CHI-TECT, or AR-CHI-TECT. *n. ſ.* [*architectus*, Lat.] A profeſſor of the art of building.—A contriver of a building; a builder.—The contriver or former of any compound body.—The contriver of any thing.

A'RCHITE'CTO'NIC — AR-CHI-TEC-TON-IC. *adj.* [from ἀρχὼν, chief, and τέκτων, an artificer.] That which has the power or ſkill of an architect; that which can build or form any thing.

A'RCHITE'CTURE — AR-CHI-TEC-TURE. *n. ſ.* *architectura*, Lat.] The art or ſcience of building.—The effect or performance of the ſcience of building.

A'RCHITRA'VE — AR-CHI-TRAVE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχὴ, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; becauſe it is ſuppoſed to repreſent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature.

A'RCHIVES — AR-CHIVES. *n. ſ. without a ſingular.* [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps ſometimes uſed for the writings themſelves.

A'RCHWI'SE. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wiſe*.] In the form of an arch.

A'RCTIC — ARC-TIC. *n. ſ.* [from Ἄρκτος, the northern conſtellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See ARTIC.

A'RTIC *Circle.* See CIRCLE.

A'RDENCY — AR-DEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *ardent*.] Ardour; eagerneſs; warmth of affection.

A'RDENT — AR-DENT. *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.] Hot; burning; fiery.—Fierce; vehement.—Paſſionate; affectionate: uſed generally of deſire.

A'RDENTLY. *adv.* [from *ardent*.] Eagerly; affectionately.

A'RDOUR — AR-DOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.] Heat.—Heat of affection, as love, deſire, courage.—The perſon ardent or bright. This is only uſed by *Milton*.

A'RDUOUS — AR-DU-OUS. *adj.* [*arduus*, Lat.] Lofty; hard to climb.—Difficult.

A'RE — ARE. The third perſon plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb *to be*; as, young men *are* raſh, old *are* cautious.

A'REA — A-RE-A. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries.—Any open ſurface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or ſtage of an amphitheatre. An incloſed place, as liſts, or a bowling-green, or graſs-plot.

A'RGAL — AR-GAL. *n. ſ.* Hard lees ſticking to the ſides of wine veſſels, more commonly called tartar.

A'RGENT — AR-GENT. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.] The white colour uſed in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, ſuppoſed to be the repreſentation of that metal.—Silver; bright like ſilver.

A'RGIL — AR-GIL. *n. ſ.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay; a fat ſoft kind of earth of which veſſels are made.

To A'RGUE — AR-GUE. *v. n. arguo*, Lat.] To reaſon; to offer reaſons.—To perſuade by argument.—To diſpute; with the particles *with* or *againſt* before the opponent, and *againſt* before the thing oppoſed.

To A'RGUE. *v. a.* To prove any thing by argument.—To debate any queſtion; as, to *argue* a cauſe.—To prove, as an argument.

A'RGUER — AR-GU-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *argue*.] A reaſoner; a diſputer; a controvertiſt.

A'RGUMENT — AR-GU-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*argumentum*, Lat.] A reaſon alleged for or againſt any thing.—The ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing.—The contents of any work ſummed up by the way of abſtract.—A controverſy.—It has ſometimes the particle *to* before the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

A'RGUME'NTAL — AR-GU-MENT-AL. *adj.* [from *argument*.] Belonging to argument; reaſoning.

A'RGUMENTA'TION — AR-GU-MEN-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *argument*.] Reaſoning; the act of reaſoning.

A'RGUME'NTATIVE — AR-GU-MEN-TA-TIVE. *adj.* [from *argument*.] Conſiſting of argument; containing argument.

A'RID — AR-ID. *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up.

ARI'DITY — A-RID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *arid*.] Dryneſs; ſiccity.—In the theological ſenſe, a kind of inſenſibility in devotion, contrary to melting.

A'RIES — A-RI-ES. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

ARIE'TTA — A-RI-ET-TA. *n. ſ.* [Ital. in muſick.] A ſhort air, ſong, or tune.

ARI'GHT — A-RIGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *right*.] Rightly; without mental errour.—Rightly; without crime, or without failing of the end deſigned.

To ARI'SE — A-RISE. *v. n.* pret. *aroſe*, particip. *ariſen*. [from *a* and *riſe*.] To mount upward as the ſun.—To get up as from ſleep, or from reſt.—To come into view, as from obſcurity.—To revive from death.—To proceed, or have its original.—To enter upon a new ſtation.—To commence hoſtility.

A'RISTO'CRACY — AR-IS-TOC-RA-CY. *n. ſ.* [ἄριστος, greateſt, and κρατέω, to govern.] That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobles, without a king, and excluſively of the people.

A'RISTOCRA'TICAL, or ARISTOCRA'TIC — AR-IS-TO-CRAT-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *ariſtocracy*.] Relating to ariſtocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

A'RITHME'TICAL — AR-ITH-MET-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *arithmetick*.] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

ARITHME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *arithmetick*.] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

ARITHMATI'CIAN — A-RITH-ME-TICI-AN. *n. ſ.* [from *arithmetick*.] A maſter of the art of numbers.

ARI'THMETICK — A-RITH-ME-TICK. *n. ſ.* [ἀριθμος, number, and μετρέω, to meaſure.] The ſcience of numbers; the art of computation.

A'RK — ARK. *n. ſ.* [*arca*, Lat. a cheſt.] A veſſel to ſwim upon the water, uſually applied to that in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge.—The repoſitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.

A'RM — ARM. *n. ſ.* [eapm, eorm, Sax.] The limb which reaches from the hand to the ſhoulder.—The bough of a tree.—An inlet of water from the ſea.—Power; might. In this ſenſe is uſed the ſecular *arm*, &c.

To A'RM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.] To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.—To plate with any thing that may add ſtrength.—To furniſh; to fit up; as, to *arm* a loadſtone, is to caſe it with iron.

To A'RM. *v. a.* To take arms.—To provide againſt.

ARMA'DA — AR-MA-DA. *n. ſ.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for ſea; a fleet of war.

A'RMAME'NT — AR-MA-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war; generally uſed of a naval force.

A'RMED. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is uſed in reſpect of beaſts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tuſks, are of a different colour from the reſt; as, he bears a cock or falcon *armed*, or.

A'RMISTICE — AR-MIS-TICE. *n. ſ.* [*armiſtitium*, Lat.] A ſhort truce; a ceſſation of arms for a ſhort time.

A'RMORER — AR-MO-RER. *n. ſ.* [*armorier*, Fr.] He that makes armour, or weapons.—He that dreſſes another in armour.

ARMO'RIAL — AR-MO-RI-AL. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family, as enſigns *armorial*.

A'RMORY — AR-MO-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *armour*.] The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe.—Armour; arms of defence.—Enſigns armorial.

A'RMOUR — ARM-OUR. *n. ſ.* [*armateur*, Fr. *armatura*, Lat.] Defenſive arms.

A'RMOUR-BEARER. *n. ſ.* [from *armour* and *bear*.] He that carries the armour of another.

A'RM-PIT. *n. ſ.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the ſhoulder.

A'RMS — ARMS. *n. ſ. without the ſingular number.* [*arma*, Lat.] Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.—A ſtate of hoſtility.—War in general.—Action; the act of taking arms.—The enſigns armorial of a family.

A'RMY — AR-MY. *n. ſ.* [*armée*, Fr.] A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man.—A great number.

AROMA'TICAL — AR-O-MAT-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *aromatick*.] Spicy; fragrant; high ſcented.

AROMA'TIC. *adj.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.] Spicy.—Fragrant; ſtrong ſcented.

AROMA'TICS. *n. ſ.* Spices.

ARO'SE — A-ROSE. The preterite of the verb *ariſe*. See ARISE.

ARO'UND — A-ROUND. *adv.* [from *a* and *round*.] In a circle.—On every ſide.

AROUND. *prep.* About.

To ARO'USE — A-ROUSE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouſe*.] To wake from ſleep.—To raiſe up; to excite.

ARO'W — A-ROW. *adv.* [from *a* and *row*.] In a row; with the breaſts all bearing againſt the ſame line.

ARRA'CK, or ARA'CK, vulgarly called RACK. *n. ſ.* A ſpirituous liquor imported from the Eaſt Indies, uſed by way of dram, and in punch.

A'RRACH, O'RRACH, or O'RRAGE. *n. ſ.* One of the quickeſt plants both in coming up and running to ſeed.

To ARRA'IGN — AR-RAIGN. The *g* is mute in this word and its derivatives. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to ſet in order.] To ſet a thing in order, or in its place. One is ſaid to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the juſtices of the circuit.—To accuſe; to charge with faults in general, as in controverſy, in a ſatire.—It has *for* before the fault.

ARRA'IGNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arraign*.] The act of arraigning; an accuſation; a charge.

To ARRA'NGE — AR-RANGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpoſe.

ARRA'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arrange*.] The act of putting in proper order; the ſtate of being put in proper order.

A'RRANT — AR-RANT. *adj.* [probably from *errant*.] Bad in a high degree.

A'RRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant*.] Corruptly; ſhamefully.

A'RRAS — AR-RAS. *n. ſ.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapeſtry; hangings woven with images.

ARRA'Y—AR-RAY. *n. ſ.* [*arroy*, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *reye*, Teut. order.] Order, chiefly of war.—Dreſs.—In law, *Array*, of the Fr. *array*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or ſetting forth of a jury or inqueſt of men impannelled upon a cauſe.

To ARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*arroyer*, old Fr.] To put in order.—To deck; to dreſs; to adorn the perſon; with the particle *with*.

ARRE'AR—AR-REAR. *n. ſ.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due.

ARRE'ARAGE—AR-REAR-AGE. *n. ſ.* *A word now little uſed.* [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.] *Arrearage* is the remainder of an account, or a ſum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time; as, *arrearage* of rent.

ARRE'ST—AR-REST. *n. ſ.* [from *arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop.] In law, a ſtop or ſtay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is ſaid to be arreſted.—Any caption.—A ſtop.

To ARRE'ST—AR-REST. *v. a.* [*arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop.] To ſeize by a mandate from a court or officer of juſtice. See ARREST.—To ſeize any thing by law.—To ſeize; to lay hands on.—To with-hold; to hinder.—To ſtop motion.

ARRI'VAL—AR-RI-VAL. *n. ſ.* [from *arrive*.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpoſe.

To ARRI'VE—AR-RIVE. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr. to come on ſhore.] To come to any place by water.—To reach any place by travelling.—To reach any point.—To gain any thing.—The thing at which we *arrive* is always ſuppoſed to be good.

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble.

A'RROGA'NCE—AR-RO-GANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.]
ARROGANCY. } The act or quality of taking much upon one's ſelf; that ſpecies of pride which conſiſts in exorbitant claims.

A'RROGA'NT. *adj.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

A'RROGANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner.

To A'RROGA'TE—AR-RO-GATE. *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjuſt claims only prompted by pride.

A'RROW—AR-ROW. *n. ſ.* [ꝼnepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is ſhot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

A'RSE—ARSE. *n. ſ.* [eaꝛꝛe, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

A'RSENAL—AR-SE-NAL. *n. ſ.* [*arſenale*, Ital.] A repoſitory of things requiſite to war; a magazine.

A'RSENICK—AR-SE-NICK. *n. ſ.* [ἀρσένικον.] A ponderous mineral ſubſtance, volatile and uninflammable, which gives a whiteneſs to metals in fuſion, and proves a violent corroſive poiſon.

A'RT—ART. *n. ſ.* [*art*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.] The power of doing ſomething not taught by nature and inſtinct; as, to *walk* is natural, to *dance* is an *art*.—A ſcience; as, the liberal *arts*.—A trade.—Artfulneſs; ſkill; dexterity.—Cunning.—Speculation.

ARTE'RIAL—AR-TE-RI-AL. *adj.* [from *artery*.] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery.

A'RTERY—AR-TE-RY. *n. ſ.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An *artery* is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

A'RTFUL—ART-FUL. *adj.* [from *art* and *full*.] Performed with art.—Artificial; not natural.—Cunning; ſkilful; dexterous.

A'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *artful*.] With art; ſkilfully; dexterouſly.

A'RTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *artful*.] Skill.—Cunning.

ARTHRI'TIC—AR-THRIT-IC. } *adj.* [from *arthritis*.]
ARTHRI'TICAL. } Gouty; relating to the gout.—Relating to joints.

A'RTICHO'KE—AR-TI-CHOKE. *n. ſ.* [*artichault*, Fr.] A plant very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each ſcale, as alſo at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleſhy eatable ſubſtance.

A'RTICHO'KE *of Jeruſalem*. See SUN-FLOWER, of which it is a ſpecies.

A'RTIC—AR-TIC. *adj.* [It ſhould be written *arctic*, from ἄρκτικος.] Northern; under the Bear. See ARCTIC.

A'RTICLE—AR-TI-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*articulus*, Lat.] A part of ſpeech, as, *the*, *an*; *the* man, *an* ox.—A ſingle clauſe of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.—In the plural, terms; ſtipulations.

To A'RTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun *article*.] To ſtipulate; to make terms.

To A'RTICLE—AR-TI-CLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles.

ARTI'CULAR—AR-TIC-U-LAR. *adj.* [*articularis*, Lat. belonging to the joints.] Is, in medicine, an epithet applied to a diſeaſe, which more immediately infeſts the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis*.

ARTI'CULA'TE—AR-TIC-U-LATE. *adj.* [from *articulus*, Lat.] Diſtinct, as the parts of a limb by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* ſounds; that is, ſounds varied and changed at proper pauſes, in oppoſition to the voice of animals, which admit no ſuch variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of ſpeaking clear and diſtinct, in which one ſound is not confounded with another.

To ARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *article*.] To form words; to pronounce or ſpeak as a man.

ARTI'CULATELY. *adv.* [from *articulate*.] In an articulate voice.

ARTI'CULA'TION—AR-TIC-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *articulate*.] The juncture, or joint of bones.—The act of forming words.—[In botany.] The joints or knots in ſome plants, as the cane.

A'RTIFI'CE—AR-TI-FICE. *n. ſ.* [*artificium*, Lat.] Trick; fraud; ſtratagem.—Art; trade.

ARTI'FICER—AR-TIF-I-CER. *n. ſ.* [*artifex*, Lat.] An artiſt; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.—A forger; a contriver.—A dexterous or artful fellow.

A'RTIFI'CIAL—AR-TI-FICI-AL. *adj.* [*artificiel*, Fr.]

Made by art; not natural.—Fictitious; not genuine.—Artful; contrived with ſkill or cunning.

ARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *artificial.*] Artfully; with ſkill; with good contrivance.—By art; not naturally.

ARTI'LLERY—AR-TIL-LE-RY. *n. ſ. It has no plural.* [*artillerie.*] Weapons of war.—Cannon; great ordnance.

A'RTISA'N—AR-TI-SAN. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Artiſt; profeſſor of an art.—Manufacturer; low tradeſman.

A'RTIST—AR-TIST. *n. ſ.* [*artiſte*, Fr.] The profeſſor of an art, generally of an art manual.—A ſkilful man; not a novice.

A'RTLESS—ART-LESS. *adj.* [from *art* and *leſs.*] Unſkilful; ſometimes with the particle *of*.—Without fraud; as, an *artleſs* maid.—Contrived without ſkill; as, an *artleſs* tale.

A'RTLESLY. *adv.* [from *artleſs.*] In an artleſs manner; naturally; ſincerely.

A'RTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being unſkilful; the want of art, deſign, fraud, affectation, or cunning.

A'S—AS. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.] In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe.—In the manner that.—That; in a conſequential ſenſe.—In the ſtate of another.—Under a particular conſideration; with a particular reſpect.—Like; of the ſame kind with.—In the ſame degree with.—As if; in the ſame manner.—According to what.—As it were; in ſome ſort.—While; at the ſame time that.—Becauſe.—As being.—Equally.—In what manner.—With; anſwering to *like* or ſame.—Going before *as*, in a comparative ſenſe; the firſt *as* being ſometimes underſtood.—Anſwering to *ſuch*.—Having *ſo* to anſwer it; in a conditional ſenſe.—Anſwering to *ſo* conditionally.—In a ſenſe of compariſon, followed by *ſo*.—AS FOR; with reſpect to.—AS IF; in the ſame manner that it would be, if.—AS TO; with reſpect to.—AS WELL AS; equally with.—AS THOUGH; as if.

A'SSA FOE'TIDA—AS-SA-FOET-I-DA. *n. ſ.* A gum or reſin brought from the Eaſt Indies, of a ſharp taſte, and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell.

ASBE'STOS—AS-BES-TOS. *n. ſ.* [ἄσβεστος.] A ſort of native foſſile ſtone, which may be ſplit into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet ſomewhat tractable, ſilky, and of a greyiſh colour, not unlike talc of Venice.

To ASCE'ND—AS-CEND. *v. n.* [*aſcendo*, Lat.] To mount upwards.—To proceed from one degree of knowledge to another.—To ſtand higher in genealogy.

To ASCEND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing.

ASCE'NDANT—AS-CEND-ANT. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcend.*] Height; elevation.—Superiority; influence.—One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

ASCE'NDANT. *adj.* Superiour; predominant; overpowering.—In an aſtrological ſenſe, above the horizon.

ASCE'NDENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcend.*] Influence; power.

ASCE'NSION—AS-CEN-SION. *n. ſ.* [*aſcenſio*, Lat.] The act of aſcending or riſing; frequently applied to the viſible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.—The thing riſing, or mounting.

ASCE'NT—AS-CENT. *n. ſ.* [*aſcenſus*, Lat.] Riſe; the act of riſing.—The way by which one aſcends.—An eminence, or high place.

To A'SCERTAIN—AS-CER-TAIN. *v. a.* To make certain; to fix; to eſtabliſh.—To make confident; to take away doubt; often with *of*.

To A'SCRIBE—AS-CRIBE. *v. a.* [*aſcribo*, Lat.] To attribute to as a cauſe.—To attribute to as a poſſeſſor, or ſubſtance receiving accidents.

A'SH—ASH. *n. ſ.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. æſc, Sax.] A tree, the timber of which is of excellent uſe to the wheelwright and cartwright.

ASH COLOURED. *adj.* [from *aſh* and *colour.*] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an aſhen branch.

ASHA'MED—A-SHAM-ED. *adj.* [from *ſhame.*] Touched with ſhame; generally with *of* before the cauſe of ſhame.

A'SHEN—ASH-EN. *adj.* [from *aſh.*] Made of aſh wood.

A'SHES—ASH-ES. *n. ſ. wants the ſingular.* [æſca, Sax. *aſche*, Dutch.] The remains of any thing burnt.—The remains of the body; often uſed in poetry for the carcaſe, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

ASH-WEDNESDAY. *n. ſ.* The firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of ſprinkling aſhes on the head.

ASHO'RE—A-SHORE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſhore.*] On ſhore; on the land.—To the ſhore; to the land.

A'SHWEED. *n. ſ.* [from *aſh* and *weed*] An herb.

A'SHY—ASH-Y. *adj.* [from *aſh.*] Aſh coloured; pale; inclining to a whitiſh grey.

ASI'DE—A-SIDE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſide.*] To one ſide; out of the perpendicular direction.—To another part; out of the true direction.—From the company; as, to ſpeak *aſide*.

A'SINI'NE—AS-I-NINE. *adj.* [from *aſinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs.

To A'SK—ASK. *v. a.* [æſcian, Sax.] To petition; to beg; ſometimes with an *accuſative* only; ſometimes with *for*.—To demand; to claim; as, to *aſk* a price for goods.—To enquire; to queſtion; with *for* before the thing, and ſometimes *of* before the perſon.—To enquire; with *after* before the thing.—To require, as phyſically neceſſary.

ASKA'NCE—A-SKANCE. } *adv.* Sideways; obliquely.
ASKA'UNCE.

ASKA'UNT—A-SKAUNT. *adv.* Obliquely; on one ſide.

ASKE'W—A-SKEW. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſkew.*] Aſide; with contempt; contemptuouſly; diſdainfully.

To ASLA'KE—A-SLAKE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *ſlake*, or *ſlack.*] To remit; to mitigate; to ſlacken.

ASLA'NT—A-SLANT. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſlant.*] Obliquely; on one ſide; not perpendicularly.

ASLE'EP—A-SLEEP. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſleep.*] Sleeping; at reſt.—To ſleep.

ASLO'PE—A-SLOPE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſlope.*] With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

A'SP—ASP. } *n. ſ.* [*aſpis*, Lat.] A kind of ſer-
A'SPIC—AS-PIC. } pent, whoſe poiſon is ſo dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. It is ſaid to be very ſmall, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia.

A'SP. *n. ſ.* A tree.] See ASPEN.

ASPA'RAGUS — AS-PAR-A-GUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The name of a plant.

A'SPECT — AS-PECT. *n. ſ.* [*aſpectus*, Lat.] Look; air; appearance.—Countenance; look.—Glance; view; act of beholding.—Direction towards any point; view; poſition.—Diſpoſition of any thing to ſomething elſe; relation.—Diſpoſition of a planet to other planets.

A'SPEN, or ASP — ASP-EN. *n. ſ.* [*eſpe*, Dutch; *aſp*, Dan. epre, trembling, Sax. *Somner.*] See POPLAR, of which it is a ſpecies. The leaves of this tree always tremble.

ASPEN. *adj.* [from *aſp* or *aſpen.*] Belonging to the aſp tree.—Made of aſpen wood.

ASPE'RITY — AS-PER-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*aſperitas*, Lat.] Unevenneſs; roughneſs of ſurface.—Roughneſs of ſound; harſhneſs of pronunciation.—Roughneſs, or ruggedneſs of temper; moroſeneſs; ſourneſs; crabbedneſs.

To ASPE'RSE — AS-PERSE. *v. a.* [*aſpergo*, Lat.] To beſpatter with cenſure or calumny.

ASPE'RSION — AS-PER-SION. *n. ſ.* [*aſperſio*, Lat.] A ſprinkling.—Calumny; cenſure.

A'SPHODE'L — AS-FHO-DEL. *n. ſ.* [*lilio-aſphodelus*, Lat.] The day-lily.

To A'SPIRA'TE — AS-PI-RATE. *v. a.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aſpiration, or full breath; as, we aſpirate *horſe*, *houſe*, and *hog*.

To A'SPIRA'TE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

A'SPIRATE — AS-PI-RATE. *adj.* [*aſpiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

ASPIRA'TION — AS-PI-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſpiratio*, Lat.] A breathing after; an ardent wiſh; uſed generally of a wiſh for ſpiritual bleſſings.—The act of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomething high and great.—The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

To ASPIRE — AS-PIRE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To deſire with eagerneſs; to pant after ſomething higher; ſometimes with the particle *to*.—Sometimes with *after*.—To riſe higher.

ASQU'INT — A-SQUINT. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſquint.*] Obliquely; not in the ſtrait line of viſion.

A'SS — ASS. *n. ſ.* [*aſinus*, Lat.] An animal of burden, remarkable for ſluggiſhneſs, patience, hardineſs, coarſeneſs of food, and long life.—A ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

To ASSA'IL — AS-SAIL. *v. a.* [*aſſailer*, Fr.] To attack in an hoſtile manner; to aſſault; to fall upon; to invade.—To attack with argument; cenſure; or motives applied to the paſſions.

ASSA'ILABLE — AS-SAIL-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *aſſail.*] That which may be attacked.

ASSA'ILANT — AS-SAIL-ANT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks; in oppoſition to *defendant*.

ASSA'ILANT. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

ASSA'SSIN — AS-SAS-SIN. *n. ſ.* [*aſſaſſin*, Fr. a word brought originally from Aſia, where, about the time of the holy war, there was a ſet of men called *aſſaſſins*, as is ſuppoſed for *Arſacidæ*, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or ſudden violence.

To ASSA'SSINA'TE — AS-SAS-SI-NATE. *v. a.* [from *aſſaſſin.*] To murder by violence.—To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to *Milton*.

ASSA'SSINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] The act of aſſaſſinating; murder by violence.

ASSA'ULT — AS-SAULT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſault*, Fr.] Attack; hoſtile onſet; oppoſed to *defence*.—Storm; oppoſed to *ſap* or *ſiege*.—Violence.—Invaſion; hoſtility; attack.—In law, a violent kind of injury offered to a man's perſon.—It has *upon* before the thing aſſaulted.

To ASSA'ULT — AS-SAULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

ASSAY — AS-SA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*eſſaye*, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed *aſſay*, according to the ſound, and the latter, *eſſay*, according to the writing; but the ſenſes now differing, they may be conſidered as two words.] Examination.—The firſt enterance upon any thing; a taſte.—Attack; trouble.—In law, the examination of meaſures and weights uſed by the clerk of the market.

To ASSA'Y. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, Fr.] To make trial of; to make experiment of.—To apply to, as the touch-ſtone in *aſſaying* metals.—To try; to endeavour.

ASSA'YER — AS-SAY-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſay.*] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver, appointed between the maſter of the mint and the merchants that bring ſilver thither for exchange.

ASSE'MBLAGE — AS-SEM-BLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſemblage*, Fr.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *aſſembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *aſſembly* being uſed only, or generally, of perſons.

To ASSE'MBLE — AS-SEM-BLE. *v. a.* [*aſſembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To meet together.

ASSE'MBLY — AS-SEM-BLY. *n. ſ.* [*aſſemblée*, Fr.] A company met together.

ASSE'NT — AS-SENT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſenſus*, Lat.] The act of agreeing to any thing.—Conſent; agreement.

To ASSE'NT. *v. n.* [*aſſentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to.

To ASSE'RT — AS-SERT. *v. a.* [*aſſero*, Lat.] To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.—To affirm.—To claim; to vindicate a title to.

ASSE'RTION — AS-SER-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſert.*] The act of aſſerting.

ASSE'RTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſert.*] Maintainer; vindicator; ſupporter; affirmer.

To ASSE'SS — AS-SESS. *v. a.* [from *aſſeſtare*, Ital. To make an equilibrium, or balance.] To charge with any certain ſum.

ASSE'SSMENT — AS-SESS-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *to aſſeſs.*] The ſum levied on certain property.—The act of aſſeſſing.

ASSE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*aſſeſſor*, Lat.] The perſon that ſits by another; generally uſed of thoſe who aſſiſt the judge.—He that ſits by another as next in dignity.—He that lays taxes; derived from *aſſeſs*.

A'SSETS

A'SSETS—As-sets. *n. ſ. without the ſingular.* [*aſſez*, Fr.] Goods ſufficient to diſcharge that burden, which is caſt upon the executor or heir, in ſatisfying the teſtator's or anceſtor's debts or legacies.

To ASSE'VER. } *v. a.* [*aſſevero*, Lat.] To affirm with great ſolemnity, as upon oath.
To Asse'verate—As-sev-e-rate. }

Asse'vera'tion—As-sev-e-ra-*tion*. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſeverate.*] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

A'ssidu'ity—As-si-du-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiduité*, Fr. *aſſiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; cloſeneſs of application.

ASSI'DUOUS—As-sid-u-ous. *adj.* [*aſſiduus*, Lat.] Conſtant in application.

Assi'duously. *adv.* [from *aſſiduous.*] Diligently; conſtantly.

To ASSI'GN—As-sign. *v. a.* The *g* is ſilent in this word. [*aſſigner*, Fr. *aſſigno*, Lat.] To mark out; to appoint. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

Assi'gnable. *adj.* [from *aſſign.*] That which may be marked out, or fixed.

A'ssigna'tion—As-sig-na-*tion*. *n. ſ.* [*aſſignation*, French.] An appointment to meet; uſed generally of love appointments.—A making over a thing to another.

A'ssignee'—As-sig-nee. *n. ſ.* [*aſſigne*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any commodity. It is moſt commonly uſed in affairs of bankruptcy.

Assi'gnment—As-sign-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſign.*] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or perſon.

To ASSI'MILA'TE—As-sim-i-late. *v. a.* [*aſſimilo*, Lat.] To convert to the ſame nature with anothing thing.—To bring to a likeneſs, or reſemblance.

Assi'mila'tion—As-sim-il-a-*tion*. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſimilate.*] The act of converting any thing to the nature or ſubſtance of another.—The ſtate of being aſſimilated.—The act of growing like ſome other being.

To ASSI'ST—As-sist. *v. a.* [*aſſiſter*, Fr. *aſſiſto*, Lat.] To help.

Assi'stance—As-sist-ance. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiſtance*, French.] Help; furtherance.

Assi'stant. *adj.* [from *aſſiſt.*] Helping; lending aid.

Assi'stant. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſiſt.*] A perſon engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or miniſterial.—Sometimes it is only a ſofter word for an attendant.

ASSI'ZE—As-size. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiſe*, a ſitting, Fr.] An aſſembly of knights and other ſubſtantial men, with the bailiff or juſtice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.—A jury.—An ordinance or ſtatute.—The court, place or time, where and when the writs and proceſſes of *aſſize* are taken.—Any court of juſtice.—*Aſſize of bread, ale*, &c. Meaſure, or quantity. Thus it is ſaid, *when wheat is of ſuch a price, the bread ſhall be of ſuch* aſſize.—Meaſure; rate: for which we now uſe *ſize*. See Size.

To Assi'ze. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an *aſſize* or writ.

Assi'zer, or Assizer. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſize.*] Is an officer that has the care and overſight of weights and meaſures.

Asso'ciable—As-so-*ci*a-ble. *adj.* [*aſſociabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE—As-so-*ci*ate. *v. a.* [*aſſocier*, Fr. *aſſocio*, Lat.] To unite with another as a confederate.—To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.—To accompany; to keep company with another.—It has generally the particle *with*; as, he *aſſociated with* his maſter's enemies.

Asso'ciate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in intereſt or purpoſe.

Asso'ciate. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon joined with another; a partner.—A confederate.—A companion; implying ſome kind of equality.

Asso'cia'tion—As-so-*ci*a-*tion*, and ſometimes As-so-*ci*-a-*tion*. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſociate.*] Union; conjunction; ſociety.—Confederacy; union for particular purpoſes—Partnerſhip.—Connection.—Appoſition; union of matter.

To Asso'rt—As-sort. *v. a.* [*aſſortir*, Fr.] To range in claſſes, as one thing ſuits with another.

To ASSUA'GE—As-*su*age. *v. a.* The *s* in this word has the power of the *w*. To mitigate; to ſoften; to allay.—To appeaſe; to pacify.—To eaſe; as, the medicine *aſſuages* pain.

To Assua'ge. *v. n.* To abate.

Assu'etude—As-su-e-tude. *n. ſ.* [*aſſuetudo*, Lat.] Accuſtomance; cuſtom.

To ASSU'ME—As-sume. *v. a.* [*aſſumo*, Lat.] To take.—To take upon one's ſelf.—To arrogate; to claim or ſeize unjuſtly.—To ſuppoſe ſomething granted without proof.—To apply to one's own uſe; to appropriate.

Assu'mer. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſume.*] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.

Assu'ming. *participial adj.* [from *aſſume.*] Arrogant; haughty.

Assu'mption—As-sump-*tion*. *n. ſ.* [*aſſumptio*, Lat.] The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf.—The ſuppoſition, or act of ſuppoſing of any thing without farther proof.—The thing ſuppoſed; a poſtulate.—The taking up any perſon into heaven, which is ſuppoſed by the Romiſh church of the Bleſſed Virgin.

Assu'mptive. *adj.* [*aſſumptivus*, Lat.] That may be aſſumed.

Assu'rance—As-*su*r-ance. *n. ſ.* [*aſſurance*, French.] Certain expectation.—Secure confidence; truſt.—Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.—Firmneſs; undoubting ſteadineſs.—Confidence; want of modeſty; exemption from awe or fear.—Ground of confidence; ſecurity given.—Spirit; intrepidity.—Sanguinity; readineſs to hope.—Teſtimony of credit.—Conviction.—The ſame with *inſurance*. See Insurance.

To Assu're—As-*su*re. *v. a.* This word is ſounded as if written *aſ-ſhure*. The like is to be obſerved of all its derivatives. [*aſſeurer*, Fr. from *aſſecurare*, low Latin.] To give confidence by a firm promiſe.—To ſecure to another.—To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer ſecurity.—To make ſecure.—To affiance; to betroth.

ASSU'RED—AS-SURED. *participial adj.* [from *assure.*] Certain; indubitable.—Certain; not doubting.

ASSU'REDLY. *adv.* [from *assured.*] Certainly; indubitably.

A'STERI'SK—AS-TER-ISK. *n. s.* [ἀστέρισκος.] A mark in printing or writing, in form of a little ſtar, thus *.

A'STERISM—AS-TER-ISM. *n. s.* [*aſteriſmus*, Lat.] A conſtellation.

A'STHMA—ASTH-MA. *n. s.* [Taken immediately from the Greek ἆσθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and ſhort reſpiration, eſpecially in the night-time, and when the body is in a prone poſture. The *th* in this word is ſilent.

ASTHMA'TICAL—ASTH-MAT-I-CAL. } *adj.* [from *aſthma.*]
ASTHMA'TIC. }
Troubled with an aſthma.

ASTE'RN—A-STERN. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtern.*] In the hinder part of the ſhip; behind the ſhip.

To ASTO'NISH—AS-TON-ISH. *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr. from *attonitus*, Lat.] To confound with ſome ſudden paſſion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to ſurpriſe.

ASTO'NISHMENT—AS-TON-ISH-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*eſtonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confuſion of mind from fear or wonder.

A'STRAL—AS-TRAL. *adj.* [from *aſtrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the ſtars.

ASTRA'Y—A-STRAY. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtray.*] Out of the right way.

ASTRI'DE—A-STRIDE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtride.*] With the legs open.

To ASTRI'NGE—AS-TRINGE. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] To preſs by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

ASTRI'NGENCY—AS-TRIN-GEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtringe.*] The power of contracting the parts of the body; oppoſed to the power of *relaxation.*

ASTRI'NGENT—AS-TRIN-GENT. *adj.* [*aſtringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting; oppoſed to *laxative.*

ASTRO'LOGER—AS-TROL-O-GER. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologus*, Lat. from ἄστρον and λόγος.] One that, ſuppoſing the influences of the ſtars to have a cauſal power, profeſſes to foretel or diſcover events depending on thoſe influences.

A'STROLO'GICAL—AS-TRO-LOG-I-CAL. } *adj.* [from *aſtrology.*]
A'STROLO'GIC. }
Relating to aſtrology; profeſſing aſtrology.

A'STROLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *aſtrology.*] In an aſtrological manner.

To ASTRO'LOGI'ZE—AS-TROL-O-GIZE. *v. n.* [from *aſtrology.*] To practiſe aſtrology.

ASTRO'LOGY—AS-TROL-O-GY. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the ſtars; an art now generally and juſtly exploded.

ASTRO'NOMER—AS-TRON-O-MER. *n. ſ.* [from ἄστρον, a ſtar, and νόμος, a rule or law.] He that ſtudies the celeſtial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

A'STRONO'MICAL—AS-TRO-NOM-I-CAL. } *adj.* [from *aſtronomy.*]
A'STRONO'MIC. }
Belonging to aſtronomy.

ASTRONO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *aſtronomical.*] In an aſtronomical manner.

ASTRO'NOMY—AS-TRON-O-MY. *n. ſ.* [ἀστρονομία, from ἄστρον, a ſtar, and νόμος, a law, or rule.] A mixed mathematical ſcience, teaching the knowledge of the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diſtances, periods, eclipſes and order.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtrum*, a ſtar, and *theologia*, divinity.] Divinity founded on the obſervation of the celeſtial bodies. See THEOLOGY.

ASU'NDER—A-SUN-DER. *adv.* [aſunðnan, Sax.] Apart; ſeparately; not together.

ASY'LUM—A-SY-LUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἄσυλον, from α, not, and συλέω, to pillage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a ſanctuary; a refuge.

A'T—AT. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.] *At* before a place, notes the nearneſs of the place; as, a man is *at* the houſe before he is *in* it.—*At* before a word ſignifying time, notes the coexiſtence of the time with the event: the word *time* is ſometimes included in the adjective.—*At* before a cauſal word ſignifies nearly the ſame as *with.*—*At* before a ſuperlative adjective implies *in the ſtate*, as *at moſt*, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, &c.—*At* before a perſon, is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than ludicrouſly; as, he longed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.—*At* before a ſubſtantive ſometimes ſignifies the particular condition or circumſtances of the perſon; as, *at* peace, in a ſtate of peace.—*At* before a ſubſtantive ſometimes marks employment or attention.—*At* ſometimes the ſame with *furniſhed with*, after the French *a.*—*At* ſometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acts.—*At* ſometimes ſignifies in conſequence of.—*At* marks ſometimes the effect proceeding from an act.—*At* ſometimes is nearly the ſame as *in*, noting ſituation.—*At* ſometimes marks the occaſion, like *on.*—*At* ſometimes ſeems to ſignify in the power of, or obedient to.—*At* ſometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.—*At* ſometimes imports the manner of an action.—*At*, like the French *chez*, means ſometimes application to, or dependence on.—*At all.* In any manner; in any degree.

A'THEISM—A-THEISM. *n. ſ.* [from *atheiſt.* It is only of two ſyllables in poetry.] The diſbelief of a God.

A'THEIST—A-THEIST. *n. ſ.* [ἄθεος, without God.] One that is ſuppoſed to deny the exiſtence of God.

ATHEI'STICAL—A-THEIS-TI-CAL, and ſometimes ATHE-IS-TI-CAL. *adj.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm; impious.

ATHEI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *atheiſtical.*] In an atheiſtical manner.

ATHI'RST—A-THIRST. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirſt.*] Thirſty; in want of drink.

ATHLE'TIC—ATH-LET-IC. *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat. ἀθλητὴς, a wreſtler.] Belonging to wreſtling.—Strong of body; vigorous; luſty; robuſt.

ATHWA'RT—ATH-WART. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart.*] Acroſs; tranſverſe to any thing.—Through.

ATHW'ART. *adv.* In a manner vexatious and perplexing; croſsly.—Wrong.

ATI'LT—A-TILT. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt.*] In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thruſt at an

an antagoniſt.—In the poſture of a barrel raiſed or tilted behind, to make it run out.

ATLAS—AT-LAS. *n. ſ.* A collection of maps, ſo called probably from a picture of *Atlas* ſupporting the heavens, prefixed to ſome collection.—A large ſquare folio; ſo called from theſe folios, which, containing maps, were made large and ſquare.—Sometimes the ſupporters of a building.

ATMOSPHERE—AT-MOS-PHERE. *n. ſ.* [ἀτμος, vapour, and σφαῖρα, a ſphere.] The exterior part of this our habitable world is the air, or *atmoſphere*; a light, thin fluid, or ſpringy body, that encompaſſes the ſolid earth on all ſides.

ATOM—AT-OM. *n. ſ.* [*atomus*, Lat. ἄτομος.] Such a ſmall particle as cannot be phyſically divided; as are ſuppoſed the firſt rudiments, or the component parts of bodies.—Any thing extremely ſmall.

ATOMICAL—A-TOM-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *atom.*] Conſiſting of atoms.—Relating to atoms.

ATOMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *atom.*] One that holds the *atomical* philoſophy, or doctrine of atoms.

To ATONE—A-TONE. *v. n.* To agree; to accord.—To ſtand as an equivalent for ſomething; and particularly uſed of expiatory ſacrifices; with the particle *for* before the thing for which ſomething elſe is given.

To ATONE. *v. a.* To expiate; to anſwer for.

ATONEMENT—A-TONE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *atone.*] Agreement; concord.—Expiation; expiatory equivalent; with *for*.

ATOP—A-TOP. *adv.* [from *a* and *top.*] On the top; at the top.

ATRABILARIOUS—AT-RA-BIL-A-RI-OUS. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholic.

ATROCIOUS—A-TRO-CIOUS. *adj.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.

ATROCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *atrocious.*] In an atrocious manner; with great wickedneſs.

ATROPHY—AT-RO-PHY. *n. ſ.* [ἀτροφία.] Want of nouriſhment; a diſeaſe in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the ſupport of the body.

To ATTACH—AT-TACH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.] To arreſt; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ.—To ſeize.—To lay hold on.—To win; to gain over; to enamour.—To fix to one's intereſt.

ATTACHMENT—AT-TACH-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*attachement*, Fr.] Adherence; attention; regard.—The apprehending of a man to bring him to anſwer an action; and ſometimes it extends to his moveables.

To ATTACK—AT-TACK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.] To aſſault an enemy; oppoſed to *defence*.—To impugn in any manner, as with ſatire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his adverſaries.

ATTACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An aſſault upon an enemy.

To ATTAIN—AT-TAIN. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr. *attineo*, Lat.] To gain; to procure; to obtain.—To overtake; to come up with: a ſenſe now little in uſe.—To come to; to enter upon.—To reach; to equal.

To ATTAIN. *v. n.* To come to a certain ſtate.—To arrive at.

ATTAINABLE. *adj.* [from *attain.*] That which may be attained; procurable.

ATTAINDER—AT-TAIN-DER. *n. ſ.* [from *to attain.*] The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. See To ATTAINT.—Taint.

ATTAINMENT—AT-TAIN-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *attain.*] That which is attained; acquiſition.—The act or power of attaining.

To ATTAINT—AT-TAINT. *v. a.* [*atteint*, Fr.] To *attaint* is particularly uſed for ſuch as are found guilty of ſome crime or offence, and eſpecially of felony or treaſon.—To taint; to corrupt.

To ATTEMPER—AT-TEM-PER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of ſomething elſe; to dilute.—To regulate; to ſoften.—To mix in juſt proportions.—To fit to ſomething.

To ATTEMPERATE—AT-TEM-PE-RATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to ſomething.

To ATTEMPT—AT-TEMPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.] To attack; to invade; to venture upon.—To try; to endeavour.

ATTEMPT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An attack.—An eſſay; an endeavour.

ATTEMPTABLE—AT-TEMP-TA-BLE. *adj.* [from *attempt.*] Liable to attempts or attacks.

To ATTEND—AT-TEND. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr. *attendo*, Lat.] To regard; to fix the mind upon.—To wait on; to accompany as an inferior.—To accompany as an enemy.—To be preſent with, upon a ſummons.—To accompany; to be appendant to.—To wait on, as on a charge.—To be conſequent to.—To remain to; to await; to be in ſtore for.—To be bent upon any object.—To ſtay for.

To ATTEND. *v. n.* To yield attention.—To ſtay; to delay.

ATTENDANCE—AT-TEN-DANCE. *n. ſ.* [*attendance*, Fr.] The act of waiting on another; or of ſerving.—Service.—The perſons waiting; a train.—Attention; regard.—Expectation: a ſenſe now out of uſe.

ATTENDANT—AT-TEN-DANT. *adj.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as ſubordinate.

ATTENDANT. *n. ſ.* One that attends.—One that belongs to the train.—One that waits the pleaſure of another, as a ſuitor or agent.—One that is preſent at any thing.—In law. One that oweth a duty or ſervice to another; or, after a ſort, dependeth upon another.—That which is united with another; a concomitant; a conſequent.

ATTENT—AT-TENT. *adj.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

ATTENTION—AT-TEN-TION. *n. ſ.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

ATTENTIVE. *adj.* [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.

ATTENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully.

ATTE'NUANT—AT-TEN-U-ANT. *adj.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

To ATTE'NUATE—AT-TEN-U-ATE. *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] To make thin, or ſlender.

ATTE'NUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or ſlender.

ATTENUA'TION—AT-TEN-U-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or ſlender; leſſening.

To ATTE'ST—AT-TEST. *v. a.* [*atteſtor*, Lat.] To bear witneſs of; to witneſs.—To call to witneſs; to invoke as conſcious.

ATTESTA'TION—AT-TES-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *atteſt.*] Teſtimony; witneſs; evidence.

To ATTIRE—AT-TIRE. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dreſs; to habit; to array.

ATTI'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Clothes; dreſs; habit.

A'TTITU'DE—AT-TI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*attitude*, Fr. from *atto*, Ital.] The poſture or action in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed.

ATTO'RNEY—AT-TOR-NEY. *n. ſ.* [*attornatus*, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Celui qui vient à tour d'autrui*; *qui alterius vices ſubit.*] *Attorneys*, in common law, are nearly the ſame with proctors in the civil law, and ſolicitors in courts of equity.—It was anciently uſed for thoſe who did any buſineſs for another; now only in law.

To ATTRA'CT—AT-TRACT. *v. a.* [*attraho*, *attractum*, Lat.] To draw to ſomething.—To allure; to invite.

ATTRA'CT. *n. ſ.* [from *to attract.*] Attraction; the power of drawing.

ATTRA'CTION—AT-TRAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *attract.*] The power of drawing any thing.—The power of alluring or enticing.

ATTRA'CTIVE—AT-TRAC-TIVE. *adj.* [from *attract.*] Having the power to draw any thing.—Inviting; alluring; enticing.

ATTRA'CTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *attract.*] That which draws or incites allurement; except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent ſenſe, and *allurement* generally bad.

ATTRA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

ATTRA'HENT—AT-TRA-HENT. *n. ſ.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws.

To ATTRI'BUTE—AT-TRIB-UTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] To aſcribe; to give; to yield.—To impute, as to a cauſe.

A'TTRIBU'TE—AT-TRI-BUTE. *n. ſ.* [from *to attribute.*] The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being.—Quality; adherent.—A thing belonging to another; an appendant.—Reputation; honour.

A'TTRIBU'TION—AT-TRI-BU-TION. *n ſ.* [from *to attribute.*] Commendation.

ATTRI'TION—AT-TRITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*attritio*, Lat.] The act of wearing things, by rubbing one againſt another.—[With divines.] Grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE—AT-TUNE. *v. a.* [from *tune.*] To make any thing muſical.—To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

To AVA'IL—A-VAIL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr. *to avail* being nearly the ſame thing with *faire valoir.*] To profit; to turn to profit; with *of* before the thing uſed.—To promote; to proſper; to aſſiſt.

To AVA'IL. *v. n.* To be of uſe; to be of advantage.

AVA'IL. *n. ſ.* [from *to avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit.

AVA'ILABLE—A-VAIL-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *avail.*] Profitable; advantageous.—Powerful; in force.

AVA'NT. See VAN.

AVA'NT-GUARD—A-VANT-GUARD. *n. ſ.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van; the firſt body of an army.

A'VARICE—AV-A-RICE. *n. ſ.* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetouſneſs; inſatiable deſire.

AVARI'CIOUS—AV-A-RICI-OUS. *adj.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous; inſatiably deſirous.

AVARI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetouſly.

AVA'ST—A-VAST. *adv.* [from *baſta*, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; ceaſe. A word uſed among ſeamen.

AVA'UNT—A-VAUNT. *interject.* [*avaunt*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

A'UBURNE—AU-BURNE. *adj.* Of a dark cheſnut colour; brown; of a tan colour.

A'UCTION—AUC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*auctio*, Lat.] A manner of ſale, in which one perſon bids after another, till ſo much is bid as the ſeller is content to take.—The things ſold by auction.

A'UCTIONI'ER—AUC-TIO-NIER. *n. ſ.* [from *auction.*] The perſon that manages an auction.

AUDA'CIOUS—AU-DA-CIOUS. *adj.* [*audacieux*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring; always in a bad ſenſe.

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently.

AUDA'CITY—AU-DAC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldneſs; confidence.

A'UDIBLE—AU-DI-BLE. *adj.* [*audibilis*, Lat.] That which may be perceived by hearing.—Loud enough to be heard.

A'UDIBLY—AU-DI-BLY. *adv.* [from *audible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be heard.

A'UDIENCE—AU-DI-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*audience*, Fr.] The act of hearing or attending to any thing.—The liberty of ſpeaking granted; a hearing.—An auditory; perſons collected to hear.—The reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage.

A'UDIT—AU-DIT. *n. ſ.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.] A final account.

To A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from *audit.*] To take an account finally.

A`UDITOR—AU-DI-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*auditor*, Lat.] An hearer. —A perſon employed to take an account ultimately.

A`UDITORY—AU-DI-TO-RY. *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing.

A`UDITORY. *n. ſ.* [*auditorium*, Lat.] An audience; a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear.—A place where lectures are to be heard.

To AVE'NGE—A-VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.] To revenge.—To puniſh.

AVE'NGER—A-VENG-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge*.] Puniſher. —Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

A'VENUE—AV-E-NUE. *n. ſ.* [*avenue*, Fr.] A way by which any place may be entered.—An alley, or walk of trees before a houſe.

To AVE'R—A-VER. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, truth, Lat.] To declare poſitively, or peremptorily.

A'VERAGE—AV-ER-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*averagium*, Lat.] A certain contribution that merchants and others proportionably make towards the loſſes of ſuch as have their goods caſt overboard for the ſafety of the ſhip; or of the goods and lives of thoſe in the ſhip, in a tempeſt.—A ſmall duty which merchants, who ſend goods in another man's ſhip, ſometimes the pay to the maſter thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight.—A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RSE—A-VERSE. *adj.* [*averſus*, Lat.] Malign; not favourable.—Not pleaſed with; unwilling to; having ſuch a hatred as to turn away.—It has moſt properly *from* before the object of averſion.

AVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *averſe*.] Unwillingly.—Backwardly.

AVE'RSENESS—A-VERSE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *averſe*.] Unwillingneſs; backwardneſs.

AVE'RSION—A-VER-SION. *n. ſ.* [*averſion*, Fr. *averſio*, Lat.] Hatred; diſlike; deteſtation; ſuch as turns away from the object.—It is uſed moſt properly with *from* before the object of hate.—Sometimes, leſs properly, with *to*.—Sometimes with *for*.—Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.—The cauſe of averſion.

To AVE'RT—A-VERT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.] To turn aſide; to turn off.—To put by, as a calamity.

A`UGER—AU-GER. *n. ſ.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

AU`GHT—AUGHT. *pronoun.* [auht, aht, Saxon. It is ſometimes, though improperly, written *ought*.] Any thing.

To AUGME'NT—AUG-MENT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To encreaſe; to make bigger, or more.

To AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To encreaſe; to grow bigger.

A`UGMENTA`TION—AUG-MEN-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *augment*.] The act of encreaſing or making bigger.—The ſtate of being made bigger.—The thing added, by wnich another is made bigger.

A`UGRE—AU-GRE. *n. ſ.* A carpenter's tool. See AUGER.

A`UGRE-HOLE—AU-GRE-HOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *augre* and *hole*.] A hole made by boring with an augre.

A`UGUR—AU-GUR. *n. ſ.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, particularly by the flight of birds.

A`UGURA`TION—AU-GU-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

To A`UGURI`SE—AU-GU-RISE. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To practiſe divination by augury.

A`UGURY—AU-GU-RY. *n. ſ.* [*augurium*, Lat.] The act of prognoſticating by omens or prodigies.—The rules obſerved by augurs.—An omen or prediction.

AUGU'ST—AU-GUST. *adj.* [*auguſtus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

A`UGUST. *n. ſ.* The name of the eighth month from January incluſive.

A`VIARY—A-VI-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place incloſed to keep birds in.

AVI'DITY—A-VID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*avidité*, Fr. *aviditas*, Lat.] Greedineſs; eagerneſs; appetite; inſatiable deſire.

A`UKWARD. See AWKWARD.

A`UNT—AUNT. *n. ſ.* [*tante*, Fr. *amita*, Lat.] A father or mother's ſiſter; correlative to nephew or niece.

A'VOCA`TION—AV-O-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *avoco*, Lat.] The act of calling aſide.—The buſineſs that calls; or the call that ſummons away.

To AVO`ID—A-VOID. *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.] To ſhun; to eſcape.—To endeavour to ſhun.—To evacuate; to quit. —To oppoſe; to hinder effect.

To AVO`ID. *v. n.* To retire.—To become void or vacant.

AVO`IDABLE—A-VOID-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *avoid*.] That which may be avoided, ſhunned, or eſcaped.

AVO`IDANCE—A-VOID-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *avoid*.] The act of avoiding.—The courſe by which any thing is carried off.

A'VOIRDUPO`IS—AV-OIR-DU-POIS. *n. ſ.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains ſixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as ſeventeen to fourteen.

To AVO`UCH—A-VOUCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr. for this word we now generally ſay *vouch*.] To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.—To produce in favour of another. —To vindicate; to juſtify.

AVO`UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *avouch*.] He that avouches.

To AVO`W—A-VOW. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to juſtify; not to diſſemble.

AVO`WAL—A-VOW-AL. *n. ſ.* [from *avow*.] Juſtificatory declaration; open declaration.

AVO`WEDLY—A-VOW-ED-LY. *adv.* [from *avow*.] In an avowed manner.

AURE`LIA—AU-RE-LI-A. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The firſt apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any ſpecies of inſects.

A'URICLE—AU-RI-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*auricula*, Lat.] The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the

the head.—Two appendages of the heart; being two muſcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the reſemblance they bear to the external ear.

AURI'CULA—AU-RIC-U-LA. *n. ſ.* The name of a flower-plant. See BEARS EAR.

AURI'CULAR—AU-RIC-U-LAR. *n. ſ.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.] Within the ſenſe or reach of hearing.—Secret; told in the ear; as *auricular* confeſſion.

AURI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular*.] In a ſecret manner.

A'URIPIGME'NTUM. See ORPIMENT.

AURO'RA—AU-RO-RA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſpecies of crowfoot; which ſee.—The goddeſs that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

A'USPICE—AUS-PICE. *n. ſ.* [*auſpicium*, Lat.] The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.—Protection; favour ſhewn by proſperous men.—Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

AUSPI'CIOUS—AUS-PICI-OUS. *adj.* [from *auſpice*.] With omens of ſucceſs.—Proſperous; fortunate; applied to perſons.—Favourable; kind; propitious; applied to perſons.—Lucky; happy; applied to things.

AUSPI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *auſpicious*.] Happily; proſperouſly; with proſperous omens.

AUSTE'RE—AUS-TERE. *adj.* [*auſterus*, Lat.] Severe; harſh; rigid.—Sower of taſte; harſh.

AUSTE'RELY. *adv.* [from *auſtere*.] Severely; rigidly.

AUSTE'RITY—AUS-TER-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *auſtere*.] Severity; mortified life; ſtrictneſs.—Cruelty; harſh diſcipline.

A'USTRAL—AUS-TRAL. *adj.* [*auſtralis*, Lat.] Southern; as the *auſtral* ſigns.

AUTHE'NTIC—AU-THEN-TIC. *adj.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That which has every thing requiſite to give it authority; as, an *authentic* regiſter. It is uſed in oppoſition to any thing by which authority is deſtroyed, as *authentic*, not *counterfeit*. It is never uſed of perſons.

A'UTHENTI'CITY—AU-THEN-TIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *authentic*.] Authority; genuineneſs; the being authentic.

A'UTHOR—AU-THOR. *n. ſ.* [*auctor*, Lat.] The firſt beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its original.—The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.—The firſt writer of any thing; diſtinct from the *tranſlator* or *compiler*.—A writer in general.

A'UTHO'RITATIVE—AU-THOR-I-TA-TIVE. *adj.* [from *authority*.] Having due authority.—Having an air of authority.

AUTHO'RITATIVELY. *adv.* [from *authoritative*.] In an authoritative manner; with a ſhew of authority.—With due authority.

A'UTHO'RITY—AU-THOR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.] Legal power.—Influence; credit.—Power; rule.—Support; juſtification; countenance.—Teſtimony.—Weight of teſtimony; credibility.

To A'UTHORI'ZE—AU-THOR-IZE. *v. a.* [*autoriſer*, Fr.] To give authority to any perſon.—To make any thing legal.—To eſtabliſh any thing by authority.—To juſtify; to prove a thing to be right.—To give credit to any perſon or thing.

AUTO'MATON—AU-TOM-A-TON. *n. ſ.* [αὐτόματον. *In the plural*, automata.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itſelf, and which ſtands in need of no foreign aſſiſtance.

A'UTUMN—AU-TUMN. *n. ſ.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter, beginning aſtronomically at the equinox, and ending at the ſolſtice; popularly, *autumn* compriſes Auguſt, September, and October.

AUTU'MNAL—AU-TUM-NAL. *adj.* [from *autumn*.] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

AVU'LSION—A-VUL-SION. *n. ſ.* [*avulſio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

AUXI'LIAR—AUX-IL-I-AR. } *n. ſ.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXI'LIARY. } Helper; aſſiſtant; confederate.

AUXI'LIAR. }
AUXI'LIARY. } *adj.* Aſſiſtant; helping; confederate.

To AWA'IT—A-WAIT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*. See WAIT.] To expect; to wait for.—To attend; to be in ſtore for.

To AWA'KE—A-WAKE. *v. a.* [peccian, Sax. *To awake* has the preterite *awoke*.] To rouſe out of ſleep.—To raiſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep.—To put into new action.

To AWA'KE. *v. n.* To break from ſleep; to ceaſe to ſleep.

AWA'KE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Without ſleep; not ſleeping.

To AWA'KEN. *v. a.* and *v. n.* See AWAKE.

To AWA'RD—A-WARD. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner*, ſomewhat improbably, from peapd, Sax. towards.] To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial ſentence.—To judge; to determine.

AWA'RD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſentence; determination.

AWA'RE—A-WARE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ware*; an old word for *cautious*; it is uſed, however, as an *adjective*; ȝepaꝛian, Sax.] Vigilant; in a ſtate of alarm; attentive.

AWA'Y—A-WAY. *adv.* [apeȝ, Saxon.] Abſent.—From any place or perſon.—Let us go.—Begone.—Out of one's own hands; into the power of ſomething elſe.—It is often uſed with a verb; as, to *drink away* an eſtate; to *idle away* a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an eſtate or manor is gone.—On the way; on the road.—Perhaps the phraſe, *he cannot away with*, may mean *he cannot travel with*; *he cannot bear the company*.—*Away with*. Throw away; take away.

A'WE—AWE. *n. ſ.* [eȝe, oȝa, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with reverence, or fear.

A'WFUL—AW-FUL. *adj.* [from *awe* and *full*.] That which ſtrikes with awe, or fills with reverence.—Worſhipful; in authority; inveſted with dignity.—This ſenſe is obſolete.—Struck with awe; timorous; ſcrupulous. This ſenſe occurs but rarely.

A'WFULLY. *adv.* [from *awful*.] In a reverential manner.

AWHI'LE—A-WHILE. *adv.* [This word, generally reputed

puted an *adverb*, is only *a while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; ſome ſpace of time.

A`WKWARD — AWK-*W*ARD. *adj.* [æpaŋb, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.] Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.—Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumſy.—Perverſe; untoward.

A`WKWARDLY — AWK-*W*ARD-LY. *adv.* [from *awkward.*] Clumſily; unreadily; inelegantly; ungainly.

A`WKWARDNESS — AWK-WARD-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *awkward.*] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddneſs; unſuitableneſs.

AWL — AWL. *n. ſ.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed inſtrument to bore holes with.

AWME, or AUME. *n. ſ.* A Dutch meaſure of capacity for liquids.

A`WNING — AWN-ING. *n. ſ.* A cover ſpread over a boat or veſſel, to keep off the weather.

AWO`KE — A-WOKE. The preterite from *awake.*

AWRY` — A-*W*RY. *adv.* [from *a* and *wry.*] Not in a ſtrait direction; obliquely.—Aſquint; with oblique viſion.—Not level; unevenly.—Not equally between two points.—Not in a right ſtate; perverſely.

AXE — AXE. *n. ſ.* [eax, acꝛe, Sax. *aſcia*, Lat.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a metal head, with a ſharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.

AXI´LLAR. } *adj.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Belonging to the
A´XILLARY. } arm-pit.

A´XIOM — AX-I-OM. This word is pronounced as if written *ak-ſhum. n. ſ.* [*axioma*, Lat. ἀξίωμα, from ἀξιόω.] A propoſition evident at firſt ſight, that cannot be made plainer by demonſtration.—An eſtabliſhed principle to be granted without new proof.

A´XIS — AX-IS. *n. ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that paſſes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

A´XLE — AX-LE. } As if written AX-EL. *n. ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.]
A´XLE-TREE. } The pin which paſſes through the midſt of the wheel, and on which its circumvolutions are performed.

AY`E — A-YE. *adv.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.] Yes; an *adverb* of anſwering affirmatively.—It is a word by which the ſenſe is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.

AYE. *adv.* [apa, Sax.] Always; to eternity; for ever.

A´ZIMUTH — AZ-I-MUTH. *n. ſ.* [Arab.] The *azimuth* of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.—*Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent diſtance of the ſun from the north or ſouth point of the compaſs.—*Azimuth Compaſs*, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetical *azimuth*.—*Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whoſe ſtyle or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.—*Azimuths*, called alſo vertical circles, are great circles interſecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof.

A´ZU`RE — AZ-URE. *adj.* [*azur*, Fr. *azurro*, Span, *lazur*, Arab. from *lazuli*, a blue ſtone.] Blue; faint blue.

B.

B, The ſecond letter of the Engliſh alphabet. It denotes a labial mode of articulation perfectly mute.

To BA´BBLE — BAB-BLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ. *babiller*, Fr.] To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.—To talk idly, or irrationally.—To talk thoughtleſsly; to tell ſecrets.—To talk much.

BA´BBLE. *n. ſ.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; ſenſeleſs prattle.

BA´BBLER — BAB-BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *babble.*] An idle talker; an irrational prattler.—A teller of ſecrets.

BA`BE — BABE. *n. ſ.* [*baban*, Welch; *babbaerd*, Dutch.] An infant; a child of either ſex.

BABO`ON — BAB-OON. *n. ſ.* [*babouin*, Fr.] A monkey of the largeſt kind.

BA`BY — BA-BY, and ſometimes BAB-Y. *n. ſ.* [See BABE.] A child; an infant—A ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

BA´CCHANA`LIAN — BAC-CHA-NA-LI-AN. *n. ſ.* [from *baccbanals.*] A riotous perſon; a drunkard.

BA´CCHANALS — BAC-CHA-NALS. *n. ſ.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feaſts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine, whence modern carouſals ſometimes take that name.

BA´CHELOR — BACH-E-LOR. *n. ſ.* A man unmarried.—A man who takes his firſt degrees at the univerſity in any profeſſion.—A knight of the loweſt order.

BA´CHELORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *bachelor.*] The condition of a bachelor.

BA´CK — BACK. *n. ſ.* [bac, bæc, Sax. *bach*, Germ.] The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.—The outer part of the hand when it is ſhut; oppoſed to the *palm.*—The outward part of the body; that which requires cloaths; oppoſed to the *belly.*—The rear; oppoſed to the *van.*—The place behind.—The part of any thing out of ſight.—The thick part of any tool, oppoſed to the edge; as, the *back* of a knife or ſword; whence *backſword*, or ſword with a *back.*—To turn the *back* on one, is to forſake him, or neglect him.—To turn the *back*, is to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.

BACK. *adv.* [from the noun.] To the place from which one came.—Backward; from the preſent ſtation.—Behind; not coming forward.—Toward things paſt.—Again; in return.—Again; a ſecond time.

To

To Ba'ck. *v. a.* [from the noun *back.*] To mount on the back of a horſe.—To break a horſe; to train him up to the back of a horſe.—To place upon the back.—To maintain; to ſtrengthen.—To juſtify; to ſupport.—To ſecond.

To Ba'ckbi'te — Back-bite. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite.* To cenſure or reproach the abſent.

Ba'ckbi'ter — Back-bi-ter. *n. ſ.* [from *backbite.*] A privy calumniator; a cenſurer of the abſent.

Ba'ckbo'ne — Back-bone. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *bone.*] The bone of the back.

Ba'ckdo'or — Back-door, and ſometimes door. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *door.*] The door behind the houſe; privy paſſage.

Backga'mmon — Back-gam-mon. *n. ſ.* [from *bach gammon*, Welch, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

Ba'cksi'de — Back-side. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſide.*] The hinder part of any thing.—The hind part of an animal.—The yard or ground behind a houſe.

To Ba'cksli'de — Back-slide. *v. n.* [from *back* and *ſlide.*] To fall off; to apoſtatize: a word only uſed by divines.

Ba'ckswo'rd — Back-sword. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſword.*] A ſword with one ſharp edge.

Ba'ckward — Back-ward. } *adv.* [from *back* and
Ba'ckwards. } peapd, Sax. that is, towards the back.] With the back forwards.—Towards the back.—From the preſent ſtation to the place behind the back.—Regreſſively.—Towards ſomething paſt.—Out of the progreſſive ſtate; reflex.—From a better to a worſe ſtate.—Paſt; in time paſt.

Ba'ckward. *adj.* Unwilling; averſe.—Heſitating.—Sluggiſh; dilatory.—Dull; not quick or apprehenſive.

Ba'ckwardly. *adv.* [from *backward.*] Unwillingly; averſely; with the back forward.—Perverſely.

Ba'ckwardness. *n. ſ.* [from *backward.*] Dulneſs; unwillingneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

Ba'con — Ba-con. *n. ſ.* [probably from *baken*, that is, dried fleſh.] The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried.—To ſave one's *bacon*, is a phraſe for preſerving one's ſelf from being hurt.

BAD — Bad. *adj.* [ſuperl. *worſt.*] Ill; not good: a general word uſed in regard to phyſical or moral faults, either of men or things —Vicious; corrupt.—Unfortunate; unhappy.—Hurtful; unwholeſome.—Sick.

Bad. } The preterite of *bid.*
Bade. }

Ba'dge — Badge. *n. ſ.* A mark or cognizance worn to ſhew the relation of the wearer to any perſon or thing.—A token by which one is known.—The mark of any thing.

Badger — Badg-er. *n. ſ.* An animal that earths in the ground, uſed to be hunted.

Ba'dly *adv.* [from *bad.*] In a bad manner; not well.

Ba'dness. *n. ſ.* [from *bad.*] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral.

To Ba'ffle — Baf-fle. *v. a.* [*beſier*, Fr.] To elude.—To confound; to defeat with ſome confuſion, as by perplexing or amuſing; to *baffle* is ſometimes leſs than to *conquer.*—To cruſh; to bring to nothing.

Ba'ffle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A defeat.

Ba'ffler — Baf-fler. *n. ſ.* [from *baffle.*] He that puts to confuſion, or defeats.

Ba'g — Bag. *n. ſ.* [belȝe, Sax. from whence perhaps by dropping, as is uſual, the harſh conſonant, came *bege*, *bage*, *bag.*] A ſack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.—That part of animals in which ſome particular juices are contained, as the poiſon of vipers.—An ornamental purſe of ſilk tied to men's hair.—A term uſed to ſignify different quantities of certain commodities; as a *bag* of pepper; a *bag* of hops.

To Ba'g. *v. n.* To ſwell like a ful bag.

Ba'gate'lle — Bag-a-telle. *n. ſ.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Ba'ggage — Bagg-age. *n. ſ.* [from *bag*, *bagage*, Fr.] The furniture and utenſils of an army.—The goods that are to be carried way, as *bag* and *baggage.*—A worthleſs woman; in French *bagaſſe*; ſo called, becauſe ſuch women follow camps.

Ba'gnio — Bagn-i-o, or Bagn-io. *n. ſ.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A houſe for bathing, ſweating, and otherwiſe cleanſing the body.

Ba'gpi'pe — Bag-pipe. *n. ſ.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag.] A muſical inſtrument, conſiſting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port vent or little tube fixed to it, and ſtopped by a valve.

Ba'gpi'per — Bag-pi-per. *n. ſ.* [from *bagpipe.*] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Ba'il — Bail. *n. ſ.* [of this word the etymologiſts give many derivations; it ſeems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himſelf up in ſurety.] *Bail* is the freeing or ſetting at libert one arreſted or impriſoned upon action either civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance. There is both common and ſpecial *bail*; *common bail* is in actions of ſmall prejudice, or ſlight proof, called common, becauſe any ſureties in that caſe are taken: whereas, upon cauſes of greater weight, or apparent ſpeciality, *ſpecial bail* or ſurety muſt be taken.

To Ba'il. *v. a* [from the noun.] To give bail for another.—To admit to bail.

Ba'ilable. *adj.* [from *bail.*] That may be ſet at liberty by bail or ſureties. It is uſed both of perſons and actions.

Ba'iliff — Bai-liff. *n. ſ.* [from *baillie*, Fr.] A ſubordinate officer.—An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts.—An under-ſteward of a manor.

Ba'iliwi'ck — Bai-li-wick. *n. ſ.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and pic, Sax.] The place of the juriſdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchiſe.

To Ba'it — Bait. *v. a.* [batan, Sax. *baitzen*, Germ.] To put meat upon a hook, in ſome place, to tempt fiſh or other animals.—To give meat to one's ſelf, or horſes, on the road.

To Ba'it. *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr. to beat.] To attack with violence; to ſet dogs upon.

To

To BA`IT. *v. n.* To ſtop at any place for refreſhment; perhaps this word is more properly *bate*; to *abate* ſpeed.

BA`IT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Meat ſet to allure fiſh, or other animals, to a ſnare.—A temptation; an enticement.—A refreſhment on a journey.

BA`IZE—BAIZE. *n. ſ.* A kind of coarſe open cloth ſtuff, having a long nap; ſometimes frized on one ſide, and ſometimes not frized, according to the uſes it is intended for.

To BA`KE—BAKE. *v. a.* participle paſſive, *baked*, or *baken*. [bæcan, Sax. *becken*, Germ.] To heat any thing in a cloſe place; generally in an oven.—To harden in the fire.—To harden with heat.

To BA`KE. *v. n.* To do the work of baking.—To be heated or baked.

BA`KEHO`USE—BAKE-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *bake* and *houſe*.] A place for baking bread.

BA`KER—BAK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bake*.] He whoſe trade is to bake.

BA´LANCE—BAL-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*balance*, Fr. *bilanx*, Lat.] One of the ſix ſimple powers in mechanicks, uſed principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies.—A pair of ſcales.—A metaphorical *balance*, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.—The act of comparing two things, as by the *balance*.—The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.—That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he ſtated the account with his correſpondent, and paid the *balance*.—Equipoiſe; as *balance* of power.—The beating part of a watch.—In aſtronomy, one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack, commonly called *Libra*.

To BA´LANCE—BAL-ANCE. *v. a.* [*valancer*, Fr.] To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.—To regulate the weight in a balance.—To counterpoiſe; to weigh equal to.—To regulate an account, by ſtating it on both ſides.—To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

To BA´LANCE. *v. n.* To heſitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

BALCO`NY—BAL-CO-NY. *n. ſ.* [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or ſtone, before the window of a room.

BA`LD—BALD. *adj.* [*bal.* Welch.] Without hair.—Without natural covering.—Without the uſual covering.—Unadorned; inelegant.—Stripped; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

BA`LDERDA´SH—BAL-DER-DASH. *n. ſ.* [probably of balb, Sax. bold, and *daſh*, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confuſed diſcourſe.

To BA`LDERDA´SH—BAL-DER-DASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.

BA`LDLY—BALD-LY. *adv.* [from *bald*.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA`LDNESS—BALD-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bald*.] The want of hair.—The loſs of hair.—Meanneſs of writing; inelegance.

BA`LE—BALE. *n. ſ.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.

BA`LEFUL—BALE-FUL. *adj.* [from *bale*, Dan.] Full of miſery: full of grief; ſorrowful; ſad; woful.—Full of miſchief; deſtructive.

BA`LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *baleful*.] Sorrowfully; miſchievouſly.

BA`LK—BALK. *n. ſ.* [*balk*, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, ſuch as is uſed in building; a rafter over an outhouſe or barn.

BA`LK—BALK. *n. ſ.* A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the end of the field.

To BA`LK—BALK. In colloquial diſcourſe the *l* in theſe three words are ſilent. *v. a.* [See the noun.] To diſappoint; to fruſtrate.—To miſs any thing.—To omit, or refuſe any thing.—To heap, as on a ridge.

BA`LKERS—BALK-ERS. *n. ſ.* [In fiſhery.] Men who ſtand on a cliff, or high place on the ſhore, and give a ſign to the men in the fiſhing-boats, which way the paſſage or ſhole of herrings is.

BA`LL—BALL. *n. ſ.* [*bol*, Dan. *bol*, Dut.] Any thing made in a round form.—A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket.—A ſmall round thing, with ſome particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots caſt.—A globe; as, the *ball* of the earth.—A globe borne as an enſign of ſovereignty.—Any part of the body that approaches to roundneſs; as the lower and ſwelling part of the thumb, the apple of the eye.—The parchment ſpread over a hollow piece of wood, ſtuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to ſpread it on the letters.

BA`LL—BALL. *n. ſ.* [*bal*. Fr. from *ballare*, low Lat. from βαλλίζειν, to dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expence of ſome particular perſon.

BA´LLAD—BAL-LAD. *n. ſ.* [*balade*, Fr.] A ſong.

To BA´LLAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make or ſing ballads.

BA´LLAD-SI´NGER—BAL-LAD-SING-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ballad* and *ſing*.] One whoſe employment it is to ſing ballads in the ſtreets.

BA´LLAST—BAL-LAST. *n. ſ.* [*ballaſte*, Dutch.] Something put at the bottom of the ſhip to keep the center of gravity, low; to prevent the ſhip from overſetting.—That which is uſed to make any thing ſteady.

To BA´LLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put weight at the bottom of a ſhip, in order to keep her ſteady.—To keep any thing ſteady.

BA´LLOT—BAL-LOT. *n. ſ.* [*ballote*, Fr.] A little ball or ticket uſed in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.—The act of voting by ballot.

To BA´LLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To chooſe by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which it is known what is the reſult of the poll, without any diſcovery by whom each vote was given.

BA`LM—BALM. *n. ſ.* [*baume*, Fr. *balſamum*, Lat.] The ſap or juice of a ſhrub, remarkably odoriferous.—Any valuable

luable or fragrant ointment.—Any thing that ſooths or mitigates pain.

BALM. } *n. ſ.* [*meliſſa*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
BALM *Mint.* }

BALM *of Gilead.* The juice drawn from the balſam-tree, by making inciſions in its bark.—A plant remarkable for the ſtrong balſamic ſcent, which its leaves emit, upon being bruiſed; whence ſome have ſuppoſed, erroneouſly, that the *balm of Gilead* was taken from this plant.

BA'LMY. *adj.* [from *balm.*] Having the qualities of balm.—Producing balm.—Soothing; ſoft; mild.—Fragrant; odoriferous.—Mitigating; aſſuaſive.

BA'LNEARY. *n. ſ.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.

B'ALSAM—BAL-SAM. *n. ſ.* [*balſamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and ſofter than ſalve.

BALSA'MIC — BAL-SAM-IC. } *adj.* [from *balſam.*] Having
BALSA'MICAL. } the qualities of balſam; unctuous; mitigating; ſoft; mild; oily.

BA'LUSTER—BAL-US-TER. *n. ſ.* [according to *du Cange*, from *balauſtrium*, low Lat. a bathing place.] A ſmall column or pilaſter, from an inch and three quarters to four inches ſquare or diameter.

BA'LUSTRA'DE—BAL-US-TRADE. *n. ſ.* [from *baluſter.*] An aſſemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called baluſters, fixed upon a terras, or the top of a building, for ſeparating one part from another.

BA'MBO'O—BAM-BOO. *n. ſ.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has ſeveral ſhoots, much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and ſeparated from ſpace to ſpace by joints. They are ſaid by ſome, but by miſtake, to contain ſugar; the *bamboo* being much larger than the ſugar-cane.

BA'N—BAN. *n. ſ.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proſcription, interdiction, excommunication, publick ſale.] Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we uſe eſpecially in the publiſhing matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can ſay againſt the intention of the parties, either in reſpect of kindred or otherwiſe, they may take their exception in time.—A curſe; excommunication.—Any kind of interdiction.

BA'ND—BAND. *n. ſ.* [*bende*, Dut. band, Sax.] A tye; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.—A chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint. This is now uſually ſpelt, leſs properly, *bond.*—Any means of union or connexion between perſons.—Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now reſtrained to a neckcloth of particular form worn by clergymen, lawyers, and ſtudents in colleges—Any thing bound round another.—A company of perſons joined together in any common deſign.

BA'NDAGE—BAND-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*bandage*, Fr.] Something bound over one another.—It is uſed, in ſurgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BA'NDBO'X—BAND-BOX. *n. ſ.* [from *band* and *box.*] A ſlight box uſed for bands and other things of ſmall weight.

BA'NDELET. *n. ſ.* [*bandelet*, Fr. In architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BA'NDIT—BAND-IT. *n. ſ.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed.

BA'NDO'G—BAN-DOG. *n. ſ.* [from *ban* or *band*, and *dog.*] A large dog.

BA'NDOLE'ERS—BAN-DO-LEERS. *n. ſ.* [*bandouliers*, Fr.] Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a muſket.

BA'NDY—BAN-DY. *n. ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for ſtriking a ball at cricket-play.

To BA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *bandy*, the inſtrument with which they ſtrike balls at play, which being crooked, is named from the term *bander un arc*, to ſtring or bend a bow.] To beat to and fro, or from one to another.—To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.—To agitate; to toſs about.

To BA'NDY. *v. n.* To contend, as at ſome game, in which each ſtrives to drive the ball his own way.

BA'NDYLE'G—BAN-DY-LEG. *n. ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.

BA'NDYLE'GGED. *adj.* [from *bandyleg.*] Having crooked legs.

BA'NE—BANE. *n. ſ.* [bana, Sax. a murderer.] Poiſon.—That which deſtroys; miſchief; ruin.

To BANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To poiſon.

BA'NEFUL—BANE-FUL. *adj.* [from *bane* and *full.*] Poiſonous.—Deſtructive.

BA'NEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baneful.*] Poiſonouſneſs; deſtructiveneſs.

To BA'NG—BANG. *v. a.* To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low and familiar word.—To handle roughly; to treat with violence in general.

BA'NG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a ſtroke: a low word.

To BA'NISH—BAN-ISH. *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr.] To condemn to leave his own country.—To drive away.

BA'NISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*banniſſement*, Fr.] The act of baniſhing another; as, he ſecured himſelf by the *baniſhment* of his enemies.—The ſtate of being baniſhed; exile.

BA'NK—BANK. *n. ſ.* [banc, Sax.] The earth riſing on each ſide of a water. We ſay, properly, the *ſhore* of the *ſea*, and the *banks* of a *river*, *brook*, or ſmall water.—Any heap of earth piled up.—[from *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A ſeat or bench of rowers.—A place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally.—The company of perſons concerned in managing a bank.

To BA'NK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay up money in a bank.—To incloſe with banks.

BA'NK BI'LL—BANK-BILL. *n. ſ.* [from *bank* and *bill.*] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the ſight of which the money is paid.

BA'NKER—BANK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *bank.*] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.

BA'NKRUPTCY—BANK-RUPT-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *bankrupt.*] The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt.—The act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt; as, he ſilenced the clamours of his creditors by a ſudden *bankruptcy.*

BA'NKRUPT—BANK-RUPT. *adj.* [*banqueroute*, Fr. *bancorupto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

BA'NKRUPT. *n. ſ.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment.

BA'NNER

BA'NNER—BAN-NER. *n. ſ.* [*banniere*, Fr. *banair*, Welch.] A flag; a ſtandard; a military enſign.—A ſtreamer borne at the end of a lance, or elſewhere.

BA'NNERET—BAN-NER-ET. *n. ſ.* [from *banner*.] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his ſtandard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by ſummons to parliament.

BA'NNIAN—BANN-IAN. *n. ſ.* [The *i* in this word hath the force of a *y* conſonant, ſo that the word is pronounced as if written *ban-yan*.] A man's undreſs, or morning-gown; ſuch as is worn by the *Bannians* in the Eaſt Indies.

BA'NQUET—BAN-QUET. *n. ſ.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanqueto*, Span.] A feaſt.

To BA'NQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feaſts.

To BA'NQUET. *v. n.* To feaſt; to fare daintily.

BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *banqueting* and *houſe*.] A houſe where banquets are kept.

BA'NSTICLE—BAN-STIC-LE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall fiſh, called alſo a ſticklebaek.

To BA'NTER—BAN-TER. *v. a.* [probably derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to railly; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

BA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.

BA'NTERER—BAN-TER-ER. Theſe compounds in *er-er* are very inelegant, though too much in uſe. *n. ſ.* [from *banter*.] One that banters; a droll.

BA'NTLING—BANT-LING. *n. ſ.* [if it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling*, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

BA'PTISM—BAP-TISM. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſmus*, Lat. βαπτισμος.] An external ablution of the body, uſed with a religious view.

BAPTI'SMAL—BAP-TIS-MAL. *adj.* [from *baptiſm*.] Of or pertaining to baptiſm.

BA'PTIST—BAP-TIST. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſte*, Fr. βαπτιςης.] He that adminiſters baptiſm. It is alſo uſed by the ſect, vulgarly called *Anabaptiſts*, to denote one of their perſuaſion.

To BAPTI'ZE—BAP-TIZE. *v. a.* [*baptiſer*, Fr. from βαπτίζω.] To chriſten; to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm.

BA'R—BAR. *n. ſ.* [*barre*, Fr.] A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance.—A bolt; a piece of iron or wood faſtened to a door, and entering into the poſt or wall to hold it.—Any obſtacle which hinders or obſtructs.—A rock, or bank of ſand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ſhips cannot ſail over at low water.—Any thing uſed for prevention.—The place where cauſes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; ſo called from the *bar* placed to hinder crowds from incommoding the court.—An incloſed place in a tavern or coffeehouſe, where the houſekeeper ſits and receives reckonings.—In law, a peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that deſtroys the action of the plantiff for ever.—Any thing which is laid acroſs another, as *bars* in heraldry.—*Bar of gold* or *ſilver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a ſort of mould, and never wrought.—*Bars of a horſe*. The upper part of the gums between the tuſks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horſe governed.—*Bars, in muſick*, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſick; uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

BA'R SHO'T—BAR-SHOT. *n. ſ.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; uſed in ſea engagements for cutting down the maſts and rigging.

To BA'R. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar.—To hinder; to obſtruct.—To prevent.—To ſhut out from.—To exclude from a claim.—To prohibit.—To accept; to make an exception.—In law, to hinder the proceſs of a ſuit.

BA'RB—BARB. *n. ſ.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.] Any thing that grows in the place of the beard.—The points that ſtand backward in an arrow, or fiſhing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.—The armour for horſes.

BA'RB. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *Barbary*.] A Barbary horſe.

To BA'RB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhave; to dreſs out the beard.—To furniſh horſes with armour.—To jag arrows with hooks.

BARBA'RIAN—BAR-BA-RI-AN, and ſometimes BAR-BA-RI-AN. *n. ſ.* [*barbarus*, Lat. It ſeems to have ſignified at firſt only *foreign*, or a *foreigner*; but, in time, implied ſome degree of wildneſs or cruelty.] A man uncivilized; untaught; a ſavage.—A foreigner.—A brutal monſter; a man without pity: a term of reproach.

BARBA'RIAN. *adj.* Belonging to barbarians; ſavage.

BA'RBARI'SM—BAR-BA-RISM. *n. ſ.* [*barbariſmus*, Lat.] A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity and exactneſs of any language.—Ignorance of arts; want of learning.—Brutality; ſavageneſs of manners; incivility.—Cruelty; barbarity; unpitying hardneſs of heart.

BARBA'RITY—BAR-BAR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *barbarous*.] Savageneſs; incivility.—Cruelty; inhumanity.—Barbariſm; impurity of ſpeech.

BA'RBAROUS—BAR-BA-ROUS. *adj.* [*barbare*, Fr. βάρβαρος.] Stranger to civility; ſavage; uncivilized.—Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.—Cruel; inhuman.

BA'RBAROUSLY—BAR-BA-ROUS-LY. *adv.* [from *barbarous*.] Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.—In a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech.—Cruelly; inhumanly.

To BA'RBECU'E—BAR-BE-CUE. *v. a.* A term uſed in the Weſt-Indies for dreſſing a hog whole; which, being ſplit to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raiſed about two feet above a charcoal fire, with which it is ſurrounded.

BA'RBECU'E. *n. ſ.* A hog dreſt whole, in the Weſt-Indian manner.

BA'RBED—BAR-BED. *participial adj.* [from *to barb*.] Furniſhed with armour.—Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

BA'RBEL—BAR-BEL. *n. ſ.* [from *barb*.] A kind of fiſh found in rivers, large and ſtrong, but coarſe.—Knots of ſuperfluous fleſh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horſe.

BA'RBER—BAR-BER. *n. ſ.* [from *to barb*.] A man who ſhaves the beard.

BA`RBERRY—BAR-BER-RY. *n. ſ.* [*berberis*, Lat.] Pipperiſh buſh. A plant that bears a fruit very uſeful in houſewifery.

BA`RD—BARD. *n. ſ.* [*bardd*, Welch.] A poet.

BA`RE—BARE. *adj.* [bare, Sax. *bar*, Dan.] Naked; without covering.—Uncovered in reſpect.—Unadorned; plain; ſimple; without ornament.—Detected; without concealment.—Poor; without plenty.—Mere.—Threadbare; much worn; as, *bare* liveries.—Not united with any thing elſe.—Sometimes it has *of* before the thing taken away.

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtrip; to make bare or naked.

BARE, or BORE. The *preterite* of *to bear*. See To BEAR.

BA`REBO`NE—BARE-BONE. *n. ſ.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean, ſo that the bones appear.

BA`REFA`CED—BARE-FAC-ED. Uſually pronounced as if written BARE-FAC'D. *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.] With the face naked; not maſked.—Shameleſs; unreſerved; without concealment; without diſguiſe.

BA`REFA`CEDLY. *adv.* [from *barefaced*.] Openly; ſhamefully; without diſguiſe.

BA`REFOOT—BARE-FOOT. *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot*.] Without ſhoes.

BAREFO´OTED. *adj.* Without ſhoes.

BA`REHEA´DED—BARE-HEAD-ED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in reſpect.

BA`RELY—BARE-LY. *adv.* [from *bare*.] Nakedly.—Merely; only; without any thing more.

BA`RENESS—BARE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bare*.] Nakedneſs.—Leanneſs.—Poverty.

BA`RGAIN—BAR-GAIN. *n. ſ.* [*bargen*, Welch; *barguigner*, Fr.] A contract or agreement concerning the ſale of ſomething.—The thing bought or ſold.—Stipulation.—An unexpected reply, tending to obſcenity.—An event; an upſhot: a low ſenſe.

To BA`RGAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a contract for the ſale or purchaſe of any thing; often with *for*.

BA`RGE—BARGE. *n. ſ.* [*bargie*, Dut. from *barga*, low Lat.] A boat for pleaſure.—A boat for burden.

BA`RK—BARK. *n. ſ.* [*barck*, Dan.] The rind or covering of a tree.—A ſmall ſhip. [from *barca*, low Lat.]

To BA`RK. *v. n.* [beorcan, Sax.] To make the noiſe which a dog makes, when he threatens or purſues.—To clamour at; to purſue with reproaches.

BA`RKER—BARK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *bark*.] One that barks or clamours.—[from *bark* of trees.] One that is employed in ſtripping trees.

BA`RLEY—BAR-LEY. *n. ſ.* A genus of grain, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies, as, 1. Common long-eared *barley*. 2. Winter or ſquare *barley*, by ſome called *big*. 3. Sprat *barley*, or battledoor *barley*.

BA`RLEY CO`RN—BAR-LEY-CORN. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *corn*.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our meaſure of length; the third part of an inch.

BA`RLEY MO`W—BAR-LEY-MOW. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *mow*.] The place where reaped barley is ſtowed up.

BA`RM—BARM. *n. ſ.* [*burm*, Welch; beorm, Saxon.] Yeaſt; the ferment put into drink to make it work, and into bread, to lighten and ſwell it.

BA`RN—BARN. *n. ſ.* [bern, Sax.] A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw, *&c.*

BA`RNACLE—BAR-NA-CLE. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument made commonly of iron for the uſe of farriers, to hold a horſe by the noſe.

BARO´METER—BA-ROM-E-TER. *n. ſ.* [from βάρος, weight, and μέτρον, meaſure.] A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROME´TRICAL—BA-RO-MET-RI-CAL. *adj.* [from *barometer*.] Relating to the barometer.

BA´RON—BAR-ON. *n. ſ.* A degree of nobility next to a viſcount.—*Baron* is an officer; as, *barons* of the exchequer to the king: of theſe the principal is called lord chief *barn*, and the three others are his aſſiſtants, between the king and his ſubjects, in cauſes of juſtice, belonging to the exchequer.—There are alſo *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the ſeven towns, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament.—*Baron* is uſed for the huſband in relation to his wife.—A *baron* of beef is the two ſirloins not cut aſunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone.

BA´RONAGE—BAR-ON-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *baron*.] The body of barons and peers.—The dignity of a baron.—The land which gives title to a baron.

BA´RONESS. *n. ſ.* [*baroneſſa*, Ital. *baroniſſa*, Lat.] A baron's lady.

BA´RONET. *n. ſ.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter.

BA´RONY—BAR-O-NY. *n. ſ.* [*baronnie*, Fr. beorny, Sax.] That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the ſees of temporal barons, but of biſhops alſo.

BA´ROSCO`PE—BAR-OS-COPE. *n. ſ.* [βάρος and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere. See BAROMETER.

BA´RRACK—BAR-RACK. *n. ſ.* [*barracca*, Span.] Little cabins made by the Spaniſh fiſhermen on the ſea ſhore; or little lodges for ſoldiers in a camp.—It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge ſoldiers.

BA´RRATOR—BAR-RA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *barat*, old Fr. from which is ſtill retained *barateur*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law ſuits.

BA´RRATRY—BAR-RA-TRY. *n. ſ.* [from *barrator*.] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

BA´RREL—BAR-REL. *n. ſ.* [*baril*, Welch.] A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe.—A particular meaſure.—Any thing hollow, as the *barrel* of a gun; that part which holds the ſhot.—A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.—*Barrel of the ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane.

To BA'RREL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preſervation.

BA'RREN — BAR-REN. *adj.* [bare, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.] Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolifick; applied to animals.—Unfruitful; not fertile; ſterile.—Not copious; ſcanty.—Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

BA'RRENNESS — BAR-REN-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barren.*] Want of offſpring; want of the power of procreation.—Unfruitfulneſs; ſterility; infertility.—Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.—Want of matter.—In theology: aridity; want of emotion or ſenſibility.

BA'RRICA'DE — BAR-RI-CADE. *n. ſ.* [*barricade*, Fr.] A fortification made in haſte, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing elſe, to keep off an attack.—Any ſtop; bar; obſtruction.

To BA'RRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.] To ſtop up a paſſage.

BA'RRICA'DO — BAR-RI-CA-DO. *n. ſ.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

To BA'RRICA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to bar; to ſtop up.

BA'RRI'ER — BAR-RIER. *n. ſ.* [*barriere*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced with the accent only on the laſt ſyllable, but it is placed more properly on both.] A barricade; an entrenchment.—A fortification, or ſtrong place, as on the frontiers of a country.—A ſtop; an obſtruction.—A bar to mark the limits of any place.—A boundary.

BA'RRISTER — BAR-RIS-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *bar.*] A perſon qualified to plead the cauſes of clients in the courts of juſtice, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts.

BA'RROW — BAR-ROW. *n. ſ.* [beneꝑe, Sax.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand; as, a *hand-barrow*; a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a *wheel-barrow*, that which one man puſhes forward, by raiſing it upon one wheel.

To BA'RTER — BAR-TER. *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat*, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in oppoſition to purchaſing with money.

To BA'RTER. *v. a.* To give any thing in exchange for ſomething elſe.—Sometimes it is uſed with the particle *away* before the thing given.

BA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; ſometimes the thing given in exchange.

BA'RTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *barter.*] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BA'SE — BASE. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſſo*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *baſſus*, low Lat. βάσις.] Mean; vile; worthleſs.—Of mean ſpirit; diſingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of ſentiment.—Of low ſtation; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.—Baſe-born; born out of wedlock, and by conſequence of no honourable birth.—Applied to metals, without value: it is uſed in this ſenſe of all metal except gold and ſilver.—Applied to ſounds deep; grave. It is in this ſenſe frequently written *baſs*, though the comparative *baſer* ſeems to require *baſe*.

BA'SE-BO'RN — BASE-BORN. *adj.* Born out of wedlock.

BA'SE-COURT. *n. ſ.* Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the houſe.

BA'SE-VI'OL — BASE-VI-OL. *n. ſ.* [uſually written *baſs viol.*] An inſtrument which is uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound.

BA'SE — BASE. *n. ſ.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſis*, Lat.] The bottom of any thing; commonly uſed for the lower part of a building, or column.—The pedeſtal of a ſtatue.—That part of any ornament which hangs down, as houſings.—The broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone.—Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs, from *bas*, Fr.—The place from which racers or tiltlers run; the bottom of the field.—The ſtring that gives a baſe ſound.—An old ruſtick play; written by *Skinner*, bays.

BA'SELY — BASE-LY. *adv.* [from *baſe.*] In a baſe manner; meanly; diſhonourably.—In baſtardy.

BA'SENESS — BASE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baſe.*] Meanneſs; vileneſs; badneſs.—Vileneſs of metal.—Baſtardy.—Deepneſs of ſound.

BA'SHA'W — BASH-AW. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes written *baſſa.*] A title of honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.

BA'SHFUL — BASH-FUL. *adj.* Modeſt; ſhamefaced.—Sheepiſh; vitiouſly modeſt.

BA'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *baſhful.*] Timorouſly; modeſtly.

BA'SHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baſhful.*] Modeſty, as ſhewn in outward appearance.—Vitious or ruſtick ſhame.

BA'SIL — BAS-IL. Thus it is pronounced as if written *bez-il. n. ſ.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

To BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

BA'SILISK — BAS-I-LISK. *n. ſ.* [*baſiliſcus*, Lat. of βασιλισκος, of βασιλευς, a king.] A kind of ſerpent, called alſo a cockatrice, which is ſaid to drive away all others by his hiſſing, and to kill by looking.—A ſpecies of cannon or ordnance.

BA'SIS — BA-SIS. *n. ſ.* [*baſis*, Lat.] The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.—The loweſt of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *baſis*, *ſhaft*, and *capital*.—That on which any thing is raiſed.—The pedeſtal.—The groundwork or firſt principle of any thing.

To BA'SK — BASK. *v. a.* [*bakeren*, Dut.] To warm by laying out in the heat; uſed almoſt always of animals.

To BA'SK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

BA'SKET — BAS-KET. *n. ſ.* [*baſged*, Welch; *baſcauda*, Lat.] A veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſplinters, or ſome other ſlender body interwoven.

BA'SKET-HI'LT — BAS-KET-HILT. *n. ſ.* [from *baſket* and *hilt.*] A hilt of a weapon ſo made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

BA'SON — BA-SON. [*baſſin*, Fr.] A ſmall veſſel to hold water in.—Alſo a ſmall pond.—In general, any hollow-place capable of holding liquids.

BASS. *adj.* [See BASE.] In muſick: grave; deep.

BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.

BA'SS-

BA'SS-RELI'EF—BASS-RE-LIEF. *n. ſ.* [from *baſs*, and *relief*, raiſed work, Fr.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not ſtand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BA'SSET—BAS-SET. *n. ſ.* [*baſſet*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

BASSO'ON—BAS-SOON. *n. ſ.* [*baſſon*, Fr.] A muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed, and furniſhed with eleven holes, which are ſtopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it ſerves for the baſs in concerts of hautboys, &c.

BA'STARD—BAST-ARD. *n. ſ.* [*baſtardd*, Welch, of low birth; *baſtarde*, Fr.] *Baſtard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a perſon born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married.—Any thing ſpurious or falſe.

BA'STARD. *adj.* [from the noun.] Begotten out of wedlock.—Spurious; not genuine; ſuppoſititious; falſe; adulterate. In this ſenſe, any thing which bears ſome relation or reſemblance to another, is called ſpurious or *baſtard*.

To BA'STARDI'ZE—BAS-TAR-DIZE. *v. a.* [from *baſtard*.] To convict of being a baſtard.—To beget a baſtard.

BA'STARDY. *n. ſ.* [from *baſtard*.] An unlawful ſtate of birth, which diſables the baſtard from ſucceeding to an inheritance.

To BA'STE—BASTE. *v. a.* participle paſſ. *baſted*. [*baſtonner*, Fr.] To beat with a ſtick.—Alſo to beat at play, as at cards; when it is pronounced as if written *beaſted*.—To drip butter, or any thing elſe, upon meat as it turns upon the ſpit.—To moiſten meat on the ſpit by dropping upon it.—To ſew ſlightly. [*baſter*, Fr. to ſtitch.]

BA'STINA'DE—BAS-TI-NADE. } *n. ſ.* [*baſtonnade*, Fr.]
BA'STINA'DO—BAS-TI-NA-DO. } The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.—It is ſometimes taken for a Turkiſh puniſhment of beating an offender on the ſoals of his feet.

To BA'STINA'DE. } *v. a.* [from the noun; *baſtonner*, Fr.]
To BA'STINA'DO. } To beat; to give the baſtinado.

BA'STION—BAS-TI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*baſtion*, Fr.] A huge maſs of earth, uſually faced with ſods, ſometimes with brick, rarely with ſtone, ſtanding out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark.

BA'T. *n. ſ.* A heavy ſtick or club.

BA'T. *n. ſ.* [the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouſe and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a ſort of ſkin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and ſuckles them.

BA'T-FO'WLING—BAT-FOWL-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *bat* and *fowl*.] A particular manner of birdcatching in the night time.

BA'TCH—BATCH. *n. ſ.* [from *bake*.] The quantity of bread baked at a time.—Any quantity of any thing made at once, ſo as to have the ſame qualities.

BA'TCHELOR. See BACHELOR.

To BA'TE—BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*.] To leſſen any thing; to retrench.—To ſink the price.—To leſſen a demand.—To cut off; to take away.

To BA'TE. *v. n.* To grow leſs.—To remit; with *of* before the thing.

BA'TH—BATH. *n. ſ.* [baꝺ, Sax.] A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature.—In chymiſtry, it generally ſignifies a veſſel of water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire.

To BA'THE—BATHE. *v. a.* [baꝺian, Sax.] To waſh in a bath.—To ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquors.—To waſh any thing.

To BA'THE—BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any thing reſembling a bath.

BA'TING, or ABA'TING—BA-TING. *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate*. This word though a participle in itſelf, ſeems often uſed as a prepoſition.] Except.

BATO'ON—BAT-OON. *n. ſ.* [*baſton*, or *bâton*, Fr. formerly ſpelt *buſton*.] A ſtaff or club.—A truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff; a badge of military honour.

BA'TTA'LIA—BAT-TAL-I-A. *n. ſ.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle.

BA'TTA'LION—BAT-TAL-I-ON. *n. ſ.* [*bataillon*, Fr.] A diviſion of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments conſiſt of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

To BA'TTEN—BAT-TEN. *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] To fatten, or make fat; to feed plenteouſly.—To fertilize.

To BA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

BA'TTEN. *n. ſ.* A word uſed only by workmen. It means a ſcantling of wooden ſtuff, two, three or four inches broad, ſeldom above one thick, and the length unlimited.

To BA'TTER—BAT-TER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.] To beat; to beat down; frequently uſed of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.—To wear with beating.—Applied to perſons: to wear out with ſervice.

BA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *to batter*.] A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together with ſome liquor; ſo called from its being ſo much beaten.

BA'TTERY—BAT-TE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *batter*, or *batterie*, Fr.] The act of battering.—The inſtruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action.—The frame, or raiſed work, upon which cannons are mounted.—In law, a violent ſtriking of any man.

BA'TTLE—BAT-TLE. *n. ſ.* [*bataille*, Fr.] A fight; an encounter between two oppoſite armies. We generally ſay a *battle* of many, and a *combat* of two.—We ſay to join *battle*; to give *battle*.

To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.

BA'TTLE-ARRA'Y—BAT-TLE-AR-RAY. *n. ſ.* [See BATTLE and ARRAY.] Array, or order of battle.

BA'TTLE-A'XE. *n. ſ.* A weapon uſed anciently, probably the ſame with a *bill*.

BA'TTLEDOOR—BAT-TLE-DOOR. *n. ſ.* [ſo called from *door*, taken for a flat board, and *battle*, or *ſtriking*.] An inſtrument with a handle and a flat blade, uſed in play to ſtrike a ball, or ſhuttlecock.

BA'TTLEMENT—BAT-TLE-MENT. *n. ſ.* A wall raiſed

round the top of a building, with embraſures, or interſtices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

BA'VIN—BAV-IN. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots; a piece of waſte wood.

To BAULK. See BALK.

BA'WBLE. *n. ſ.* A gew-gaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more ſhow than uſe; a trifle. It is applied both to perſons or things, as a term of contempt.

BA'WD—BAWD. *n. ſ.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procureſs; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

BA'WDILY. *adv.* [from *bawdy*.] Obſcenely.

BA'WDRY—BAW-DRY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a bawd.] Obſcenity, both in act and ſpeech.

BA'WDY. *adj.* [from *bawd*.] Obſcene; unchaſte; generally applied to language.

BA'WDY-HO'USE. *n. ſ.* A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery.

To BA'WL—BAWL. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always uſed in contempt.—To cry as a froward child.

To BA'WL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

BA'Y—BAY. *adj.* [*badius*, Lat.] A colour; as a bay horſe, whoſe colour is inclining to a cheſnut.

BA'Y—BAY. *n. ſ.* [*baye*, Dutch.] An opening into the land, where the water is ſhut in on all ſides, except at the entrance.—A pond head raiſed to keep in ſtore of water for driving a mill.

BA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*abboi*, Fr.] The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impoſſibility of eſcape; as, the ſtag is at *bay*, and becomes deſperate.

BA'Y *Tree*. [*laurus*, Lat.] This tree hath a flower of one leaf, ſhaped like a funnel, and divided into four or five ſegments.

BA'Y, or BAYS, generally uſed in the plural. *n. ſ.* A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, beſtowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

To BA'Y. *v. n.* [*abboyer*, Fr.] To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he purſues,

BAY *Salt*. Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour.

BA'YONET—BA-YO-NET, or vulgarly BAG-O-NET. *n. ſ.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A ſhort ſword or dagger fixed at the end of a muſket, by which the foot keep off the horſe.

To BE'—BE. *v. n.* [This verb is ſo remarkably irregular, that it is neceſſary to ſet down many of its terminations.

Preſent. *I am, thou art, he is, we are*, &c.
eom, eaꝑt, ıꝑ aꝑon, Sax.
Preter. *I was, thou wert, he was, we were*, &c.
pæꝛ, pæꝛe, paꝛ, pæꝛon, Sax.
The conjunctive mood.
I be, thou beeſt, he be, we be, &c.
beo, biꝛt, beo, beon, Sax.]

To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man *is* wife.—It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed.—To exiſt; to have exiſtence.—To have ſomething by appointment or rule.

BE'ACH—BEACH. *n. ſ.* The ſhore; particularly that part that is daſhed by the waves; the ſtrand.

BE'ACON—BEA-CON. *n. ſ.* [beacon, Sax. from becn, a ſignal, and becnan, whence beckon, to make a ſignal.] Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.—Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courſes, and warn them from rocks, ſhallows and ſand-banks.

BE'AD—BEAD. *n. ſ.* [beaꝺe, prayer, Saxon.] Small globes or balls of glaſs or pearl, or other ſubſtance, ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Romaniſts to count their prayers; from whence the phraſe to *tell beads*, or to be at one's *beads*, is to be at prayer.—Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.—Any globular bodies.

BE'ADLE—BEA-DLE. *n. ſ.* [bydel, Sax. a meſſenger; *bedeau*, Fr. *bedel*, Sp. *bedelle*, Dutch.] A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court.—A petty officer in pariſhes, whoſe buſineſs it is to puniſh petty offenders.

BE'ADRO'LL—BEAD-ROLL. *n. ſ.* [from *bead* and *roll*.] A catalogue of thoſe who are to be mentioned at prayers.

BE'AGLE—BEA-GLE. *n. ſ.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A ſmall hound with which hares are hunted.

BE'AK—BEAK. *n. ſ.* [*bec*, Fr. *pig*, Welch.] The bill or horny mouth of a bird.—A piece of braſs like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies, with which they pierced their enemies.—Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as the ſpout of a cup; a prominence of land.

BE'AKER—BEAK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *beak*.] A cup, with a ſpout in the form of a bird's beak.

BE'AM—BEAM. *n. ſ.* [beam, Sax. a tree; ꝛunne-beam, a ray of the ſun.] The main piece of timber that ſupports the houſe.—Any large and long piece of timber: a *beam* muſt have more length than thickneſs, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a block.—That part of a balance, at the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended.—Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.—The ray of light emitted from ſome luminous body, or received by the eye.

To BE'AM—BEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

BE'AMY—BEAM-Y. *adj.* [from *beam*.] Radiant; ſhining; emitting beams.

BE'AN—BEAN. *n. ſ.* [*faba*, Lat.] A well-known plant. It hath a papilionaceous flower, ſucceeded by a long pod, filled with large flat kidney-ſhaped ſeeds; the ſtalks are firm and hollow; the leaves grow by pairs, and are faſtened to a mid-rib. They are of various ſpecies.

To BEA'R—BEAR. *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare*; part. paſſ. *bore*, or *born*. [beoꝛan, beꝛan, Sax. *bairan*, Gothick.] To carry as a burden.—To convey or carry.—To carry as a mark of authority.—To carry as a mark of diſtinction.—To carry as in ſhow.—To carry as in truſt.—To ſupport; to keep from falling.—To keep afloat.—To ſupport with proportionate ſtrength.—To carry in the mind, as love, hate.—To endure, as pain, without ſinking.—To ſuffer; to undergo.—

dergo.—To permit; to ſuffer without reſentment.—To be capable of; to admit.—To produce, as fruit.—To bring forth, as a child.—To give birth to.—To poſſeſs, as power or honour.—To gain; to win.—To maintain; to keep up. —To ſupport any thing good or bad.—To exhibit.—To ſupply.—To behave; to act in character.—To impel; to urge; to puſh.—To conduct; to manage.—To incite; to animate.—*To bear date.* To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.—*To bear a price.* To have a certain value.—*To bear off.* To carry away by force.—*To bear out.* To ſupport; to maintain; to defend.

To BEA`R—BEAR. 12 *v. n.* To ſuffer pain.—To be patient.—To be fruitful or prolific.—To act in character.—To tend; to be directed to any point.—To act as an impellent, or as a reciprocal power; generally with the particles *upon* or *againſt*.—To act upon.—To be ſituated with reſpect to other places.—*To bear up.*—To ſtand firm without falling.—*To bear with.* To endure an unpleaſing thing.

BEA`R—BEAR. 12 *n. ſ.* [bera, Saxon.] A rough ſavage animal.—The name of two conſtellations, called the *greater* and *leſſer bear*; in the tail of the *leſſer bear*, is the pole ſtar.

BEA`R-GA`RDEN—BEAR-GAR-DEN. 12 10 0 *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *garden*.] A place in which bears are kept for ſport; as alſo any place of tumult or miſrule.

BE`ARD—BEARD, 14 and ſometimes, but I think wrongly, BEARD. 1 *n. ſ.* [beapd, Sax.] The hair that grows on the lips and chin.—*Beard* is alſo uſed for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face. —*Beard* is uſed to mark age or virility; as, to ſay he has a long *beard*, means he is old.—Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.—A barb on an arrow.

BE`ARDED—BEARD-ED. 14 13 *adj.* [from *beard*.] Having a beard.—Having ſharp prickles, as corn.—Barbed or jagged.

BE`ARDLESS. *adj.* [from *beard*.] Without a beard.—Youthful.

BEA`RER—BEAR-ER. 12 1 *n. ſ.* [from *to bear*.] A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or perſon to another.—One employed in carrying burthens.—One who wears any thing.—One who carries the body to the grave. —A tree that yields its produce.—In architecture: a poſt or brick wall raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber, to ſhorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.—In heraldry. See SUPPORTER.

BEA`RHE´RD—BEAR-HERD. 12 1 *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *herd*; as *ſhepherd*, from *ſheep*.] A man that tends bears.

BEA`RING—BEAR-ING. 12 15 *n. ſ.* [from *bear*.] The ſite or place of any thing with reſpect to ſomething elſe.—Geſture; mien; behaviour.

BEA`RWA`RD—BEAR-WARD. 12 5 *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *ward*.] A keeper of bears.

BE`AST—BEAST. 14 *n. ſ.* [*beſte*, Fr. *beſtia*, Lat.] An animal diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man.—An irrational animal, oppoſed to man; as man and *beaſt*.—A brutal ſavage man, a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reaſonable creature.

BE`ASTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beaſtly*.] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

BE`ASTLY. *adj.* [from *beaſt*.] Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is uſed commonly as a term of reproach.—Having the nature or form of beaſts.

To BE`AT—BEAT. 14 *v. a.* preter. *beat*, part. paſſ. *beat*, or *beaten*. [*battre*, French.] To ſtrike; to knock; to lay blows upon.—To puniſh with ſtripes or blows.—To ſtrike an inſtrument of muſick.—To break to powder, or comminute by blows.—To ſtrike buſhes or ground, or make a motion to rouze game.—To threſh; to drive the corn out of the huſk.—To mix things by long and frequent agitation.—To batter with engines of war.—To daſh, as water, or bruſh as wind.—To tread a path.—To make a path by marking it with tracks.—To conquer; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh.—To harraſs; to over-labour.—To lay, or preſs, as ſtanding corn by hard weather.—To depreſs; to cruſh by repeated oppoſition; uſually with the particle *down*.—To drive by violence. —To move with fluttering agitation.—*To beat down.* To endeavour by treaty to leſſen the price demanded.—*To beat down.* To ſink or leſſen the value.—*To beat up.* To attack ſuddenly; to alarm.—*To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot; a low and vulgar phraſe.

To BE`AT—BEAT. 14 *v. n.* To move in a pulſatory manner.—To daſh, as a flood or ſtorm.—To knock at a door. —To move with frequent repetitions of the ſame act or ſtroke.—To throb; to be in agitation, as a ſore ſwelling.—To fluctuate; to be in agitation.—To try different ways; to ſearch.—To act upon with violence.—To ſpeak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition.—*To beat up*; as, to *beat up* for ſoldiers. The word *up* ſeems redundant.

BEAT. *part. paſſive.* [from the verb.]

BE`AT—BEAT. 14 *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Stroke.—Manner of ſtriking.—Manner of being ſtruck; as, the *beat* of the pulſe, or a drum.

BE`ATEN—BEAT-EN. 14 0 *particip. adj.* [from *to beat*.]

BE`ATI´FIC—BE-A-TIF-IC. 14 11 15 15 *adj.* [*beatificus*, low Lat. from *beatus*, happy.] That which has the power of making happy, or compleating fruition; bliſsful.—It is uſed only of heavenly fruition after death.

BEATI´FICALLY. *adv.* [from *beatifical*.] In ſuch a manner as to compleat happineſs.

BE`ATI´FICA`TION—BE-A-TIF-I-CA-TION. 14 11 15 15 12 1 *n. ſ.* [from *beatific*.] A term in the Romiſh church, diſtinguiſhed from canonization.

To BEA´TIFY`—BE-AT-I-FY. 14 11 15 16 *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.] To make happy; to bleſs with the completion of celeſtial enjoyment.—To ſettle the character of any perſon by a publick acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not inveſted with the dignity of a ſaint.

BE`ATING—BEAT-ING. 14 15 *n. ſ.* [from *beat*.] Correction; puniſhment by blows.

BEA´TITU`DE—BE-AT-I-TUDE. 14 11 15 6 *n. ſ.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.] Bleſſedneſs; felicity; happineſs; commonly uſed of the joys of heaven.—A declaration of bleſſedneſs made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU`—BEAU. 8 *n. ſ.* [*beau*, Fr.] A man of dreſs; a man whoſe great care is to deck his perſon.

BE`AVER—BEA-VER. 14 1 *n. ſ.* [*bievre*, Fr.] An animal, otherwiſe named the *caſtor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His ſkin is very valuable

leabie on account of the fur.—A hat of the beſt kind; ſo called from being made of the fur of beaver.—The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*baviere*, Fr.]

BE`AVERED. *adj.* [from *beaver.*] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver.

8 15
BEAU`ISH—BEAU-ISH. *adj.* [from *beau.*] Belonging to, befitting a beau; foppiſh.

6 13 1 6 1
BEAU`TEOUS—BEAU-TE-OUS, or BEAUT-EOUS. *adj.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form; pleaſing to the ſight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

BEAU`TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleaſing to the ſight; beautifully.

6 15 1
BEAU`TIFUL—BEAU-TI-FUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full.*] Fair; having the qualities that conſtitute beauty.

BEAU`TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful.*] In a beautiful manner.

6 15 16
To BEAU`TIFY`.—BEAU-TI-FY. *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] To adorn; to embelliſh; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

6 15
BEAUTY—BEAU-TY. *n. ſ.* [*beauté*, Fr.] That aſſemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleaſes the eye.—A particular grace, feature, or ornament.—Any thing more eminently excellent than the reſt of that with which it is united.—A beautiful perſon.

13 10
To BECA`LM—BE-CALM. *v. a.* [from *calm.*] To ſtill the elements.—To keep a ſhip from motion.—To quiet the mind.—To *becalm* and to *calm* differ in this, that *to calm* is to ſtop motion, and *to becalm* is to with-hold from motion.

13 12
BECA`ME—BE-CAME. The preterite of *become*; which ſee.

13 5
BECA`USE—BE-CAUSE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cauſe.*] For this reaſon that; on this account that; for this cauſe that.—It has, in ſome ſort, the force of a *prepoſition*; but, becauſe it is compounded of a noun, has *of* after it.

13 10
To BECHA`NCE—BE-CHANCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance.*] To befal; to happen to: a word proper, but now in little uſe.

13
BE'CK—BECK. *n. ſ.* [*bec*, Fr.] A ſign with the head; a nod.—A nod of command.

13 0
To BE'CKON—BECK-ON. *v. a.* [from *beck*, or beacn, Sax. a ſign.] To make a ſign to any one.

To BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a ſign in general.

13 1
To BECO'ME—BE-COME. *v. a* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become.* [from *by* and *come.*] To enter into ſome ſtate or condition, by a change from ſome other—*To become of.* To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final condition of. It is obſervable, that this word is never, or very ſeldom, uſed but with the interrogative *what.*

13 1
To BECO'ME—BE-COME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and cpemen, Sax. to pleaſe.] Applied to perſons; to appear in a manner ſuitable to ſomething.—Applied to things; to be ſuitable to the perſon; to befit; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumſtances, in ſuch a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.

13 1 15
BECO'MING—BE-COM-ING. *particip. adj.* [from *become.*] That which pleaſes by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is ſometimes uſed with the particle *of*; but generally without any government of the following words.

13
BE'D—BED. *n. ſ.* [beb, Sax.] Something made to ſleep on.—Lodging; the convenience of a place to ſleep in.—Marriage.—Bank of earth raiſed in a garden.—The channel of a river, or any hollow.—The place where any thing is generated, or repoſited.—A layer; a ſtratum; a body ſpread over another.—*To bring to* BED. To deliver of a child. It is often uſed with the particle *of*; as, *ſhe was brought to* bed of *a daughter.*—*To make the* BED. To put the bed in order after it has been uſed.

To BE'D. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To go to bed with.—To be placed in bed.—To ſow, or plant in earth.—To lay in a place of reſt, or ſecurity.—To lay in order; in ſtrata.

13 11 0
To BEDA'BBLE—BE-DAB-BLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble.*] To wet; to beſprinkle. It is generally applied to perſons, in a ſenſe including inconvenience.

13 11 0
To BEDA'GGLE—BE-DAG-GLE. I have admitted this word, in conſequence of Johnſon's authority; but I ſuſpect it to be a corruption from *Bedraggle. v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To bemire; to ſoil cloaths, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

13 3
To BEDA`WB—BE-DAWB. *v. a.* [from *dawb.*] To dawb over; to beſmear; to ſoil, with ſpreading any viſcous body over it.

13 11 0
To BEDA'ZZLE—BE-DAZ-ZLE. *v. a.* [from *dazzle.*] To make the ſight dim by too much luſtre.

13 16 1
BE'DCHA`MBER—BED-CHAM-BER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *chamber.*] The chamber appropriated to reſt.

13 8
BE'DCLOA`THS—BED-CLOATHS. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *cloaths. It has no ſingular.*] Coverlets ſpread over a bed.

13 15
BE'DDING—BED-DING. *n. ſ.* [from *bed.*] The materials of a bed; a bed.

13 13
To BEDE'CK—BE-DECK. *v. a.* [from *deck.*] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

13 6
To BEDE`W—BE-DEW. *v. a.* [from *dew.*] To moiſten gently, as with the fall of dew.

13 13 7
BE'DFE'LLOW—BED-FEL-LOW. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the ſame bed.

13 15
To BEDI'M—BE-DIM. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To make dim; to obſcure; to cloud; to darken.

13 16 0
To BEDI`ZEN—BE-DI-ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dreſs out.

13 1
BE'DLAM—BED-LAM. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious houſe in London, converted afterwards into an hoſpital for the mad and lunatick.] A madhouſe; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.—A madman; a lunatick.

BE'DLAM. *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouſe; fit for a madhouſe.

13 11 16
BE'DLAMI`TE—BED-LA-MITE. *n. ſ.* [from *bedlam.*] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.

13 12 1
BE'DMA`KER—BED-MAK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *make.*] A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

13 12
BE'DMA`TE—BED-MATE. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the ſame bed.

BE'DPO`ST

BE'DPO'ST—BED-POST. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *poſt*.] The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy.

To BEDRA'GGLE—BE-DRAG-GLE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *draggle*.] To ſoil the cloaths, by ſuffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

To BEDRE'NCH—BE-DRENCH. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to ſoak; to ſaturate with moiſture.

BE'DRID—BED-RID. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride*.] Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs.

BE'DSTEAD—BED-STEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtead*.] The frame on which the bed is placed.

BE'DTI'ME—BED-TIME. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *time*.] The hour of reſt; ſleeping time.

To BEDU'NG—BE-DUNG. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung*.] To cover, or manure with dung.

BE'DWARD. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed.

BEE'—BEE. *n. ſ.* [beo, Sax.] The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its induſtry and art.

BEE'-HI'VE—BEE-HIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *hive*.] The caſe, or box, in which bees are kept.

BE'ECH—BEECH. *n. ſ.* [bece, or boc, Sax.] A tree that hath leaves ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of the hornbeam; the male flowers grow together in a round bunch, at remote diſtances from the fruit, which conſiſts of two triangular nuts, incloſed in a rough hairy rind, divided into four parts.

BE'ECHEN. *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Conſiſting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

BE'EF—BEEF. *n. ſ.* [*bœuf*, Fr.] The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food.—An ox, bull, or cow, conſidered as fit for food. In this ſenſe it has the plural *beeves*; the ſingular is ſeldom found.

BE'EF. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Conſiſting of the fleſh of black cattle; as, a *beef-ſtake*.

BE'EF-EA'TER—BEEF-EATER. *n. ſ.* [from *beef* and *eat*.] A yeoman of the guard, becauſe their commons is beef when on waiting: a low term.

BEEN—BEEN. [beon, Sax.] The *participle preterite* of To BE; which ſee.

BE'ER—BEER. *n. ſ.* [*bir*, Welch.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is diſtinguiſhed from ale, either by being older or ſmaller.

BE'ET—BEET. *n. ſ.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BE'ETLE—BEET-LE. *n. ſ.* [bỳtel, Saxon.] An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings.—A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven.

To BE'ETLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

BE'ETLEBRO'WED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows. See BROW.

BE'ETLEHE'ADED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head*.] Loggerheaded; wooden headed; having a head ſtupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

BE'EVES—BEEVES. *n. ſ.* [The *plural* of *beef*.] Black cattle; oxen.

To BEFA'LL—BE-FALL. *v. n.* [from *fall*. It *befell*, it *hath befallen*.] To happen to: uſed generally of ill.—To happen to, as good.—To happen; to come to paſs.—It is uſed ſometimes with *to* before the perſon to whom any thing happens.

To BEFI'T—BE-FIT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit*.] To ſuit; to be ſuitable to; to become.

To BEFO'OL—BE-FOOL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool*.] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of underſtanding; to lead into errour.

BEFO'RE—BE-FORE. prep. [bipopan, Sax.] Farther onward in place.—In the front of; not behind.—In the preſence of; noting authority or conqueſt.—In the preſence of; noting reſpect.—In ſight of.—Under the cognizance of; noting juriſdiction.—By the impulſe of ſomething behind.—Preceding in time.—In preference to.—Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the eldeſt ſon is *before* the younger in ſucceſſion.—Superiour to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right and power.

BEFO'RE. *adv.* Sooner than; earlier in time.—In time paſt.—In ſome time lately paſt.—Previouſly to; in order to.—To this time; hitherto.—Already.—Farther onward in place.

BEFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *before* and *hand*.] In a ſtate of anticipation, or preoccupation; ſometimes with the particle *with*.—Previouſly; by way of preparation, or preliminary.—In a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as that more has been received than expended.—At firſt; before any thing is done.

BEFO'RETI'ME—BE-FORE-TIME. *adv.* [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time.

To BEFO'UL—BE-FOUL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *foul*.] To make foul; to ſoil; to dirt.

To BEFRIE'ND—BE-FRIEND. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to ſhew friendſhip to; to benefit.

To BEFRI'NGE—BE-FRINGE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate; as, with fringes.

To BE'G—BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by aſking relief of others.

To BE'G. *v. a.* To aſk; to ſeek by petition.—To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

To BEGE'T—BE-GET. *v. a.* I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*. [begetan, Sax. to obtain. See To GET.] To generate; to procreate; to become the father of children.—To produce, as effects.—To produce, as accidents.—It is ſometimes uſed with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

BE'GGAR—BEG-GAR. *n. ſ.* [from *beg*. It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, becauſe the derivatives all preſerve the *a*.] One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.—One who ſupplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which *beggar* is a harſh and contemptuous term.—One who aſſumes what he does not prove.

To BE'GGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reduce to beggary; to impoveriſh.—To deprive.—To exhauſt.

BE'GGARLY—BEG-GAR-LY. *adj.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: uſed both of perſons and things.

BE'GGARLY. *adv.* [from *beggar.*] Meanly; despicably; indigently.

BE'GGARY—BEG-GA-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *beggar.*] Indigence; poverty in the utmoſt degree.

To BEGI'N—BE-GIN. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun*. [beginnan, Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and ginzan, gaan, or gan, to go.] To enter upon ſomething new: applied to perſons.—To commence any action or ſtate; to do the firſt act, or firſt part of an act; to make the firſt ſtep from not doing to doing.—To enter upon exiſtence; as, the word *began*; the practice *began*.—To have its original.—To take riſe.—To come into act.

To BEGI'N. *v. a.* To do the firſt act of any thing; to paſs from not doing to doing, by the firſt act.—*To begin with.* To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

BEGI'NNER—BE-GIN-NER. *n. ſ.* [from *begin.*] He that gives the firſt cauſe, or original, to any thing.—An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

BEGI'NNING—BE-GIN-NING. *n. ſ.* [from *begin.*] The firſt original or cauſe.—The entrance into act, or being.—The ſtate in which any thing firſt is.—The rudiments, or firſt grounds or materials.—The firſt part of any thing.

To BEGI'RD—BE-GIRD. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt*. [from *be* and *gird.*] To bind with a girdle.—To ſurround; to encircle; to encompaſs.—To ſhut in with a ſiege; to beleaguer; to block up.

To BEGI'RT—BE-GIRT. *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *begird*; perhaps by the printer.] To begird. See BEGIRD.

BEGO'NE—BE-GONE. *interject.* [only a coalition of the words *be gone.*] Go away; hence; haſte away.

BEGO'T—BE-GOT. } The *participle paſſive* of
BEGO'TTEN—BE-GOT-TEN. } the verb *beget*.

To BEGRI'ME—BE-GRIME. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime.* See GRIME and GRIM.] To ſoil with dirt deep impreſſed; to ſoil in ſuch a manner that the natural hue cannot eaſily be recovered.

To BEGUI'LE—BE-GUILE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile.*] To impoſe upon; to delude; to cheat.—To deceive; to evade.—To deceive pleaſingly; to amuſe.

BEGU'N—BE-GUN. The *participle paſſive* of *begin.*

BEHA'LF—BE-HALF. *n. ſ.* Favour; cauſe.—Vindication; ſupport.

To BEHA'VE—BE-HAVE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *have.*] To carry; to conduct: uſed almoſt always with the reciprocal pronoun.

To BEHA'VE. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's ſelf. It is taken either in a good or a bad ſenſe; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

BEHA'VIOUR—BE-HAV-IOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *behave.*] Manner of behaving one's ſelf, whether good or bad; manners.—External appearance.—Geſture; manner of action, adapted to particular occaſions.—Elegance of manners; gracefulneſs.—Conduct; general practice; courſe of life.—*To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phraſe, noting ſuch a ſtate as requires great caution; a ſtate in which a failure in behaviour will have bad conſequences.

To BEHE'AD—BE-HEAD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head.*] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

BEHE'LD—BE-HELD. *particip. paſſive*, from *behold*; which ſee.

BEHE'ST—BE-HEST. *n. ſ.* [from *be* and *heſt*; hæꝛ, Sax.] Command; precept; mandate. A word now ſomething antiquated.

BEHI'ND—BE-HIND. *prep.* [hindan, Saxon.] At the back of another.—On the back part; not before.—Towards the back.—Following another.—Remaining after the departure of ſomething elſe.—Remaining after the death of thoſe to whom it belonged.—At a diſtance from ſomething going before.—Inferior to another; having the poſterior place with regard to excellence.—On the other ſide of ſomething.

BEHI'ND. *adv.* Out of ſight; not yet produced to view; remaining.—Moſt of the former ſenſes may become *adverbial*, by ſuppreſſing the *accuſative caſe*; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind me*.

BEHI'NDHA'ND. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand.* See HAND.] In a ſtate in which rents or profits, or any advantage, is anticipated; ſo that leſs is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or juſt proportion.—Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardneſs. In this ſenſe, it is followed by *with*.

To BEHO'LD—BE-HOLD. *v. a.* pret. *I behold, I have beheld*, or *beholden*. [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to ſee; to look upon.

BEHO'LD. *interject.* [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

BEHO'LDEN—BE-HOLD-EN. *particip. adj.* [*gehouden*, Dutch; that is, held in obligation.] Obliged; bound in gratitude; with the particle *to*.

BEHO'LDER—BE-HOLD-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *behold.*] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.

BEHO'OF—BE-HOOF. *n. ſ.* [from *behoove.*] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

To BEHO'OVE—BE-HOOVE. *v. n.* [behoꝛaþ, Sax. *it is a duty.*] To be fit; to be meet; either with reſpect to duty, neceſſity, or convenience. It is uſed only impersonally with *it*; as, *it behoveth*.

BE'ING—BE-ING. *particip.* [from *be.*]

BE'ING. *n. ſ.* [from *be.*] Exiſtence; oppoſed to nonentity.—A particular ſtate or condition.—The perſon exiſting.

To BELA'BOUR—BE-LA-BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*] To beat; to thump: a word in low ſpeech.

BELA'TED—BE-LA-TED. *adj.* [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

To BELA'Y—BE-LAY. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay*; as, to *waylay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.] To block up; to ſtop the paſſage.—To place in ambuſh.

To BELAY *a rope.* [Sea term.] To ſplice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BE'LCH—BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.] To eject the wind from the ſtomach; to eruct.—To iſſue out by eructation.

To BE'LCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the ſtomach; to eject

eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarseneſs; hatefulneſs; or horrour.

BELCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of eructation.

BE'LDAM. *n. ſ.* An old woman; generally a term of contempt, marking the laſt degree of old age with all its faults and miſeries.—A hag.

To BELE'AGUER—BE-LEA-GUER. *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dut.] To beſiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

BELE'AGURER. *n. ſ.* [from *beleaguer*.] One that beſieges a place.

BE'LFLO'WER—BEL-FLOW-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *flower*, becauſe of the ſhape of its flower; in Latin *campanula*.] A plant.

BE'LFO'UNDER—BEL-FOUND-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *found*.] He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells.

BE'LFRY—BEL-FRY. *n. ſ.* [*Beffroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till thoſe, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, becauſe bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.

To BELI'E—BE-LIE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*] To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick.—To give the lie to; to charge with falſehood.—To calumniate; to raiſe falſe reports of any man.—To give a falſe repreſentation of any thing.

BELIE'F—BE-LIEF. *n. ſ.* [from *believe*.] Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.—The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.—Religion; the body of tenets held by the profeſſors of faith.—Perſuaſion; opinion.—The thing believed; the object of belief.—Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

To BELIEVE—BE-LIEVE. *v. a.* [ȝelyfan, Sax.] To credit upon the authority of another, or from ſome other reaſon than our perſonal knowledge.—To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

To BELIEVE. *v. n.* To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing.—To exerciſe the theological virtue of faith.—With the particle *in*; to hold as an object of faith.—*I believe*, is ſometimes uſed as a way of ſlightly noting ſome want of certainty or exactneſs.

BELI'EVER—BE-LIEV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *believe*.] He that believes, or gives credit.—A profeſſour of chriſtianity.

BELI'KE—BE-LIKE. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood*.] Probably; likely; perhaps.—It is ſometimes uſed in a ſenſe of irony; as, *we are to ſuppoſe*.

BE'LL—BELL. *n. ſ.* [bel, Sax. ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a baſin. See BALL.] A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of a clapper, hammer, or ſome other inſtrument ſtriking againſt it.—It is uſed for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.—*To bear the bell.* To be the firſt, from the wether, that carries a *bell* among the ſheep, or the firſt horſe of a drove that has *bells* on his collar.

BE'LLE—BELLE. *n. ſ.* [*beau, belle*, Fr.] A young lady.

BELLES LETTRES—BELLES-LET-TRES. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Polite literature. *It has no ſingular.*

BELLI'GERANT—BEL-LIG-E-RANT, or BEL-LI-GE-RANT. *adj.* [*belliger*, Lat.] Waging war.

To BE'LLOW—BEL-LOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Sax.] To make a noiſe as a bull.—To make any violent outcry.—To vociferate; to clamour. In this ſenſe it is a word of contempt.—To roar as the ſea in a ſtorm; or as the wind; to make any continued noiſe, that may cauſe terrour.

BE'LLOWS—BEL-LOWS. *n. ſ.* [*It has no ſingular*; for we uſually ſay *a pair of bellows*.] The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire.

BE'LLY—BEL-LY. *n. ſ.* [*balg*, Dut.] That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels.—In beaſts, it is uſed, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.—The womb; in this ſenſe, it is commonly uſed ludicrouſly or familiarly.—That part of a man which requires food, in oppoſition to the *back*, or that which demands cloaths.—The part of any thing that ſwells out into a larger capacity.

To BE'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.

BE'LLYA'CHE—BEL-LY-ACHE. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *ache*.] The colick; or pain in the bowels.

BE'LLYFUL. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *full*.] As much food as fills the belly, or ſatisfies the appetite.

BE'LLY-TIMBER. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food; materials to ſupport the belly: a low and vulgar phraſe.

BE'LMAN—BEL-MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

BE'LME'TAL—BEL-MET-AL. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

To BELO'NG—BE-LONG. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dut.] To be the property of.—To be the province or buſineſs of.—To adhere, or be appendant to.—To have relation to.—To be the quality or attributes of.

BELO'VED—BE-LOV-ED. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*. It is obſervable, that, though the *participle* be of very frequent uſe, the *verb* is ſeldom or never admitted; as we ſay, you are much *beloved* by me, but not, I *belove* you.] Loved; dear.

BELO'W—BE-LOW. *prep.* [from *be* and *low*.] Under in place; not ſo high.—Inferiour in dignity.—Inferiour in excellence.—Unworthy of; unbefitting.

BELO'W. *adv.* In the lower place; in the place neareſt the center.—On earth; in oppoſition to *heaven*.—In hell; in the regions of the dead; oppoſed to *heaven* and *earth*.

BE'LT—BELT. *n. ſ.* [belt, Sax. *baltheus*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a ſword, or ſome weapon, is commonly hung.

BELWE'THER—BEL-WETH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *wether*.] A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

To BELY'. See BELIE.

To BEMI'RE—BE-MIRE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire*.] To drag, or incumber in the mire; to ſoil by paſſing through dirty places.

To Bemo'an—Be-moan. *v. a.* [from *to moan.*] To lament; to bewail; to expreſs ſorrow for.

To Bemo'il—Be-moil. *v. a.* [*be* and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Bemu'sed—Be-mus-ed. *adj.* [from *to muſe.*] Overcome with muſing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Be'nch—Bench. *n. ſ.* [benc, Sax. *banc*, Fr.] A ſeat, diſtinguiſhed from a *ſtool* by its greater length.—A ſeat of juſtice; the ſeat where judges ſit.—The perſons ſitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the ſame.

Be'ncher—Bench-er. *n. ſ.* [from *bench.*] Thoſe gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers.

To Be'nd—Bend. *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent*; part. paſſ. *bended*, or *bent*. [bendan, Sax.] To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.—To direct to a certain point.—To apply.—To put any thing in order for uſe; a metaphor taken from bending the bow.—To incline.—To ſubdue; to make ſubmiſſive; as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.—*To bend the brow.* To knit the brow; to frown.

To Be'nd. *v. a.* To be incurvated.—To lean or jut over.—To reſolve; to determine.—In this ſenſe, it is uſed chiefly in the participle.—To be ſubmiſſive; to bow.

Bend. *n. ſ.* [from *to bend.*] Flexure; incurvation.—The crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip.—With heralds. One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but when charged, a third part of the eſcutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the ſiniſter baſe point.

Bene'ath—Be-neath, or Be-neath. *prep.* [beneop, Sax. *beneden*, Dut.] Under; lower in place.—Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by ſome preſſure.—Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.—Unworthy of; unbeſeeming; not equal to.

Bene'ath. *adv.* In a lower place; under.—Below, as oppoſed to *heaven.*

Be'nedi'ction—Ben-e-dic-tion. *n. ſ.* [*benedictio*, Lat.] Bleſſing; a decretory pronunciation of happineſs.—The advantage conferred by bleſſing.—Acknowledgments for bleſſings received; thanks.

Be'nefa'ction—Ben-e-fac-tion. *n. ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] The act of conferring a benefit.—The benefit conferred; which is the more uſual ſenſe.

Be'nefa'ctor—Ben-e-fac-tor. *n. ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to ſome publick charity.

Be'nefice—Be-ne-fice. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all eccleſiaſtical livings, be they dignities or others.

Be'neficed. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Poſſeſſed of a benefice, or church preferment.

Bene'ficence—Be-nef-i-cence. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficent.*] The practice of doing good; active goodneſs.

Bene'ficent—Be-nef-i-cent. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the diſpoſition; *beneficence* being kindneſs, or *benignity*, exerted in action.

Be'nefi'cial—Ben-e-fici-al. *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; uſeful; with *to* before the perſon benefited.—Helpful; medicinal.

Be'nefi'cially. *adv.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageouſly; profitably; helpfully.

Be'nefit—Ben-e-fit. *n. ſ.* [*beneficium*, Lat.] A kindneſs; a favour conferred; an act of love.—Advantage; profit; uſe.

To Be'nefit. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

To Be'nefit. *v. n.* To gain advantage.

Bene'volence—Be-nev-o-lence. *n. ſ.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.] Diſpoſition to do good; kindneſs; charity; good will.—The good done; the charity given.

Bene'volent. *adj.* [*benevolens*, *benevolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

To Beni'ght—Be-night. *v. a.* [from *night.*] To involve in darkneſs; to embarraſs by want of light; to bring on night.—To ſurpriſe with the coming on of night.

Beni'gn—Be-nign. The *g* in this word is mute; as alſo in the adverb *benignly*; but it is preſerved in *benignity*. *adj.* [*benignus*, Lat.] Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See Beneficent.—Wholeſome; not malignant.

Beni'gnity—Be-nig-ni-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *benign.*] Graciouſneſs; goodneſs; actual kindneſs.—Salubrity; wholeſome quality; friendlineſs to vital nature.

Beni'gnly—Be-nign-ly. *adv.* [from *benign.*] Favourably; kindly; graciouſly. See Benign.

Be'nison—Ben-i-son. *n. ſ.* [*benir*, to bleſs; *beniſſon*, Fr.] Bleſſing; benediction.

Be'nt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *to bend*] The ſtate of being bent; a ſtate of flexure; curvity.—Degree of flexure.—Declivity.—Utmoſt power, as of a bent bow.—Application of the mind; ſtrain of the mental powers.—Inclination; diſpoſition towards ſomething.—Determination; fixed purpoſe.—Turn of the temper, or diſpoſition; ſhape, or faſhion, ſuperinduced by art.—Tendency; flexion; particular direction.—A ſtalk of graſs, called *bent-graſs*.

To Benu'm, or Benu'mb—Be-num. *v. a.* [benumen, Sax.] To make torpid; to take away the ſenſation and uſe of any part by cold, or by ſome obſtruction.—To ſtupify.

To Bepa'int—Be-paint. *v. a.* [from *paint.*] To cover with paint.

To Bepi'nch—Be-pinch. *v. a.* [from *pinch.*] To mark with pinches.

To Bepi'ss—Be-piss. *v. a.* [from *piſs.*] To wet with urine.

To Beque'ath—Be-queath. *v. a.* [cpiþ, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

Bequ'est—Be-quest. *n. ſ.* [from *bequeath.*] Something left by will; a legacy.

To Bere'ave—Be-reave. *v. n.* preter. *I bereaved*, or *bereft.* [bereopian, Sax.] To ſtrip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle *of* before the thing taken away.—Sometimes it is uſed without *of*.—To take away from.

BERE'FT—BE-REFT. *part. paſſ.* of *bereave.*

BE'RGAMOT—BER-GA-MOT. *n. ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A ſort of pear, commonly called *burgamot.* See PEAR.—A ſort of eſſence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear ſtock.—A ſort of ſnuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the eſſence rubbed into it.

To BERHY'ME—BE-RHYME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme.*] To celebrate in rhyme, or verſes: a word of contempt.

BERLI'N, or BE'RLIN—BER-LIN. *n. ſ.* A coach of a particular form, from *Berlin*, the city where it was firſt made.

BE'RRY—BER-RY. *n. ſ.* [beꝛıȝ, Sax. from beꝛan, to bear.] Any ſmall fruit, with many ſeeds or ſmall ſtones.

BE'RYL—BER-YL. *n. ſ.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

To BESCRE'EN—BE-SCREEN. *v. a.* [from *ſcreen.*] To cover with a ſcreen; to ſhelter; to conceal.

To BESE'ECH—BE-SEECH. *v. a.* pret. I *beſought*, I have *beſought.* [from ꝛecan, Sax. *verſoeken*, Dut.] To entreat; to ſupplicate; to implore; ſometimes before a perſon.—To beg; to aſk; before a thing.

To BESE'EM—BE-SEEM. *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Dut.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

To BESE'T—BE-SET. *v. a.* pret. I *beſet*; I have *beſet.* [beꝛıttan, Sax.] To beſiege; to hem in; to incloſe, as with a ſiege.—To embarraſs; to perplex; to entangle without any means of eſcape.—To waylay; to ſurround.—To fall upon; to harraſs.

To BESHRE'W—BE-SHREW. A word now grown old. *v. a.* To wiſh a curſe to.—To happen ill to.

BESI'DE. } *prep.* [from *be* and *ſide.*] At the
BESI'DES—BE-SIDES. } ſide of another; near.—Over and above.—Not according to, though not contrary; as we ſay, ſome things are *beſide* nature, ſome are *contrary* to nature: a diſtinction, by the way, that is more ſubtle than juſt.—Out of; in a ſtate of deviating from.—Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as, *beſide himſelf*; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

BESIDE. } *adv.* More than that; over and above.—
BESIDES. } Not in this number; beyond this claſs; not included here.

To BESI'EGE—BE-SIEGE. *v. a.* [from *ſiege.*] To beleaguer; to lay ſiege to; to beſet with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortreſs, by ſurrounding it with an army, and forcing the defendants, either by violence or famine, to give admiſſion.

BESI'EGER. *n. ſ.* [from *beſiege.*] One employed in a ſiege.

To BESME'AR—BE-SMEAR. *v. a.* [from *ſmear.*] To bedawb; to overſpread with ſomething that ſticks on.—To ſoil; to foul.

To BESMI'RCH—BE-SMIRCH. *v. a.* To ſoil; to diſcolour.

To BESMO'KE—BE-SMOKE. *v. a.* [from *ſmoke.*] To foul with ſmoke.—To harden or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMU'T—BE-SMUT. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

BE'SOM—BE-SOM. *n. ſ.* [beſm, beſma, Sax.] An inſtrument to ſweep with.

To BESO'RT—BE-SORT. *v. a.* [from *ſort.*] To ſuit; to fit; to become.

BESO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.

To BESO'T—BE-SOT. *v. a.* [from *ſot.*] To infatuate; to ſtupify; to dull; to take away the ſenſes.—To make to doat.

BESO'UGHT—BE-SOUGHT. [*part. paſſive* of *beſeech*; which ſee.]

To BESPA'NGLE—BE-SPAN-GLE. *v. a.* [from *ſpangle.*] To adorn with ſpangles; to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining.

To BESPA'TTER—BE-SPAT-TER. *v. a.* [from *ſpatter.*] To ſoil by throwing filth; to ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water.

To BESPA'WL—BE-SPAWL. *v. a.* [from *ſpawl.*] To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPE'AK—BE-SPEAK. *v. a.* I *beſpoke*, or *beſpake*; I have *beſpoke*, or *beſpoken.* [from *ſpeak.*] To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or againſt a future time.—To make way by a previous apology.—To forbode; to tell ſomething beforehand.—To ſpeak to; to addreſs. This ſenſe is chiefly poetical.—To betoken; to ſhew.

BESPO'KE—BE-SPOKE. [*irreg. particip.* from *beſpeak*; which ſee.]

To BESPO'T—BE-SPOT. *v. a.* [from *ſpot.*] To mark with ſpots.

To BESPRE'AD—BE-SPREAD. *v. a.* [from *ſpread.*] To ſpread over; to cover over.

To BESPRI'NKLE—BE-SPRIN-KLE. *v. a.* [from *ſprinkle.*] To ſprinkle over; to ſcatter over.

To BESPU'TTER—BE-SPUT-TER. *v. a.* [from *ſputter.*] To ſputter over ſomething; to dawb any thing by ſputtering, or throwing out ſpittle upon it.

BE'ST—BEST. *adj.* the *ſuperlative* from *good.* [beꝛt, beꝛeꝛa, beꝛꝛt, good, better, beſt, Sax.] Moſt good; that which has good qualities in the higheſt degree.—*The beſt.* The utmoſt power; the ſtrongeſt endeavour; the moſt; the higheſt perfection; as, let each man do his *beſt.*—*To make the beſt.* To carry a thing to its greateſt perfection; to improve it to the utmoſt.

BEST. *adv.* [from *well.*] In the higheſt degree of goodneſs.

BEST is ſometimes uſed in compoſition; as, *beſt-bred*, *beſt-natured*, &c.

To BESTE'AD—BE-STEAD. *v. a.* I *beſted*, I have *beſted.* [from *ſtead.*] To profit: little uſed.

BE'STIAL—BES-TIAL. *ti* in this word ſounds almoſt like *ch*; as alſo in its derivatives. *adj.* [from *beaſt.*] Belonging to a beaſt, or to the claſs of beaſts.—Having the qualities of

beasts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

BESTI'ALITY. *n. ſ.* [from *beſtial.*] The quality of beaſts; degeneracy from human nature.

BE'STIALLY. *adv.* [from *beſtial,*] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To BESTI'CK—BE-STICK. *v. a.* preter. I *beſtuck*, I have *beſtuck.* [from *ſtick.*] To ſtick over with any thing; to mark any thing by inſixing points or ſpots here and there.

To BESTI'R. *v. a.* [from *ſtir.*] To put into vigorous action. It is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than with the reciprocal pronoun; as, to *beſtir yourſelves.*—It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* with a common word.

To BESTO'W—BE-STOW. *v. a.* [*beſteden*, Dut.] To give; to confer upon—To give as charity.—To give in marriage.—To give as a preſent.—To apply.—To lay out upon.—To lay up; to ſtow; to place.

BESTO'WER—BE-STOW-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *beſtow.*] Giver; he that confers any thing; diſpoſer.

To BESTRE'W—BE-STREW, or BE-STREW. *v. a.* particip. paſſ. *beſtrewed*, or *beſtrown.* [from *ſtrew.*] To ſprinkle over.

To BESTRI'DE—BE-STRIDE. *v. a.* I *beſtrid*; I have *beſtrid*, or *beſtridden.* [from *ſtride.*] To ſtride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.—To ſtep over.—It is often uſed of riding.—It is uſed ſometimes of a man ſtanding over ſomething which he defends.

To BESTU'D—BE-STUD. *v. a.* [from *ſtud.*] To adorn with ſtuds, or ſhining prominences.

BE'T—BET. *n. ſ.* [peddian, to wager; ped, a wager, Sax. from which the etymologiſts derive *bet.*] A wager; ſomething laid to be won upon certain conditions.

To BE'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to ſtake at a wager.

To BETA'KE—BE-TAKE. *v. a.* preter. I *betook*; part. paſſ. *betaken.* [from *take.*] To take; to ſeize: an obſolete ſenſe.—To have recourſe to; with the reciprocal pronoun.—To apply; with the reciprocal pronoun.—To move; to remove.

To BETHI'NK—BE-THINK. *v. a.* I *bethought*; I have *bethought.* [from *think.*] To recal to reflection; to bring back to conſideration, or recollection. It is generally uſed with the reciprocal pronoun, and *of* before the ſubject of thought.

BETHO'UGHT—BE-THOUGHT. *particip.* [from *bethink*; which ſee.]

To BETHRA'L—BE-THRAL. *v. a.* [from *thrall.*] To enſlave; to conquer; to bring into ſubjection.

To BETI'DE—BE-TIDE. *v. n.* pret. It *betided*, or *betid*; part. paſſ. *betid.* [from tiꝺ, Sax.] To happen to; to befal; to bechance; whether good or bad.—Sometimes it has *to*, after it.—To come to paſs; to fall out; to happen.—To become.

BETI'ME. } *adv.* [from *by* and *time*; that
BETI'MES—BE-TIMES. } is, by the proper time.] Seaſonably; early.—Soon; before long time has paſſed.—Early in the day.

To BETO'KEN—BE-TO-KEN. *v. a.* [from *token.*] To ſignify; to mark; to repreſent.—To foreſhew; to preſignify.

BE'TONY—BET-O-NY. *n. ſ.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant.

BETO'OK—BE-TOOK. [*irreg. pret.* from *betake*; which ſee.]

To BETRA'Y—BE-TRAY. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.] To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of truſt.—To diſcover that which has been entruſted to ſecrecy.—To make known ſomething that were better concealed.—To make liable to fall into ſomething inconvenient.—To ſhow; to diſcover; in a neutral ſenſe.

BETRA'YER—BE-TRAY-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays; a traitor.

To BETRO'TH—BE-TROTH. *v. a.* [from *betrouwen*, Dut.] To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiance.—To unite any one to another by promiſe of marriage.—To nominate to a biſhoprick, in order to conſecration.

BE'TTER—BET-TER. *adj.* The *comparative* of *good.* [bet, *good*, betepa, *better*, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than ſomething elſe.

BE'TTER. *adv.* [comparative of *well*] Well, in a greater degree.

To BE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To improve; to meliorate.—To ſurpaſs; to exceed.—To advance.

BE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Superiour in goodneſs.—The ſuperiority; advantage; as, *to get the better*—*'Tis for the better.*

BE'TTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *to bet.*] One that lays bets or wagers.

BETWE'EN—BE-TWEEN. *prep.* [betpeonan, betpinan, Sax. from the original word tpa, *two.*] In the intermediate ſpace.—From one to another; noting intercourſe.—Belonging to two in partnerſhip.—Bearing relation to two.—In ſeparation, or diſtinction of one from the other.—*Between* is properly uſed of two, and *among* of more; but this accuracy is not always preſerved.

BETWI'XT—BE-TWIXT. *prep.* [betpyx, Sax. It has the ſame ſignification with *between*, and is indifferently uſed for it.] In the midſt of two.—From one to another.

BE'VEL—BEV-EL. } *n. ſ.* In maſonry and joinery, a
BE'VIL } kind of ſquare, one leg of which is moveable on a point or centre, and ſo may be ſet to any angle.

To BE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle; that is, an angle of leſs or more than 90 degrees.

BE'VERAGE—BEV-ER-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital.] Drink; liquor to be drank in general.—A treat upon wearing a new ſuit of cloaths.

BE'VY—BEV-Y. *n. ſ.* [*beva*, Ital.] A flock of birds.—A company; an aſſembly.

To BEWA'IL—BE-WAIL. *v. a.* [from *wail*] To bemoan; to lament; to expreſs ſorrow for.

To BEWA'RE—BE-WARE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *wary*; that is cautious.] To regard with caution; to be ſuſpicious of danger from; generally the particle *of* goes before the thing which excites caution.—It is obſervable, that it is only uſed in ſuch forms of ſpeech as admit the word *be*: thus we ſay, *he may beware, let him beware, he will beware*; but not, *he did beware*, or *he has been ware.*

To

To BEWE'T—BE-WET. *v. a.* [from *wet.*] To wet; to moiſten; to bedew; to water.

To BEWI'LDER—BE-WIL-DER, or BE-WIL-DER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To loſe in pathleſs places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

To BEWI'TCH—BE-WITCH. *v. a.* [from *witch.*] To injure by witchcraft, or faſcination, or charms.—To charm; to pleaſe to ſuch a degree, as to take away the power of reſiſtance.

To BEWRA'Y—BE-WRAY. *v. a.* [þnezan, beþnezan, Sax.] To betray; to diſcover perfidiouſly.—To ſhew; to make viſible: this word is now little in uſe.

BEWRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *bewray.*] Betrayer; diſcoverer; divulger.

BEYO'ND—BE-YOND. *prep.* [begeonb, begeonban, Sax.] Before; at a diſtance not yet reached.—On the farther ſide of.—Farther onward than.—Paſt; out of the reach of.—Above; exceeding to a greater degree than.—Above in excellence.—Remote from; not within the ſphere of.—*To go beyond*, is to deceive; to circumvent.

BE'ZEL. } *n. ſ.* That part of a ring in which
BE'ZIL—BE-ZIL. } the ſtone is fixed.

BI'AS—BI-AS. *n. ſ.* [*biais*, Fr. ſaid to come from *bihay*, an old Gauliſh word, ſignifying *croſs*, or *thwart.*] The weight lodged on one ſide of a bowl, which turns it from the ſtrait line.—Any thing which turns a man to a particular courſe; or gives the direction to his meaſures.—Propenſion; inclination.

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to ſome ſide; to balance one way; to prejudice.

BI'B—BIB. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen put upon the breaſts of children, over their cloaths.

BI'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bib.*] A tippler; a man that drinks often: a word in little uſe, unleſs now and then in compoſition; as, a *wine-bibber.*

BI'BLE—BI-BLE. *n. ſ.* [from βίβλιον, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The ſacred volume containing the Old and New Teſtament.

BI'CE—BICE. *n. ſ.* The name of a colour uſed in painting. It is either green or blue.

To BI'CKER—BICK-ER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welſh, a conteſt.] To ſkirmiſh; to fight without a ſet battle; to fight off and on.—To quiver; to play backward and forward.

To BI'D—BID. *v. a.* pret. I *bid, bad, bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden.* [biddan, Sax.] To deſire; to aſk; to call; to invite.—To command; to order; before things or perſons.—To offer; to propoſe; as, to *bid* a price.—To proclaim; to offer; or to make known by ſome publick voice; as, the bans are bid.—To pronounce; to declare.—To denounce.—To pray, or wiſh; as, to *bid God ſpeed*, or farewell.

BI'DDEN—BID-DEN. *part. paſſ.* [from *to bid.*] Invited.—Commanded.

BI'DDER—BID-DER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bid.*] One who offers or propoſes a price.

BI'DDING—BID-DING. *n. ſ.* [from *bid.*] Command; order.

To BI'DE—BIDE. *v. a.* [biban, Sax.] To endure; to ſuffer.

To BI'DE. *v. n.* To dwell; to live; to inhabit.—To remain in a place.—To continue in a ſtate.—It has probably all the ſignifications of the word *abide*; which ſee.

BI'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *bide.*] Reſidence; habitation.

BIE'NNIAL—BI-EN-NI-AL. *adj.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

BI'ER—BIER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bear.*] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

BI'ESTINGS—BIEST-INGS. *n. ſ.* [byrſtinz, Sax.] The firſt milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick.

BI'G—BIG. *adj.* Great in bulk; large.—Teeming; pregnant; great with young; with the particle *with.*—Full of ſomething; and deſirous, or about, to give it vent.—Diſtended; ſwoln; ready to burſt; uſed often of the effects of paſſion; as, grief, rage.—Great in air and mien; proud; ſwelling; tumid; haughty; ſurly.—Great in ſpirit; lofty; brave

BI'GAMY—BIG-A-MY. *n. ſ.* [*bigamia*, low Lat.] The crime of having two wives at once.—In the canon law, the marriage of a ſecond wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched.

BI'GBE'LLIED—BIG-BEL-LIED. *adj.* [from *big* and *belly.*] Pregnant; with child; great with young.

BI'GGIN—BIG-GIN. *n. ſ.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap.

BI'GNESS—BIG-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *big.*] Bulk; greatneſs of quantity.—Size; whether greater or ſmaller.

BI'GOT—BIG-OT. *n. ſ.* A man devoted to a certain party; prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is uſed often with *to* before the object of zeal; as, a *bigot to* the Carteſian tenets.

BI'GOTED—BIG-OT-ED. *adj.* [from *bigot.*] Blindly prepoſſeſſed in favour of ſomething; irrationally zealous; with *to.*

BI'GOTRY—BIG-O-TRY. *n. ſ.* [from *bigot.*] Blind zeal; prejudice; unreaſonable warmth in favour of party or opinions; with the particle *to.*—The practice or tenet of a bigot.

BI'LANDER—BIL-AN-DER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall veſſel ſo called, from its original intention of ſailing *by* or near the *land.*

BI'LBERRY—BIL-BER-RY. *n. ſ.* A ſmall berry, called alſo a wortle-berry.

BI'LBO'—BIL-BO. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the beſt weapons are made.] A rapier; a ſword.

BI'LBO'ES. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſtocks, or wooden ſhackles for the feet, uſed for puniſhing offenders at ſea.

BI'LE—BILE. *n. ſ.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquour, ſeperated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder.

BI'LE. *n. ſ.* [bile, Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat. This is generally ſpelt *boil*; but leſs properly.] A ſore angry ſwelling.

BI'LGE—BILGE. *n. ſ.* The compaſs or breadth of a ſhip's bottom; hence, the water in the hold is called *bilge-water.*

To

To BILGE. *v. n.* To ſpring a leak; to let in water, by ſtriking upon a rock: a ſea term.

BI'LIARY—BIL-I-A-RY. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to or occaſioned by the bile.

BI'LIOUS—BIL-I-OUS. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Conſiſting of bile; partaking of bile.

To BI'LK—BILK. *v. a.* To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt, and avoiding payment.

BI'LL—BILL. *n. ſ.* [bile, Sax. See BALL.] The beak of a fowl.

BI'LL. *n. ſ.* [bille, Sax. τριbille, a two edged axe.] A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, uſed in country work, as a *hedging bill*; ſo called from its reſemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.—A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe.

BI'LL. *n. ſ.* [*billet*, French.] A written paper of any kind.—An account of money.—A law preſented to the parliament, not yet made an act.—An act of parliament.—A phyſician's preſcription.—An advertiſement.—In law. 1. An obligation, but without condition or forfeiture for nonpayment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expreſſeth either the grief and the wrong, that the complainant hath ſuffered by the party complained of; or elſe ſome fault, that the party complained of, hath committed againſt ſome law.—*A bill of mortality.* An account of the numbers that have died in any diſtrict.—*A bill of fare.* An account of the diſhes at a feaſt.—*A bill of exchange.* A note ordering the payment of a ſum of money in one place, to ſome perſon aſſigned by the drawer or remitter, in conſideration of the value paid to him another place.

To BILL. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To careſs, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

BI'LLET—BIL-LET. *n. ſ.* [*billet*, French.] A ſmall paper; a note.—A ticket directing ſoldiers at what houſe to lodge.—*Billet doux*, or a ſoft *billet*; a love letter.—A ſmall log of wood for the chimney.

To BI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To direct a ſoldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.—To quarter ſoldiers.

BI'LLIARDS—BILL-IARDS. *n. ſ. without a ſingular.* [Probably corrupted from *balyards*; yards or ſticks with which a ball is driven along a table.] A game at which a ball is forced againſt another on a table.

BI'LLOW—BIL-LOW. *n. ſ.* [*bilge*, Germ.] A wave ſwoln, and hollow.

BI'LLOWY—BIL-LO-WY. *adj.* [from *billow*.] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

BI'N—BIN. *n. ſ.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is repoſited.

To BI'ND—BIND. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; particip. paſſ. *bound*, or *bounden*. [bindan, Sax.] To confine with bonds; to enchain.—To gird; to enwrap; to involve.—To faſten to any thing—To faſten together.—To cover a wound with dreſſings and bandages.—To compel; to conſtrain.—To oblige by ſtipulation or oath.—To oblige by duty or law.—To oblige by kindneſs.—To confine; to hinder.—To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make coſtive.—To reſtrain.—*To bind a book.* To put it in a cover.—*To bind to.* To oblige to ſerve ſome one.—*To bind to.* To contract with any body.—*To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance.

To BI'ND. *v. n.* To contract the parts together; to grow ſtiff and hard.—To make coſtive.—To be obligatory.

BI'NDER—BIND-ER. *n ſ.* [from *to bind.*] A man whoſe trade it is to bind books.—A man that binds ſheaves.—A fillet; a ſhred cut to bind with.

BI'NDING—BIND-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *bind.*] A bandage.

BI'NDWE'ED. *n. ſ.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BIO'GRAPHER—BI-OG-RA-PHER, or BI-O-GRAPH-ER. *n. ſ.* [βίος and γραφω.] A writer of lives; a relator not of the hiſtory of nations, but of the actions of particular perſons.

BIO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [βίος and γραφω.] The art or practice of writing the lives of men.

BI'PED—BI-PED. *n. ſ.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

BI'PE'NNATED—BI-PEN-NAT-ED. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

BI'RCH—BIRCH. [birc, Sax.] A tree, whoſe leaves are like thoſe of the poplar.

BI'RCHEN. *adj.* [from *birch.*] Made of birch.

BI'RD—BIRD. *n. ſ.* [bird, or brid, a chicken, Sax.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is uſed for the larger, and *bird* for the ſmaller kind of feathered animals.

BI'RDCA'GE—BIRD-CAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *cage*. See CAGE.]

BI'RDCATCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *catch.*] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

BI'RDING PI'ECE—BIRD-ING-PIECE. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *piece.*] A fowling piece; a gun to ſhoot birds with.

BI'RDLI'ME—BIRD-LIME. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *lime.*] A glutinous ſubſtance, which is ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

BI'RDSE'YE—BIRDS-EYE. *n. ſ.* [*Adonis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'RDSFOOT—BIRDS-FOOT. [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'RTH—BIRTH. *n. ſ.* [beorþ, Sax.] The act of coming into life.—Extraction; lineage.—Rank which is inherited by deſcent—The condition, or circumſtances, in which any man is born.—Thing born; production.—The act of bringing forth.—The ſeamen call a due or proper diſtance between ſhips lying at an anchor, or under ſail, a *birth.* Alſo the proper place aboard for a meſs to put their cheſts, &c. is called the *birth* of that meſs. Alſo a convenient place to moor a ſhip in, is called a *birth.*

BI'RTHDA'Y—BIRTH-DAY. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *day.*] The day on which any one is born.—The day of the year in which any one was born, annually obſerved.

BI'RTHNI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *night.* See NIGHT.] The night in which any one is born.—The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

BI'RTHPLA'CE—BIRTH-PLACE. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *place.*] Place where any one is born.

BI'RTHRI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *right.* See RIGHT.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firſt born.

BI'RTH-

BI'RTHWORT—BIRTH-WORT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *wort*; I ſuppoſe from a quality of haſtening delivery.] The name of a plant.

BI'SCUIT—BIS-CUIT. *n. ſ.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr.] A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea; alſo a compoſition of fine flour, almonds and ſugar, made by the confectioners.

To BISE'CT—BI-SECT. *v. a.* [from *binus* and *ſeco*, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

BISE'CTION—BI-SEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP—BISH-OP. *n. ſ.* [from *epiſcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed biſcop, which was afterwards ſoftened into *biſhop*.] One of the head order of the clergy.

BI'SHOPRI'CK—BISH-OP-RICK. *n. ſ.* [biſcoppice, Sax.] The dioceſe of a biſhop; the diſtrict over which the juriſdiction of a biſhop extends.

BI'SMUTH—BIS-MUTH. *n. ſ.* The ſame as *marcaſite*; a hard, white, brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature.

BI'SSEXTI'LE—BIS-SEX-TILE. *n. ſ.* [from *bis*, and *ſextilis*, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, ariſing from ſix odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

BI'T—BIT. *n. ſ.* [biꝛol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the ſevil holes, the tranchefil, and the croſs chains; but ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify only the bit-mouth in particular.

BI'T. *n. ſ.* [from *bite*.] As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.—A ſmall piece of any thing.—A Spaniſh Weſt Indian ſilver coin, valued at ſevenpence halfpenny.—In the ſmalleſt degree.

BI'TCH—BITCH. *n ſ.* [biꝛge, Saxon.] The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.—A name of reproach for a woman.

To BITE—BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. paſſ. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [biꝛan, Saxon.] To cruſh, or pierce with the teeth.—To give pain by cold.—To hurt or pain with reproach.—To cut; to wound.—To make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte.—To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phraſe.

BITE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth.—The act of a fiſh that takes the bait.—A cheat; a trick; a fraud; in low and vulgar language.—A ſharper; one who commits frauds.

BI'TER—BI-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *bite*.] He that bites.—A fiſh apt to take the bait.—A tricker; a deceiver.

BI'TTEN—BIT-TEN. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to bite*; which ſee.]

BI'TTER—BIT-TER. *adj.* [biꝛep, Saxon.] Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood.—Sharp; cruel; ſevere.—Calamitous; miſerable.—Painful; inclement.—Sharp; reproachful; ſatirical.—Mournful; afflicted.—In any manner, unpleaſing or hurtful.

BI'TTERLY—BIT-TER-LY. *adv.* [from *bitter*.] With a bitter taſte.—In a bitter manner; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly.—Sharply; ſeverely.

BI'TTERN—BIT-TERN. *n. ſ.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fiſh; remarkable for the noiſe which he makes, uſually called *bumping*. See BITTOUR.

BI'TTERNESS—BIT-TER-NESS. *n ſ.* [from *bitter*.] A bitter taſte.—Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.—Sharpneſs; ſeverity of temper.—Satire; piquancy; keenneſs of reproach.—Sorrow; vexation; affliction.

BI'TTOUR. *n. ſ.* [*butour*, Fr.] The name of a bird, commonly called the *bittern*; [See BITTERN.] but perhaps as properly *bittour*.

BITU'MEN—BI-TU-MEN. *n. ſ* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes.

BITU'MINOUS—BI-TU-MI-NOUS. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

To BLA'B—BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.] To tell what ought to be kept ſecret; it uſually implies rather thoughtleſſneſs than treachery; but may be uſed in either ſenſe.

To BLA'B. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

BLA'B. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A telltale; a thoughtleſs babbler; a treacherous betrayer of ſecrets.

BLA'CK—BLACK. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.] Of the colour of night.—Dark.—Cloudy of countenance; ſullen.—Horrible; wicked; atrocious.—Diſmal; mournful.

BLA'CK-CA'TTLE. Oxen; bulls; and cows.

BLA'CK-GUA'RD—BLACK-GUARD. *adj.* [from *black* and *guard*.] A cant word amongſt the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty fellow; of the meaneſt kind.

BLA'CK-LE'AD—BLACK-LEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *lead*.] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much uſed for pencils; it is not fuſible, or not without a very great heat.

BLA'CK-PU'DDING—BLACK-PUD-DING. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *pudding*.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLA'CK-RO'D. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand.

BLACK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A black colour.—Mourning.—A blackamoor.

BLA'CKAMO'OR—BLACK-A-MOOR. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

BLA'CKBERRY—BLACK-BER-RY. *n. ſ.* The fruit of the blackberry buſh; a ſpecies of bramble.

BLA'CKBIRD—BLACK-BIRD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *bird*.] The name of a bird.

To BLA'CKEN—BLACK-EN. *v. a.* [from *black*.] To make of a black colour.—To darken.—To defame, or make infamous.

To BLA'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow black.

BLA'CKISH. *adj.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black.

BLA'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *black*.] Black colour.—Darkneſs.

BLA'CKSMITH—BLACK-SMITH. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *ſmith*.] A ſmith that works in iron; ſo called from being very ſmutty.

BLA'CK-

BLA'CKTHORN—BLACK-THORN. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *thorn.*] The ſame with the ſloe. See PLUM, of which it is a ſpecies.

BLA'DDER—BLAD-DER. *n. ſ.* [bladdpe, Saxon; *Bladder*, Dutch.] That veſſel in the body which contains the urine.—It is often filled with wind, to which alluſions are frequently made.—It is uſual for thoſe that learn to ſwim, to ſupport themſelves with blown bladders.—A bliſter; a puſtule.

BLA'DE—BLADE. *n. ſ.* [blæd, bled, Sax. *bled*, Fr.] The ſpire of graſs before it grows to ſeed; the green ſhoots of corn which riſe from the ſeed.

BLA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.] The ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument, diſtinct from the handle.—A briſk man, either fierce or gay, called ſo in contempt. So we ſay *mettle* for *courage*.

BLADE *of the Shoulder.* } *n. ſ.* The bone called
BLA'DEBO'NE—BLADE-BONE. } by anatomiſts the ſcapula, or ſcapular bone.

BLA'DED. *adj.* [from *blade.*] Having blades or ſpires.

BLA'IN—BLAIN. *n. ſ.* [blezene, Sax. *bleine*, Dutch.] A puſtule; a blotch; a bliſter.

BLA'MABLE—BLAM-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *blame.*] Culpable; faulty.

BLA'MABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable.*] Culpable; in a manner liable to cenſure.

To BLA'ME—BLAME. *v. a.* [*blâmer*, Fr.] To cenſure; to charge with a fault: it generally implies a ſlight cenſure.—To *blame* has uſually the particle *for* before the fault.

BLA'ME. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fault; imputation of a fault.—Crime; that which produces or deſerves cenſure.—Hurt.—There is a peculiar ſtructure of this word, in which, Johnſon obſerves, it is not very evident whether it be a *noun* or a verb; as, you were *to blame*. This, however, is a ſimilar mode of expreſſion to *the hounds are* AT FAULT.

BLA'MEFUL. *adj.* [from *blame* and *full.*] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

BLA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *blame.*] Guiltleſs; innocent; exempt from cenſure or blame.—Sometimes it is uſed with *of*.

BLA'MELESLY. *adv.* [from *blameleſs.*] Innocently; without crime.

BLA'MEWO'RTHY—BLAME-WOR-THY. *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy.*] Culpable; blameable; worthy of blame or cenſure.

To BLA'NCH—BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.] To whiten; to change from ſome other colour to white.—To ſtrip or peel ſuch things as have huſks.—To obliterate; to waſh out; to balk; to paſs over.

BLA'ND—BLAND. *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

BLA'NDISHME'NT—BLAND-ISH-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*blanditiæ*, Lat.] Act of fondneſs; expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture.—Soft words; kind ſpeeches.—Kind treatment; careſſes.

BLA'NK—BLANK. *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr.] White; ſpotleſs.—Without writing; unwritten; deſtitute of marks.—Confuſed; cruſhed; diſpirited; ſubdued; depreſſed.—Without rhime; as blank verſe.

BLANK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A void ſpace.—A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.—A paper from which the writing is effaced.—A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.—The point to which an arrow is directed; ſo called, becauſe, to be more viſible, it was marked with white.—Aim; ſhot.—Object to which any thing is directed.

BLA'NKET—BLAN-KET. *n. ſ.* [*blanchette*, Fr.] A woollen cover, ſoft, and looſely woven, ſpread commonly upon a bed, over the linen ſheet, for the ſake of warmth.

BLA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *blank.*] In a blank manner; with whiteneſs; with paleneſs; with confuſion.

To BLA'SPHE'ME—BLAS-*PHE*ME. *v. a.* [*blaſpheme*, low Lat.] To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God.—To ſpeak evil of.

To BLA'SPHE'ME. *v. n.* To ſpeak blaſphemy.

BLA'SPHE'MER—BLAS-*PHE*-MER. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſpheme.*] A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

BLA'SPHEMOUS—BLAS-*PHE*-MOUS. *adj.* [from *blaſpheme.*] Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God.

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blaſpheme.*] Impiouſly; with wicked irreverence.

BLA'SPHEMY—BLAS-*PHE*-MY. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſpheme.*] Treating the name and attributes of the Supreme Being with inſult and indignity.

BLA'ST—BLAST. *n. ſ.* [from blæ̇ſt, Saxon; *blaſen*, Germ. to blow.] A guſt, or puff of wind.—The ſound made by blowing any inſtrument of wind muſic.—The ſtroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing peſtilential.

To BLA'ST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague or calamity.—To make to wither.—To injure; to invalidate.—To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.—To confound; to ſtrike with terror.

BLA'ZE—BLAZE. *n. ſ.* [blæ̇ſe, a torch, Saxon.] A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.—Publication; wide diffuſion of report.—*Blaze* is a white mark upon a horſe, deſcending from the forehead almoſt to the noſe.

To BLA'ZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flame; to ſhew the light of the flame.—To be conſpicuous.

To BLA'ZE. *v. a.* To publiſh; to make known; to ſpread far and wide.

To BLA'ZON—BLA-ZON. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, Fr.] To explain, in proper terms, the figures on enſigns armorial.—To deck; to embelliſh; to adorn.—To diſplay; to ſet to ſhow.—To celebrate; to ſet out.—To blaze about; to make publick.

BLA'ZON. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.—Show; divulgation; publication.—Celebration; proclamation of ſome quality.

BLA'ZONRY. *n. ſ.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning.

To BLE'ACH—BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleichen*, Germ.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by expoſure to the open air.

To BLE'ACH. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the open air.

BLE'AK—BLEAK. *adj.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.] Pale.—Cold; chill.

BLE'AK. *n. ſ.* [from his white or *bleak* colour.] A ſmall river fiſh.

BLE'AKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bleak*.] Coldneſs; chilneſs.

BLE'AR—BLEAR. *adj.* [*blaer*, a bliſter, Dutch.] Dim with rheum or water; ſore with rheum.

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make the eyes watry, or ſore with rheum.—To dim the eyes.

To BLE'AT—BLEAT. *v. n.* [blætan, Sax.] To cry as a ſheep.

BLEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a ſheep or lamb.

BLE'D—BLED. *particip.* [from *to bleed*.]

To BLE'ED—BLEED. *v. n.* pret. I *bled*; I have *bled*. [bleðan, Saxon.] To loſe blood; to run with blood.—To die a violent death.—To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from ſome body, as blood from an animal.

To BLE'ED. *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from.

To BLE'MISH—BLEM-ISH. *v. a.* [from *blame*, *Junius*; from *bléme*, white, Fr. *Skinner*.] To mark with any deformity.—To defame; to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation.

BLE'MISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A mark of deformity; a ſcar; a diminution of beauty.—Reproach; diſgrace; imputation.—A ſoil; turpitude; taint; deformity.

To BLE'ND—BLEND. *v. a.* preter. I *blended*; anciently, *blent*. [blendan, Saxon.] To mingle together.—To confound.

To BLE'SS—BLESS. *v. a.* [bleſſian, Sax.] To make happy; to proſper.—To wiſh happineſs to another; to pronounce a bleſſing upon him.—To praiſe; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

BLE'SSED—BLESS-ED. *particip. adj.* [from *to bleſs*.] Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLE'SSED *Thiſtle*. [*cnicus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *bleſſed*.] Happily.

BLE'SSEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bleſſed*.] Happineſs; felicity.—Sanctity.—Heavenly felicity.

BLE'SSING—BLESS-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *bleſs*.] Benediction; a prayer by which happineſs is implored for any one.—A declaration by which happineſs is promiſed in a prophetick and authoritative manner.—Any of the means of happineſs; a gift; an advantage; a benefit.—Divine favour.

BLE'ST—BLEST. *particip. adj.* [from *bleſs*.]

BLE'W—BLEW. The preterite from *blow*; which ſee.

BLI'GHT—BLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [The etymology unknown.] Mildew; according to *Skinner*; but it ſeems taken by moſt writers, in a general ſenſe, for any cauſe of the failure of fruits.—Any thing nipping, or blaſting.

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To corrupt with mildew.—In general, to blaſt; to hinder from fertility.

BLI'ND—BLIND. *adj.* [blind, Saxon.] Without ſight; deprived of the ſenſe of ſeeing; dark.—Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant; with *to* before that which is unſeen, and ſometimes *of*.—Unſeen; out of the publick view; private; generally with ſome tendency to ſome contempt or cenſure.—Not eaſily diſcernible; hard to find; dark; obſcure,

To BLI'ND. *v. a.* [from the noun] To make blind; to deprive of ſight.—To darken; to obſcure to the eye.—To obſcure to the underſtanding.

BLI'ND. *n. ſ.* Something to hinder the ſight, as window-blinds.—Something to miſlead the eye, or the underſtanding.

To BLI'NDFO'LD—BLIND-FOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold*.] To hinder from ſeeing, by blinding the eyes.

BLI'NDFO'LD. *adj.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered.

BLI'NDLY. *adv.* [from *blind*.] Without ſight.—Implicitely; without examination.—Without judgment or direction.

BLI'NDMAN'S BUFF. *n. ſ.* A play in which ſome one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the reſt of the company.

BLI'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blind*.] Want of ſight.—Ignorance; intellectual darkneſs.

BLI'NDSI'DE—BLIND-SIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *blind* and *ſide*.] Weakneſs; foible; weak part.

BLI'NDWO'RM—BLIND-WORM. *n. ſ.* [from *blind* and *worm*.] A ſmall viper, the leaſt of our Engliſh ſerpents, but venomous.

To BLI'NK—BLINK. *v. n.* [*blinken*, Daniſh.] To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.—To ſee obſcurely.

BLI'NKARD—BLINK-ARD. *n. ſ.* [from *blink*.] One that has bad eyes.—Something twinkling.

BLI'SS—BLISS. *n. ſ.* [bliſſe, Sax. from bliðaſian, to rejoice.] The higheſt degree of happineſs; bleſſedneſs; felicity; generally uſed of the happineſs of a future ſtate.—Felicity in general.

BLI'SSFUL. *adj.* [from *bliſs* and *full*.] Full of joy; happy in the higheſt degree.

BLI'SSFULLY. *adv.* [from *bliſsful*.] Happily.

BLI'STER—BLIS-TER. *n. ſ.* [*bluyſter*, Dutch.] A ſwelling made by the ſeparation of a film or ſkin from the other parts.

To BLI'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bliſters.

To BLI'STER. *v. a.* To raiſe bliſters by ſome hurt, as a burn, or rubbing.—To raiſe bliſters with a medical intention.

BLI'THE—BLITHE. *adj.* [bliðe, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; ſprightly; mirthful.

BLI'THSOME—BLITH-SOME. *adj.* [from *blithe*.] Gay; chearful.

To BLO'AT—BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow*.] To ſwell, or make turgid with wind.

To BLO'AT. *v. n.* To grow turgid.

BLO'ATEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bloat*.] Turgidneſs; ſwelling; tumour.

BLO'CK—BLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*blok*, Dutch; *bloc*, Fr.] A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.—A maſs of matter.—A maſſy body.—A rude piece of timber; in contempt.—The piece of wood on which hats are formed.—The wood on which criminals are beheaded.—An obſtruction; a ſtop.—A ſea term for a pully.—A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for ſtupidity.

To BLO'CK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] To ſhut up; to incloſe, ſo as to hinder egreſs.

BLO'CK-HO`USE. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *houſe*.] A fortreſs built to obſtruct or block up a paſs.

BLO'CK-TI'N—BLOCK-TIN. *n ſ.* [from *block* and *tin*.] So the tradeſmen call that which is moſt pure or unmixed, and as yet unwrought.

BLO'CKA`DE—BLOCK-ADE. *n. ſ.* [from *block*.] A ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place.

To BLO'CKA`DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up.

BLO'CKHE'AD—BLOCK-HEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *head*.] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

BLO'CKHE'ADED—BLOCK-HEAD-ED. *adj.* [from *block-head*.] Stupid; dull.

BLO'CKISH. *adj.* [from *block*.] Stupid; dull.

BLOO'D—BLOOD. *n. ſ.* [blob, Saxon.] The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.—Child; progeny.—Family; kindred.—Deſcent; lineage.—Blood royal; royal lineage.—Birth; high extraction.—Murder; violent death.—Life.—The corporeal and carnal part of man, as fleſh and *blood*.—Temper of mind; ſtate of the paſſions, as in cold *blood*.—Hot ſpark; man of fire.

BLOO'D-HOT—BLOOD-HOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot*.] Hot in the ſame degree with blood.

BLO'OD-LETTER. *n. ſ.* [from *blood-let*.] A phlebotomiſt; one that takes away blood medically.

BLO'OD-STONE. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſtone*.] The name of a ſtone.

BLO'OD-THIRSTY. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirſt*.] Deſirous to ſhed blood.

BLO'OD-VESSEL. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *veſſel*.] A veſſel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

BLO'OD-HO`UND—BLOOD-HOUND. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *hound*.] A hound that follows by the ſcent, and ſeizes with great fierceneſs.

BLO'ODILY—BLOOD-I-LY. *adv.* [from *bloody*.] With diſpoſition to ſhed blood; cruelly.

BLO'ODLESS. *adj.* [from *blood*.] Without blood; dead.—Without ſlaughter.

BLO'ODSHE'D—BLOOD-SHED. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſhed*.] The crime of blood, or murder.—Slaughter.

BLO'ODSHOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *ſhot*.] Filled with blood burſting from its proper veſſels, generally ſpoken of the eye.

BLO'ODSUCKER—BLOOD-SUCK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſuck*.] A leech; a fly; any thing that ſucks blood.—A cruel man; a murderer.

BLO'ODY. *adj.* [from *blood*.] Stained with blood.—Cruel; murderous; applied either to men or facts.

BLO`ODY-FLUX. See FLUX.

BLO`OM—BLOOM. *n. ſ.* [*bloem*, Dutch.] A bloſſom; the flower which precedes the fruit.—The ſtate of immaturity; the ſtate of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.—The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

To BLO`OM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring or yield bloſſoms.—To produce, as bloſſoms.—To be in a ſtate of youth and improvement.

BLO`OMY—BLOOM-Y. *adj.* [from *bloom*.] Full of blooms; flowery.

BLO'SSOM—BLOS-SOM. *n. ſ.* [blopme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the ſeed or fruit.

To BLO'SSOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put forth bloſſoms.

To BLO'T—BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, Fr. to hide.] To obliterate; to make writing inviſible, by covering it with ink.—To efface; to eraſe.—To make black ſpots on a paper; to blur.—To diſgrace; to diſfigure.—To darken.

BLO'T. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An obliteration of ſomething written.—A blur; a ſpot upon paper.—A ſpot in reputation; a ſtain; a diſgrace; a reproach.—[At backgammon.] When a ſingle man lies open to be taken up; whence the phraſe *to hit a blot*.

BLO'TCH—BLOTCH. *n. ſ.* [from *blot*.] A ſpot or puſtule upon the ſkin.

BLO`W—BLOW. *n. ſ.* A ſtroke.—An attack.—The fatal ſtroke; the ſtroke of death.—A ſingle action; a ſudden event.—The act of a fly, by which ſhe lodges eggs in fleſh.

To BLO`W. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. paſſ. *blown*. [blapan, Sax.] To move with a current of air.—This word is uſed ſometimes imperſonally with *it*, as, *it blows, it blew*, &c.—To pant; to puff; to be breathleſs.—To breathe.—To ſound by being blown.—To ſound, or play muſically by wind.—*To blow over*. To paſs away without effect.

To BLO`W. *v. a.* To drive by the force of the wind.—To inflame with wind.—To ſwell; to puff into ſize.—To ſound an inſtrument of wind muſick.—To warm with the breath.—To ſpread by report.—*To blow out*. To extinguiſh by wind or the breath.—*To blow up*. To raiſe or ſwell with breath.—*To blow up*. To deſtroy with gunpowder; to raiſe into the air.—*To blow upon*. To make ſtale.

To BLO`W. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to bloſſom.

BLO`WN. The *participle paſſive* of *blow*.

BLO`WZE—BLOWZE. *n. ſ.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLO`WZY—BLOW-ZY. *adj.* [from *blowze*.] Sun-burnt; high coloured.

BLU'BBER—BLUB-BER. *n. ſ.* The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER—BLUB-BER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To weep in ſuch a manner as to ſwell the cheeks.

To BLU'BBER. *v. a.* To ſwell the cheeks with weeping.

BLU'BBERED. *particip. adj.* [from *to blubber*.] Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip.

BLU'DGEON—BLUDG-EON. *n. ſ.* A ſhort ſtick, with one end loaded, uſed as an offenſive weapon.

BLU'E—BLUE. *adj.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the ſeven original colours.

BLU`EBO'TTLE—BLUE-BOT-TLE. *n. ſ.* [from *blue* and *bottle*.] A flower of the bell ſhape.—A fly with a large blue belly.

BLU`E-EYED. *adj.* [from *blue* and *eye*. Having blue eyes.

BLU'FF—BLUFF. *adj.* Big; ſurly; bluſtering.

BLU'ISH—BLU-ISH. *adj.* [from *blue.*] Blue in a ſmall degree.

To BLU'NDER—BLUN-DER. *v. n.* To err ignorantly; to miſtake groſsly; to err very widely; to miſtake ſtupidly.—To flounder; to ſtumble.

BLU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A groſs or ſhameful miſtake.

BLU'NDERBU'SS—BLUN-DER-BUSS. *adj.* [from *blunder.*] A ſhort gun that is charged with many bullets, ſo that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

BLU'NDERER—BLUN-DER-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

BLU'NDERHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder* and *head.*] A ſtupid fellow.

BLU'NT—BLUNT. *adj.* [etymology uncertain.] Dull on the edge or point; not ſharp.—Dull in underſtanding; not quick.—Rough; not delicate; not civil.—Abrupt; not elegant.

To BLU'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dull the edge or point.—To repreſs, or weaken any appetite, deſire, or power of the mind.

BLU'NTLY. *adv.* [from *blunt.*] In a blunt manner; without ſharpneſs.—Coarſely; plainly; roughly.

BLU'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blunt.*] Want of edge or point; dulneſs; obtuſeneſs; want of ſharpneſs.—Coarſeneſs; roughneſs of manners; rude ſincerity.

BLU'R—BLUR. *n. ſ.* [*borra*, Span. a blot, *Skinner.*] A blot; a ſtain; a ſpot.

To BLU'R—BLUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to efface; to obſcure.—To blot; to ſtain.

To BLU'SH—BLUSH. *v. n.* [*bloſen*, Dutch.] To betray ſhame or confuſion, by a red colour in the cheek.—To carry a red colour, or any ſoft and bright colour.—It has *at* before the cauſe of ſhame.

BLU'SH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The colour in the cheeks, raiſed by ſhame or confuſion.—A red or purple colour.

To BLU'STER—BLUS-TER. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed from *blaſt.*] To roar as a ſtorm; to be violent and loud.—To bully; to puff; to ſwagger; to be tumultuous.

BLU'STER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Roar; noiſe; tumult.—Boaſt; boiſterouſneſs; turbulence; fury.

BLU'STERER. *n. ſ.* [from *bluſter.*] A ſwaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noiſy fellow.

BLU'STROUS. *adj.* [from *bluſter.*] Tumultuous; noiſy.

BO'AR—BOAR. *n. ſ.* [bap, Saxon; *beer*, Dutch.] The male ſwine.

BO'AR-SPE'AR. *n. ſ.* [from *boar* and *ſpear.*] A ſpear uſed in hunting the boar.

BO'ARD—BOARD. *n. ſ.* [*baurd*, Goth. bnæd, Saxon.] A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs.—A table. [from *burdd*, Welch.]—Entertainment; food.—A table at which a council or court is held.—An aſſembly ſeated at a table; a court of juriſdiction.—The deck or floor of a ſhip; *on board* ſignifies in a ſhip.

To BO'ARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enter a ſhip by force; the ſame as to ſtorm, uſed of a city.—To lay or pave with boards.

To BO'ARD. *v. n.* To live in a houſe, and pay a certain rate for eating.

BO'ARD-WA'GES—BOARD-WA-GES. *n. ſ.* [from *board* and *wages.*] Wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals.

BO'ARDER. *n. ſ.* [from *board.*] A tabler; one that eats with another at a ſettled rate.

BO'ARDING-SCHO'OL. *n. ſ.* [from *board* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool where the ſcholars live with the teacher.

BO'ARISH. *adj.* [from *boar.*] Swiniſh; brutal; cruel.

To BO'AST—BOAST. *v. n.* [*bôſt*, Welch.] To brag; to diſplay one's own worth, or actions, in great words; to talk oſtentatiouſly; with *of.*—Sometimes it is uſed with *in.*—To exalt one's ſelf.

To BO'AST. *v. a.* To brag of; to diſplay with oſtentatious language.—To magnify; to exalt.

BO'AST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cauſe of boaſting; an occaſion of pride; the thing boaſted.—An expreſſion of oſtentation; a proud ſpeech.

BO'ASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *boaſt.*] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing oſtentatiouſly.

BO'ASTFUL. *adj.* [from *boaſt* and *full.*] Oſtentatious; inclined to brag.

BO'ASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *boaſting.*] Oſtentatiouſly.

BO'AT—BOAT. *n. ſ.* [bat, Saxon.] A ſmall veſſel to paſs the water in.—A ſhip of a ſmall ſize; as, a *paſſage boat*, *pacquet boat*, *advice boat*, *fly boat*.

BO'ATMAN. } *n. ſ.* [from *boat* and *man.*] He that ma-
BO'ATSMAN. } nages a boat.

BO'ATSWAIN. This word is uſually pronounced as if written BO-SUN. *n. ſ.* [from *boat* and *ſwain.*] An officer on board a ſhip.

To BO'B—BOB. *v. a.* [probably from *bobo*, fooliſh, Span.] To cheat; to gain by fraud.

To BO'B. *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to play looſely againſt any thing.

BO'B. *n. ſ.* [from the verb neuter.] Something that hangs ſo as to play looſely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.—A blow.

BO'BBIN—BOB-BIN. *n. ſ.* [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A ſmall pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about, when women weave lace.

BO'BCHE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt the mouth.

BO'BTA'IL—BOB-TAIL. Cut tail; ſhort tail.

BO'BTA'ILED. *adj.* [from *bobtail.*] Having a tail cut, or ſhort.

BO'BWI'G. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *wig.*] A ſhort wig.

To BO'DE—BODE. *v. a.* [bodian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is uſed in a ſenſe of either good or bad

To BO'DE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreſhew.

BO'DICE—BOD-ICE. *n. ſ.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a waiſtcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

BO'DILESS. *adj.* [from *body.*] Without a body; incorporeal.

BO'DILY. *adj.* [from *body.*] Containing body; corporeal.—Relating to the body, not the mind.

BO'DILY. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.

BO'DKIN—BOD-KIN. *n. ſ.* [*boddiken*, or ſmall body.] An inſtrument with a ſmall blade and ſharp point, uſed to bore holes.—An inſtrument to draw a thread or ribbond through a loop—An inſtrument to dreſs the hair.

BO'DY—BOD-Y. *n. ſ.* [bodiȝ, Saxon; it originally ſignified the height or ſtature of a man.] The material ſubſtance of an animal, oppoſed to the immaterial ſoul.—Matter; oppoſed to ſpirit.—A perſon; a human being; whence *ſomebody*, and *nobody*.—Reality; oppoſed to repreſentation.—A collective maſs; a joint power.—The main army, the battle; diſtinct from the wings, van and rear.—A corporation; a number of men united by ſome common tye.—The main part; the bulk; as, the *body*, or *hull*, of a ſhip; the *body* of a coach; the *body* of a church; the *body*, or trunk, of a man; the *body*, or trunk, of a tree.—A ſubſtance.—[In geometry.] Any ſolid figure.—A pandect; a general collection; as, a *body* of the civil law; a *body* of divinity.—Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

BO'G—BOG. *n. ſ.* [*bog*, ſoft, Iriſh.] A mariſh; a moraſs; a ground too ſoft to bear the weight of the body.

BOG-TROTTER—BOG-TROT-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *trot*.] One that lives in a boggy country: a term of reproach.

To BO'GGLE—BOG-GLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a ſpectre; a bugbear; a phantom.] To ſtart; to fly back; to fear to come forward.—To heſitate; to be in doubt.

BO'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *boggle*.] A fearful or dubious perſon.

BO'GGY. *adj.* [from *bog*.] Marſhy; ſwampy.

BO'GHO'USE—BOG-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *houſe*.] A houſe of office.

BOHE'A—BO-HEA. *n. ſ.* [an Indian word.] A ſpecies of tea, of higher colour, and more aſtringent taſte, than green tea.

To BOI'L—BOIL, or BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.] To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat.—To be hot; to be fervent, or effervеſcent.—To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.—To be in hot liquour, in order to be made tender by the heat.—To cook by boiling.

To BOI'L. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water; to ſeeth.

BO'ILER—BOIL-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *boil*.] The perſon that boils any thing.—The veſſel in which any thing is boiled.

BO'ISTEROUS—BOIS-TER-OUS. *adj.* [*byſter*, furious, Dutch.] Violent; loud; roaring; ſtormy—Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.

BO'ISTEROUSLY. *adj.* [from *boiſterous*.] Violently; tumultuouſly.

BO'LD—BOLD. *adj.* [bald, Sax.] Daring; brave; ſtout; courageous; magnanimous; fearleſs; intrepid.—Executed with ſpirit, and without mean caution.—Confident; not ſcrupulous; not timorous.—Impudent; rude.—Licentious; ſuch as ſhew great liberty of fiction.—Standing out to the view; ſtriking to the eye.

BO'LDFA'CE. *n. ſ.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudence; ſaucineſs; a term of reproach and reprehenſion.

BO'LDFACED. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudent.

BO'LDLY. *adv.* [from *bold*.] In a bold manner; with courage; with ſpirit.—It may perhaps be ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe, for *impudently*.

BO'LDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bold*.] Courage; bravery; intrepidity; ſpirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringneſs.—Exemption from caution, and ſcrupulous nicety.—Freedom; liberty.—Confident truſt in God.—Aſſurance; freedom from fear—Impudence.

BO'LE—BOLE. *n. ſ.* A kind of earth.—A meaſure of corn, containing ſix buſhels.

BO'LSTER—BOL-STER. *n. ſ.* [bolſtre, Sax. *bolſter*, Dut.] Something laid on the bed, to raiſe and ſupport the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.—A pad, or quilt, to hinder any preſſure, or fill up any vacuity.—A pad, or compreſs, to be laid on a wound.

To BO'LSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport the head with a bolſter.—To afford a bed to.—To hold wounds together with a compreſs.

BO'LT—BOLT. *n. ſ.* [*boult*, Dut.] An arrow; a dart ſhot from a croſsbow.—Lightning; a thunderbolt.—*Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow.—The bar of a door, ſo called from being ſtrait like an arrow; we now ſay, *ſhoot the bolt*, when we ſpeak of faſtening or opening a door.

To BO'LT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut or faſten with a bolt.—To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.—To faſten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.—To fetter; to ſhackle.—To ſift; or ſeparate the parts of any thing with a ſieve.

To BO'LT. *v. n.* To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs; to ſtart out with the quickneſs of an arrow.

BO'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran or huſks; or to ſeparate finer from coarſer parts.

BO'LTHE'AD—BOLT-HEAD. *n. ſ.* A long ſtrait-necked glaſs veſſel, for chymical diſtillations, called alſo a *matraſs*, or *receiver*.

BO'LTSPRIT. } *n. ſ.* A maſt running out
BO'WSPRIT—BOW-SPRIT. } at the head of a ſhip, not ſtanding upright, but aſlope.

BO'LUS—BO-LUS *n. ſ.* [βόλος.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills, to be ſwallowed at once.

BO'MB—BOMB. *n. ſ.* [*bombus*, Lat.] A loud noiſe.—A hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube, filled with combuſtible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar.

BO'MB-KE'TCH—BOMB-KETCH. } *n. ſ.* A kind of ſhip,
BO'MB-VE'SSEL. } ſtrongly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

To BOMBA'RD—BOM-BARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

BO'MBARDI'ER—BOM-BAR-DIER. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs.

BOMBA'RDMENT—BOM-BARD-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

BO'MBASI'N—BOM-BA-SIN. *n. ſ.* [*bombaſin*, Fr. from *bombycinus*, ſilken, Lat.] A ſlight ſilken ſtuff, for mourning.

Bo'MBA'ST. *n. ſ.* Fuſtian; big words, without meaning.

Bo'MBA'ST. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] High ſounding; of big ſound without meaning.

BO'ND—BOND. *n. ſ.* [bonb, Sax. *bound*; it is written indifferently, in many of its ſenſes, *bond*, or *band*. See BAND.] Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.—Ligament that holds any thing together.—Union; connexion.—Chains; impriſonment; captivity.—Cement of union; cauſe of union; link of connexion.—A writing of obligation to pay a ſum, or perform a contract.—Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Bo'NDAGE—BOND-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *bond*.] Captivity; impriſonment; ſtate of reſtraint.

Bo'NDMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man ſlave.

Bo'NDSLA'VE—BOND-SLAVE. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſlave*.] A man in ſlavery; a ſlave.

Bo'NDSMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A ſlave.—A perſon bound, or giving ſecurity for another.

BO'NE—BONE. *n. ſ.* [ban, Sax.] The ſolid parts of the body of an animal which are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by ſmall tranſverſe fibres, as thoſe of the muſcles.—*To make no bones.* To make no ſcruple; a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily ſwallows meat that has no bones.—BONES. A ſort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

To Bo'NE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the fleſh.

Bo'NELA'CE—BONE-LACE. *n. ſ.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, ſuch as women wear on their linen.

Bo'NELE'SS—BONE-LESS. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Without bones.

Bo'NESETTER. *n. ſ.* [from *boneſet*.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly profeſſes the art of reſtoring broken or luxated bones.

Bo'NFIRE—BON-FIRE. *n. ſ.* [from *bon*, good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for ſome publick cauſe of triumph or exultation.

Bo'NNET—BON-NET. *n. ſ.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

BO'NNY—BON-NY. *adj.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr. It is a word now almoſt confined to the Scottiſh dialect.] Handſome; beautiful.—Gay; merry; frolickſome; cheerful; blithe.—It ſeems to be generally uſed in converſation for *plump*.

Bo'NY—BO-NY. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Conſiſting of bones.—Full of bones.

Bo'OBY—BOO-BY. *n. ſ.* A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow; a lubber.

BOO'K—BOOK. *n. ſ.* [boc, Sax. ſuppoſed from *boc*, a beech; becauſe they wrote on beechen boards, as *liber* in Latin, from the rind of a tree.] A volume in which we read or write.—A particular part of a work.—The regiſter in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.—*Without book*. By memory; by repetition; without reading.

To Boo'K. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter in a book.

Boo'K-KE'EPING. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts. See KEEPING.

Boo'KBI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *bind*.] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to bind books. See BINDER.

Boo'KISH. *adj.* [from *book*.] Given to books; acquainted only with books.

Boo'KLE'ARNED—BOOK-LEARN-ED. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Verſed in books, or literature: a term implying ſome ſlight contempt.

Boo'KLE'ARNING—BOOK-LEARN-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books; a term of ſome contempt.

Boo'KSE'LLER—BOOK-SEL-LER. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *ſell*.] He whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books.

Boo'KWORM—BOOK-WORM. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *worm*.] A worm or mite that eats holes in books.—A ſtudent too cloſely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Bo'OM—BOOM. *n. ſ.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dut.] A bar of wood laid croſs a harbour, to keep off the enemy.—A pole with buſhes or baſkets, ſet up as a mark to ſhew the ſailors how to ſteer in the channel, when the country is overflown.

Bo'ON—BOON. *n. ſ.* [from bene, Sax. a petition.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a preſent.

Bo'ON—BOON. *adj.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry; as, a *boon* companion.

BO'OR—BOOR. *n. ſ.* [*boer*, Dut.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.

Bo'ORISH. *adj.* [from *boor*.] Clowniſh; ruſtick; untaught; uncivilized.

Bo'ORISHLY. *adv.* [from *booriſh*.] In a booriſh manner; after a clowniſh manner.

Bo'ORISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *booriſh*.] Clowniſhneſs; ruſticity; coarſeneſs of manners.

To BO'OT—BOOT. *v. a.* [A word now ſomething antiquated.] To profit; to advantage.—To enrich; to benefit.

Bo'OT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Profit; gain; advantage.—*To boot*. With advantage; over and above.

BO'OT—BOOT. *n. ſ.* [*botte*, Fr.] A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen.

BOOT *of a Coach*. The ſpace between the coachman and the coach.

Bo'OT-HO'SE. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *hoſe*.] Stockings to ſerve for boots; ſpatterdaſhes. See HOSE.

Bo'OTCA'TCHER—BOOT-CATCH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers.

Bo'OTH—BOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*bwth*, Welch.] A houſe built of boards, or boughs, to be uſed for a ſhort time.

Bo'OTLESS. *adj.* [from *boot*.] Uſeleſs; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.—Without ſucceſs; perhaps without booty. *Shakeſpeare* having, in another place, uſed the word *boot* for *booty*.

Bo'OTY—BOO-TY. *n. ſ.* [*buyt*, Dut. *butin*, Fr.] Plunder; pillage; ſpoils gained from the enemy.—Things gotten by robbery.—*To play booty*. To play diſhoneſtly, with an intent to loſe.

Bo'PE'EP—BO-PEEP. *n. ſ.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] To look out

out, and draw back as if frighted, or with the purpoſe to fright ſome other: a ludicrous or puerile term.

Bo'RAGE—BOR-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

BO'RAX—BO-RAX. *n. ſ.* An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine. It is principally uſed to ſolder metals, and ſometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine.

Bo'RDEL—BOR-DEL. *n. ſ.* [*bordeel*, Tuet.] A brothel; a bawdyhouſe.

BO'RDER—BOR-DER. *n. ſ.* [*bord*, Germ.] The outer part or edge of any thing.—The march or edge of a country; the confine.—The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needle work, or ornaments.—A bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

To Bo'RDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To confine upon; to touch ſomething elſe at the ſide or edge.—To approach nearly to.

To Bo'RDER. *v. a.* To adorn with a border of ornaments.—To reach; to touch; to confine upon.

Bo'RDERER—BORD-ER-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines.

To BO'RE—BORE. *v. a.* [borian, Sax.] To pierce in a hole.

To Bo'RE. *v. n.* To make a hole.—To puſh forward towards a certain point.

Bo'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The hole made by boring.—The inſtrument with which a hole is bored.—The ſize of any hole.

Bo'RE. The *preterite* of *bear*.

Bo'REAL—BO-RE-AL. *adj.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern.

BO'REAS—BO-RE-AS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The north wind.

Bo'RE'E—BO-REE. *n. ſ.* A kind of dance.

Bo'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *bore*.] A piercer; an inſtrument to make holes with.

Bo'RN—BORN. The *participle paſſive* of *bear*.

To be Bo'RN—BORN. *v. n. paſſ.* [derived from the word to *bear*, in the ſenſe of *bringing forth*; as, my mother *bore* me twenty years ago; or, I was *born* twenty years ago.] To come into life.—It is frequently ſpoken with regard to circumſtances; as, he was *born* a prince; he was *born* to empire; he was *born* for greatneſs; that is, formed at the birth.—It has uſually the particle *of* before the mother.

Bo'ROUGH—BOR-OUGH. [borhoe, Sax.] A town with a corporation.

To BO'RROW—BOR-ROW. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dut. borgian, Sax.] To take ſomething from another upon credit.—To aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time.—To take ſomething of another.—To uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Bo'RROWER—BOR-ROW-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *borrow*.] He that borrows; he that takes money upon truſt.—He that takes what is another's, and uſes it as his own.

BO'SOM—BOS-OM, or BO-SOM. *n. ſ.* [borme, borom, Sax.] The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breaſt.—The breaſt; the heart.—The incloſure.—The folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt.—The tender affections; kindneſs; favour.—Inclination; deſire.

Bo'SOM, in compoſition, implies intimacy; confidence; a fondneſs; as, a *boſom* friend.

To Bo'SOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in the boſom.—To conceal in privacy.

Bo'SS—BOSS. *n. ſ.* [*boſſe*, Fr.] A ſtud; an ornament raiſed above the reſt of the work; a ſhining prominence.—The part riſing in the midſt of any thing.—A thick body of any kind.

BOTA'NICAL. } *adj.* [from βότάνη, an herb.]
BOTA'NIC—BO-TAN-IC. } Relating to herbs; ſkilled in herbs.

Bo'TANIST—BOT-AN-IST. *n. ſ.* [from *botany*.] One ſkilled in plants; one who ſtudies the various ſpecies of plants.

BO'TANY—BOT-A-NY. *n. ſ.* [from βότάνη, an herb.] The ſcience of plants; that part of natural hiſtory which relates to vegetables.

BO'TCH—BOTCH. *n. ſ.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.] A ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin.—A part in any work ill finiſhed, ſo as to appear worſe than the reſt.—An adſcititious, adventitious part clumſily added.

To Botch. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mend or patch cloaths clumſily.—To mend any thing awkwardly.—To put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully; to make up of unſuitable pieces.

Bo'TCHER—BOTCH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *botch*.] A mender of old cloaths; the ſame to a taylor as a cobler to a ſhoemaker.

Bo'TH—BOTH. *adj.* [bapu, bapa, Sax.] The two; as well the one as the other. It is uſed only of two.

Bo'TH. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction *and* to correſpond with it.

Bo'TS—BOTS. *n. ſ.* [*without a ſingular*.] A ſpecies of ſmall worms in the entrails of horſes.

BO'TTLE—BOT-TLE. *n. ſ.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquour in.—A quantity of wine uſually put into a bottle; a quart.—A quantity of hay or graſs bundled up.

To Bo'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in bottles.

Bo'TTLE is often compounded with other words; as, a *bottle companion*.

Bo'TTLEFLO'WER. [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

Bo'TTLESCRE'W. *n. ſ.* [from *bottle* and *ſcrew*.] A ſcrew to pull out the cork.

BO'TTOM—BOT-TOM. *n. ſ.* [*bodem*, Germ.] The loweſt part of any thing.—The ground under the water.—The foundation; the ground-work.—A dale; a valley; a low ground.—The part moſt remote from the view; the deepeſt part.—Bound; limit.—The utmoſt extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or ſhallow.—The laſt reſort; the remoteſt cauſe; firſt motion.—A ſhip; a veſſel for navigation.—A chance; an adventure, or ſecurity.—A ball of thread wound up together.

To Bo'TTOM—BOT-TOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build upon; to fix upon as a ſupport.—To wind upon ſomething; to twiſt thread round ſomething.

Bo'TTOMED.

Bo'TTOMED. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Having a bottom; it is uſually compounded; as, *flat-bottomed.*

Bo'TTOMLESS — BOT-TOM-LESS. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Without a bottom; fathomleſs.

Bo'TTOMRY` — BOT-TOM-RY. *n. ſ.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom; that is, by engaging the veſſel for the repayment of it, ſo as that, if the ſhip miſcarry, the lender loſes the money advanced; but, if it arrives ſafe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or intereſt agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ſhip.

To Bo`UGE — BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To ſwell out.

Bo`UGH — BOUGH. *n. ſ.* [boȝ, Saxon.] An arm or large ſhoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always diſtinguiſhed from it.

Bo`UGHT — BOUGHT. preter. of *to buy*; which ſee.

Bo`UGHT — BOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *to bow.*] A twiſt; a link; a knot.—A flexure.

To Boult. *v. a.* See To Bolt.

To BO`UNCE — BOUNCE. *v. n.* To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force, ſo as to rebound.—To ſpring; to make a ſudden leap.—To boaſt; to bully: a ſenſe uſed only in familiar ſpeech.—To be bold, or ſtrong.

Bo`UNCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtrong ſudden blow.—A ſudden crack or noiſe.—A boaſt; a threat; in low language.

Bo`UNCER — BOUN-CER. *n. ſ.* [from *bounce.*] A boaſter; a bully; an empty threatner.

BO`UND — BOUND. *n. ſ.* [from *bind.*] A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.—A limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained.—[from *to bound*, *v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a ſpring.—A rebound; the leap of ſomething flying back by the force of the blow.

To Bo`UND. *v. a*, [from the noun.] To limit; to terminate.—To reſtrain; to confine.

To BO`UND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.] To jump; to ſpring; to move forward by leaps.—To rebound; to fly back by repercuſſion.

To Bo`UND. *v. a.* To make to bound.

Bo`UND. *participle paſſive* of *bind.* To lie under an obligation or neceſſity.

Bo`UND. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Deſtined; intending to come to any place.

Bo`UNDARY — BOUND-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *bound.*] Limit; bound.

Bo`UNDLESS. *adj.* [from *bound.*] Unlimited; unconfined; immeaſurable; illimitable.

Bo`UNTEOUS — BOUN-TEOUS. The *te* in this word hath the force of *ch.* *adj.* [from *bounty.*] Liberal; kind; generous; munificent; beneficent: a word uſed chiefly in poetry for *bountiful.*

Bo`UNTEOUSLY — BOUN-TEOUS-LY. *adv.* [from *bounteous.*] Liberally; generouſly; largely.

Bo`UNTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bounteous.*] Munificence; liberality; kindneſs.

Bo`UNTIFUL — BOUN-TI-FUL. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full.*] Liberal; generous; munificent.—It has *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the perſon receiving.

Bo`UNTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *bountiful.*] Liberally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

Bo`UNTIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bountiful.*] The quality of being bountiful; generoſity.

BO`UNTY — BOUN-TY. *n. ſ.* [*bonté*, Fr.] Generoſity; liberality; munificence.—It ſeems diſtinguiſhed from charity, as a *preſent* from an *alms.*

Bo`URN — BOURN. *n. ſ.* [*borne*, Fr.] A bound; a limit.—[from burn, Sax.] A brook; a torrent: whence many towns, ſeated near brooks, have names ending in *bourn*, now little uſed in either ſenſe, except in the Scotiſh dialect.

To BO`USE — BOUSE. *v. n.* [*buyſen*, Dut.] To drink laviſhly; to tope: a low word.

Bo`USY — BOU-SY. *adj.* [from *bouſe.*] Drunken.

Bo`UT — BOUT. *n. ſ.* [*botta*, Ital.] A ſingle turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption; a ſingle part of any action carried on by ſucceſſive intervals.

To BO`W — BOW. *v. a.* [buȝen, Sax.] To bend, or inflect.—To bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion.—To bend, or incline, in condeſcenſion.—To depreſs; to cruſh.

To Bo`W — Bow. *v. n.* To bend; to ſuffer flexure.—To make a reverence.—To ſtoop.—To ſink under preſſure.

Bo`W — Bow. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An act of reverence or ſubmiſſion, by bending the body.

Bo`W — Bow. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a ſtring, which, by a ſpring, ſhoots arrows with great force.—A rainbow.—The inſtrument with which ſtring-inſtruments are ſtruck.—The doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip-knot.—Bow *of a ſhip.* That part of her which begins at the loof, and compaſſing ends of the ſtern, and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle.

Bo`W-LEGGED — BOW-LEGG-ED. *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg.*] Having crooked legs.

Bo`W-SHO'T — BOW-SHOT. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *ſhot.*] The ſpace which an arrow may paſs in its flight from the bow.

BO`WELS — BOW-ELS. *n. ſ.* [*boyaux*, Fr.] Inteſtines; the veſſels and organs within the body.—The inner parts of any thing.—Tenderneſs; compaſſion.—This word ſeldom has a *ſingular*, except in writers of anatomy.

Bo`WER — BOW-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *to bow* or *bend.*] An arbour; a ſheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.

Bo`WER — BOW-ER. *n. ſ.* [from the *bow* of a ſhip.] Anchors ſo called. See Bow.

Bo`WERY. *adj.* [from *bower.*] Full of bowers.

BO`WL — BOWL. *n. ſ.* A veſſel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; diſtinguiſhed from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.—The hollow part of any thing.—A baſon, or fountain.

BO`WL. *n. ſ.* [*boule*, Fr. It is pronounced, ſays Johnſon, as *cow*, *bowl*; but this is a low and vulgar mode of pronunciation. The beſt ſpeakers pronounce it as a *bowl*, a cup.] A round maſs, which may be rolled along the ground.

To

To Bo`WL—BOWL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To play at bowls.—To throw bowls at any thing.

BOWLER—BOW-LER. *n. ſ.* [from *bowl.*] He that plays at bowls.

BO`WLING-GRE`EN—BOWL-ING-GREEN. *n. ſ.* [from *bowl* and *green.*] A level piece of ground, kept ſmooth for bowlers.

BO`WMAN—BOW-MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *man.*] An archer; he that ſhoots with a bow.

BO`WSPRIT. *n. ſ.* [from the *bow* of the ſhip.] This word is generally ſpelt *boltſprit*; which ſee.

BO`WSTRING—BOW-STRING. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring by which the bow is kept bent.

BO´X—BOX. *n. ſ.* [box, Sax. *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

Bo´x—Box. *n. ſ.* [box, Sax. *buſte*, Germ.] A caſe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is diſtinguiſhed from *cheſt*, as the *leſs* from the *greater*. It is ſuppoſed to have its name from the *box* wood.—The caſe of the mariners compaſs.—The cheſt into which money given is put.—The ſeats in the playhouſe, where the ladies are placed.

BO´X—BOX. *n. ſ.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welch.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

To Bo´x—Box. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fiſt.

To Bo´x. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the fiſt.

Bo´XEN. *adj.* [from *box.*] Made of box.—Reſembling box.

Bo´XER. *n. ſ.* [from *box.*] A man who fights with his fiſt.

BO`Y—BOY. *n. ſ.* A male child; not a girl.—One in the ſtate of adoleſcence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.—A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Bo`YHO`OD—BOY-HOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *boy.*] The ſtate of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys.

Bo`YISH—BOY-ISH. *adj.* [from *boy.*] Belonging to a boy.—Childiſh; trifling.

Bo`YISHLY. *adv.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhly; triflingly.

Bo`YISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhneſs; trivialneſs.

BRA´BBLE—BRAB-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous conteſt; a ſquabble; a broil.

To BRA´BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to conteſt noiſily.

BRA´BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *brabble.*] A clamorous, quarrelſome, noiſy fellow.

To BRA`CE—BRACE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, Fr.] To bind; to tie cloſe with bandages.—To intend; to make tenſe; to ſtrain up.

BRA`CE—BRACE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cincture; bandage.—That which holds any thing tight.—BRACE. [in architecture.] Is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, uſed to keep the building from ſwerving either way.—BRACES. [a ſea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen.—BRACES *of a coach.* Thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs.—Harneſs.

BRA`CE—BRACE. *n. ſ.* [It is *brace* alſo in the *plural.*] A pair; a couple.—It is uſed generally in converſation as a ſportſman's word.—It is applied to men in contempt.

BRA`CELET—BRACE-LET. *n. ſ.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] An ornament for the arms.

BRA´CHYGRA´PHY—BRACH-Y-GRAPH-Y. Johnſon and others accent this word as if it were pronounced *bra-kig-ra-fy.* But I never heard it ſo ſpoken. *n. ſ.* [βραχὺς, ſhort, and γράφω, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a ſhort compaſs.

BRA´CK—BRACK. *n. ſ.* [from *break.*] A breach; a broken part.

BRA´CKET—BRACK-ET. *n. ſ.* A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething.

BRA´CKISH—BRACK-ISH. *adj.* [*brak*, Dutch.] Salt; ſomewhat ſalt: it is uſed particularly of the water of the ſea.

BRA´CKISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brackiſh.*] Saltneſs.

BRA´D—BRAD. *n. ſ.* A ſort of nail uſed in flooring rooms.

To BRA´G—BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.] To boaſt; to diſplay oſtentatiouſly; to tell boaſtful ſtories.—It has *of* before the thing boaſted.

BRA´G. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A boaſt; a proud expreſſion.—The thing boaſted.

BRA´GGADO`CIO—BRAG-GA-DO-CIO. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A puffing, ſwelling, boaſting fellow.

BRA´GGART—BRAG-GART. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtful; vainly oſtentatious.

BRA´GGART. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter.

BRA´GGER—BRAG-GER. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter; an oſtentatious fellow.

To BRA`ID—BRAID, and ſometimes BRAID. *v. a.* [bnæðan, Sax.] To weave together.

BRA`ID. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of ſomething woven together.

BRA`IN—BRAIN. *n. ſ.* [bnæȝen, Sax. *breyne*, Dutch.] That collection of veſſels and organs in the head, from which ſenſe and motion ariſe.—That part in which the underſtanding is placed; therefore taken for the underſtanding.

To BRA`IN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To daſh out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

BRA`INLESS. *adj.* [from *brain.*] Silly; thoughtleſs; witleſs.

BRA`INPA´N. *n. ſ.* [from *brain* and *pan.*] The ſkull containing the brains.

BRA`INSI´CK. *adj.* [from *brain* and *ſick.*] Diſeaſed in the underſtanding; addleheaded; giddy; thoughtleſs.

BRA`KE—BRAKE. The *preterite* of *break.*

BRA`KE—BRAKE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

BRA`KE—BRAKE. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax.—The handle of a ſhip's pump.—A baker's kneading trough.

BRA`KY—BRA-KY. *adj.* [from *brake.*] Thorny; prickly; rough.

BRA'MBLE — BRAM-BLE. *n. ſ.* [bpemlaꝛ, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.] Any rough prickly ſhrub.

BRA'N — BRAN. *n. ſ.* [*brenna*, Ital.] The huſks of corn ground; the refuſe of the ſieve.

BRA'NCH — BRANCH. *n. ſ.* [*branche*, Fr.] The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs.—Any member or part of the whole; any diſtinct article; any ſection or ſubdiviſion.—Any part that ſhoots out from the reſt.—A ſmaller river running into, or proceeding from a larger.—Any part of a family deſcending in a collateral line.—The offſpring; the deſcendant.—The antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.

To BRA'NCH — BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpread in branches.—To ſpread into ſeparate and diſtinct parts and ſubdiviſions.—To ſpeak diffuſively, or with the diſtinction of the parts of a diſcourſe.—To have horns ſhooting out into antlers.

To BRA'NCH. *v. a.* To divide as into branches.—To adorn with needlework, repreſenting flowers and ſprigs.

BRA'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *branch.*] Without ſhoots or boughs.—Without any valuable product; naked.

BRA'NCHY. *adj.* [from *branch.*] Full of branches; ſpreading.

BRA'ND — BRAND. *n. ſ.* [bpanb, Sax.] A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire.—A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous.

To BRA'ND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

To BRA'NDISH — BRAND-ISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a ſword.] To wave, or ſhake, or flouriſh, as a weapon.—To play with; to flouriſh.

BRA'NDLING — BRAND-LING. *n. ſ.* The name for a particular worm.

BRA'NDY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *brandewine*, Dutch, or *burnt wine.*] A ſtrong liquor diſtilled from wine, or fermented grapes.

BRA'NGLE — BRAN-GLE. *n. ſ.* [uncertainly derived.] Squabble; wrangle.

To BRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to ſquabble.

BRA'NNY — BRAN-NY. *adj.* [from *bran.*] Having the appearance of bran.

BRA'ZIER — BRA-ZIER. *n. ſ.* [from *braſs.*] A manufacturer that works in braſs.

BRASI'L
BRAZI'L — BRA-ZIL. } *n. ſ.* An American wood, commonly ſuppoſed to have been thus denominated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil.

BRA'SS — BRASS. *n. ſ.* [bpaꝛ, Sax. *prês*, Welch.] A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is uſed, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.—In vulgar language, impudence.

BRA'SSY — BRAS-SY. *adj.* [from *braſs.*] Partaking of braſs.—Hard as braſs.

BRA'T — BRAT. *n. ſ.* A child, ſo called in contempt.—The progeny; the offſpring.

BRAVA'DO — BRA-VA-DO. *n. ſ.* [from *bravada*, Span.] A boaſt; a brag.

BRA'VE — BRAVE. *adj.* [*brave*, Fr.] Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-ſpirited.—Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.—Magnificent; grand.—Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, uſed to expreſs the ſuperabundance of any valuable quality in men or things.

To BRA'VE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To defy; to challenge; to ſet at defiance.—To carry a boaſting appearance of.

BRA'VELY. *adv.* [from *brave.*] In a brave manner; courageouſly; gallantly; ſplendidly.

BRA'VERY — BRA-VE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *brave.*] Courage; magnanimity; generoſity; gallantry.—Splendour; magnificence.—Show; oſtentation.—Bravado; boaſt.

BRA'VO — BRA-VO, or BRA-VO. *n. ſ.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire.

To BRA'WL — BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *brauler*, Fr.] To quarrel noiſily and indecently.—To ſpeak loud and indecently.—To make a noiſe.

BRA'WL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noiſe; ſcurrility; riot.

BRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *brawl.*] A wrangler; a quarrelſome, noiſy fellow.

BRA'WN — BRAWN. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body.—The arm, ſo called from its being muſculous.—Bulk; muſcular ſtrength.—The fleſh of a boar.—A boar.

BRA'WNY — BRAW-NY. *adj.* [from *brawn.*] Muſculous; fleſhy; bulky; of great muſcles and ſtrength.

To BRA'Y — BRAY. *v. a.* [bpacan, Sax. *braier*, Fr.] To pound or grind ſmall.

To BRA'Y — BRAY. *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.] To make a noiſe as an aſs.—To make an offenſive or diſagreeable noiſe.

To BRA'ZE — BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *braſs.*] To ſolder with braſs.—To harden to impudence.

BRA'ZEN — BRA-ZEN. *adj.* [from *braſs.*] Made of braſs.—Proceeding from braſs: a poetical uſe.—Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully.

BRA'ZENFA'CE. *n. ſ.* [from *brazen* and *face.*] An impudent wretch.

BRA'ZENFA'CED. *adj.* [from *brazenface.*] Impudent; ſhameleſs.

BRA'ZENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brazen.*] Appearing like braſs.—Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *n. ſ.* See BRASIER.

BRE'ACH — BREACH. *n. ſ.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.] The act of breaking any thing.—The ſtate of being broken.—A gap in a fortification made by a battery.—The violation of a law or contract.—Difference; quarrel; ſeparation of kindneſs.—Infraction; injury.

BRE'AD — BREAD. *n. ſ.* [bpeob, Sax.] Food made of ground corn.—Food in general, ſuch as nature requires; to *get bread*, implies, to get ſufficient for ſupport without luxury.—Support of life at large.

BRE'AD-CO'RN — BREAD-CORN. *n. ſ.* [from *bread* and *corn.*] Corn of which bread is made.

BRE´ADTH — BREADTH. *n. ſ.* [from bnaꝺ, broad, Sax.] The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide.

To BREA`K — BREAK, or BREAK. *v. a.* pret. I *broke*, or *brake*; part. paſſ. *broke*, or *broken*. [bꝛeccan, Sax.] To part by violence.—To burſt, or open by force.—To deſtroy by violence.—To overcome; to ſurmount.—To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.—To cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body.—To ſink or appal the ſpirit.—To ſubdue.—To cruſh; to diſable; to incapacitate.—To weaken the mind.—To tame; to train to obedience.—To make any one bankrupt.—To crack or open the ſkin, ſo as that the blood comes.—To violate a contract or promiſe.—To infringe a law.—To intercept; to hinder the effect of.—To interrupt.—To ſeparate company.—To diſſolve any union.—To open ſomething new; to propound ſomething by an overture. Thus we ſay, to *break the ice*.—*To break the back*. To ſtrain or diſlocate the vertebræ with too heavy burdens.—*To break one's back*. To diſable one's fortune.—*To break faſt*. To eat the firſt time in the day.—*To break ground*. To open trenches.—*To break the heart*. To deſtroy with grief.—*To break the neck*. To lux, or put out the neck joints—*To break off*. To put a ſudden ſtop, or preclude by ſome obſtacle ſuddenly interpoſed.—*To break up*. To diſſolve; to put a ſudden end to.—To open; to lay open.—To ſeparate or diſband.—*To break upon the wheel*. To puniſh by ſtretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones.—*To break wind*. To give vent to wind in the body.

To BRE`AK. *v. n.* To part in two.—To burſt.—To burſt by daſhing, as waves on a rock.—To break as a ſwelling; to open, and diſcharge matter.—To open as the morning.—To burſt forth; to exclaim.—To become bankrupt.—To decline in health and ſtrength.—To iſſue out with vehemence.—To make way with ſome kind of ſuddenneſs, impetuoſity, or violence.—To come to an explanation.—To fall out; to be friends no longer.—*To break from*. To ſeparate from with ſome vehemence.—*To break in*. To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.—*To break*. To diſcard.—*To break looſe*. To eſcape from captivity.—To ſhake off reſtraint.—*To break off*. To deſiſt ſuddenly.—*To break out*. To diſcover itſelf in ſudden effects.—To have eruptions from the body, as puſtules or ſores.—*To break out*. To become diſſolute.—*To break up*. To ceaſe; to intermit.—To diſſolve itſelf.—To begin holidays; to be diſmiſſed from buſineſs.—*To break with*. To part friendſhip with any.—It is to be obſerved of this extenſive and perplexed *verb*, that, in all its ſignifications, whether *active* or *neutral*, it has ſome reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, ſuddenneſs, or violence.

BREA`K. Pronounced as the verb. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] State of being broken; opening.—A pauſe; an interruption.—A line drawn, noting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended.

BREA`KER. *n. ſ.* [from *break*.] He that breaks any thing.—A wave broken by rocks or ſandbanks.

To BRE´AKFAST — BREAK-FAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *faſt*] To eat the firſt meal in the day.

BRE´AKFAST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The firſt meal in the day.—The thing eaten at the firſt meal.—A meal, or food in general.

BRE`AM — BREAM. *n. ſ.* [*brame*, Fr.] The name of a fiſh.

BRE´AST — BREAST. *n. ſ.* [bꝛeoſt, Sax.] The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.—The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.—The part of a beaſt that is under the neck, between the forelegs.—The heart; the conſcience; the diſpoſition of the mind.

BRE´ASTKNO´T — BREAST-KNOT. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *knot*.] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breaſt.

BRE´ASTPLA`TE — BREAST-PLATE. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *plate*.] Armour for the breaſt.

BRE´ASTWORK — BREAST-WORK. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *work*.] Works thrown up as high as the breaſt of the defendants; the ſame with *parapet*.

BRE´ATH — BREATH. *n. ſ.* [bꝛæꝺe, Sax.] The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.—Life.—The ſtate or power of breathing freely; oppoſed to the condition in which a man is breathleſs and ſpent.—Reſpiration; the power of breathing.—Reſpite; pauſe; relaxation.—Breeze; moving air.—A ſingle act; an inſtant.

To BRE`ATHE — BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath*.] To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs.—To live.—To take breath; to reſt.

To BRE`ATHE. *v. a.* To inſpire, or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.—To inject by breathing.—To expire; to eject by breathing.—To exerciſe; to keep in breath.—To inſpire; to move or actuate by breath.—To exhale; to ſend out as breath.—To utter privately.—To give air or vent to.

BRE`ATHING — BREATH-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *breathe*.] Aſpiration; ſecret prayer.—Breathing place; vent.

BRE´ATHLESS — BREATH-LESS. *adj.* [from *breath*.] Out of breath; ſpent with labour.—Dead.

BRE´D — BRED. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to breed*.]

BRE`DE — BREDE. *n. ſ.* See BRAID.

BREE´CH — BREECH. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed from bꝛæcan, Sax.] The lower part of the body; the back part.—Breeches.—The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

To BREE´CH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into breeches.—To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

BREE´CHES. *n. ſ.* [This word has no ſingular, as we ſay a pair of *breeches*.] The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.—To wear the *breeches*, is, to uſurp the authority of the huſband; in vulgar language.

To BRE`ED — BREED. *v. a.* preter. I *bred*, I have *bred*. bꝛæꝺan, Sax.] To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the ſpecies.—To occaſion; to cauſe; to produce.—To contrive; to hatch; to plot.—To produce from one's ſelf.—To give birth to; to be the native place.—To educate; to qualify by education.—To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

To BRE`ED — BREED. *v. n.* To bring young.—To encreaſe by new production.—To be produced; to have birth.—To raiſe a breed.

BRE`ED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A caſt; a kind; a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies.—Progeny; offſpring.—A number produced at once; a hatch.

BRE`EDER — BREED-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *breed*.] That which produces any thing.—The perſon which brings up another.—A

—A female that is prolific.—One that takes care to raiſe a breed; as, the breeders of cattle.

BRE'EDING—BREED-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *breed.*] Education; inſtruction; qualifications.—Manners; knowledge of ceremony.—Nurture; care to bring up from the infant ſtate.

BRE'EZE—BREEZE. *n. ſ.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale; a ſoft wind.

BRE'EZY. *adj.* [from *breeze.*] Fanned with gales.

BRE'THREN—BRETH-REN. *n. ſ.* [The *plural* of *brother.*] See BROTHER.

BRE'VIARY—BRE-VI-A-RY. *n. ſ* [*breviaire*, Fr. *breviarium*, Lat.] An abridgment; an epitome; a compendium.—The book containing the daily ſervice of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT—BRE-VI-AT. *n. ſ.* [from *brevis*, *brevio*, Lat.] A ſhort compendium.

BRE'VIATU'RE—BRE-VI-A-TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BRE'VI'ER—BREV-IER. *n. ſ.* A particular ſize of letter uſed in printing; ſo called, probably, from being originally uſed in printing a *breviary.*

BRE'VITY—BREV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs; contraction into few words.

To BRE'W—BREW. *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch; *brawen*, German; bpupan, Saxon.] To make liquors by mixing ſeveral ingredients.—To prepare by mixing things together.—To contrive; to plot.

To BRE'W. *v n.* To perform the office of a brewer.

BRE'WAGE—BREW-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *brew.*] Mixture of various things.

BRE'WER—BREW-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *brew.*] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to make beer.

BRE'WHOUSE—BREW-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *brew* and *houſe.*] A houſe appropriated to brewing.

BRE'WING—BREW-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *brew.*] Quantity of liquor brewed.

BRE'WIS—BREW-IS. *n. ſ.* A piece of bread ſoaked in boiling fat pottage, made of ſalted meat.

BRI'AR. *n. ſ.* See BRIER.

BRI'BE—BRIBE. *n. ſ.* A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.

To BRI'BE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purpoſes. It is generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

BRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *bribe.*] One that pays for corrupt practices.

BRI'BERY—BRI-BE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *bribe.*] The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.

BRI'CK—BRICK. *n. ſ.* [*brique*, Fr.] A maſs of burnt clay, ſquared for the uſe of builders.—A loaf ſhaped like a brick.

To BRI'CK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

BRI'CKBA'T. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *bat.* See BAT.] A piece of brick.

BRI'CKCLA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *clay.* See CLAY.] Clay uſed for making brick.

BRI'CKDUST. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *duſt.*] Duſt made by pounding bricks.

BRI'CK-KI'LN—BRICK-KILN. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *kiln.*] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

BRI'CKLAYER—BRICK-LAY-ER, or otherwiſe BRICK-LAYER. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *lay.*] A man whoſe trade it is to build with bricks; a brick-maſon.

BRI'CKMA'KER—BRICK-MA-KER. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *make.*] One whoſe trade it is to make bricks.

BRI'DAL—BRI-DAL. *adj.* [from *bride.*] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

BRI'DAL. *n. ſ.* The nuptial feſtival.

BRIDE—BRIDE. *n. ſ.* [bpyð, Saxon; *brudur*, in Runick, ſignifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

BRI'DEBE'D. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *bed.* See BED.] Marriage-bed.

BRI'DECA'KE. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *cake.* See CAKE.] A cake diſtributed to the gueſts at the wedding.

BRI'DEGRO'OM—BRIDE-GROOM. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *groom.*] A new married man.

BRI'DEMEN. } *n. ſ.* The attendants on the bride and
BRI'DEMAIDS. } bridegroom.

BRIDEWELL—BRIDE-WELL. *n ſ.* A houſe of correction.

BRIDGE—BRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [bpic, Sax. *brug*, Dutch.] A building raiſed over water for the convenience of paſſage.—The upper part of the noſe.—The ſupporter of the ſtrings in ſtringed inſtruments of muſick.

BRIDLE—BRI-DLE. *n. ſ.* [*bride*, Fr.] The head-ſtall and reins by which a horſe is reſtrained and governed.—A reſtraint; a curb; a check.

To BRI'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reſtrain, or guide by a bridle.—To put a bridle on any thing.—To reſtrain; to govern.

To BRI'DLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRIEF—BRIEF. *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *brief*, Fr.] Short; conciſe. It is now ſeldom uſed but of words.—Contracted; narrow.

BRI'EF. *n. ſ.* [*brief*, Dutch, an epiſtle or letter.] A writing of any kind.—A ſhort extract, or epitome.—The writing given the pleaders, containing the caſe.—Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any publick or private loſs.

BRI'EFLY—BRIEF-LY. *adv.* [from *brief.*] Conciſely; in few words.

BRIER—BRI-ER. *n. ſ.* [bpæp, Sax.] A plant. The ſweet and the wild ſorts are both ſpecies of the *roſe*; which ſee.

BRI'ERY—BRI-E-RY. *adj.* [from *brier.*] Rough; thorny; full of briers.

BRIGADE—BRI-GADE. *n. ſ.* [*brigade*, Fr.] A diviſion of forces; a body of men, conſiſting of ſeveral ſquadrons of horſe, or battalions of foot.

BRI'GADI'ER *General*—BRIG-A-DIER. An officer who commands

commands a brigade of horſe or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRI'GANTI'NE. *n. ſ.* [from *brigand*, Fr. a robber.] A light veſſel; ſuch as has been formerly uſed by corſairs or pirates.

16
BRIGHT—BRIGHT. *adj* [beorht, Saxon.] Shining; glittering; full of light.—Clear; evident.—Illuſtrious; as, a *bright* reign, a *bright* action.—Witty; acute; ſubtle; as, a *bright* genius.

16 o
To BRI'GHTEN—BRIGH-TEN. *v. a.* The *gh* is ſilent in all the derivations of the word *bright*. [from *bright*.] To make bright; to make to ſhine.—To make luminous by light from without.—To make gay, or alert.—To make illuſtrious.—To make acute, or witty.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up; as, *the ſky brightens*.

BRI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly; with luſtre.

BRI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bright*.] Luſtre; ſplendour; glitter.—Acuteneſs.

15 11 15
BRI'LLIANCY—BRILL-IAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *brilliant*.] Luſtre; ſplendour.

15 11
BRI'LLIANT—BRILL-IANT. *adj.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; ſparkling; ſplendid; full of luſtre.

BRI'LLIANT. *n. ſ.* A diamond of the fineſt cut, formed into angles, ſo as to refract the light, and ſhine more.

15
BRI'M—BRIM. *n. ſ.* [*brim*, Icelandiſh.] The edge of any thing.—The upper edge of any veſſel.—The top of any liquor.—The bank of a fountain.

To BRI'M. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.

To BRI'M. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

15 1
BRI'MFU'L—BRIM-FUL. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full*.] Full to the top; overcharged.

15 1
BRI'MMER—BRIM-MER. *n. ſ.* [from *brim*.] A bowl or glaſs full to the top.

BRI'MMING. *adj.* [from *brim*.] Full to the brim.

15 1
BRI'MSTONE—BRIM-STONE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *brin* or *brenſtone*, that is, firy ſtone.] Sulphur. See SULPHUR.

15 8 15
BRI'MSTO'NY—BRIM-STON-Y. *adj.* [from *brimſtone*.] Full of brimſtone; containing ſulphur; ſulphureous.

15 13
BRI'NDED—BRIND-ED. *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with branches.

BRI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *brinded*.] The ſtate of being brinded.

BRI'NDLED. *adj.* [from *brindle*.] Brinded; ſtreaked.

16
BRI'NE—BRINE. *n. ſ.* Water impregnated with ſalt.—The ſea.—Tears.

BRI'NEPIT. *n. ſ.* [from *brine* and *pit*.] Pit of ſalt water.

15
To BRI'NG—BRING. *v. a.* [bringan, Sax. preter. I *brought*; part. paſſ. *brought*; bohte, Sax.] To fetch from another place; diſtinguiſhed from to *carry*, or convey, to another place.—To convey in one's own hand; not to ſend by another.—To produce; to procure.—To cauſe to come.—To introduce.—To attract; to draw along.—To put into any particular ſtate or circumſtances; to make liable to any thing.—To conduct.—To recal; to ſummons.—To induce; to prevail upon.—*To bring about*. [See ABOUT.] To bring to paſs; to effect.—*To bring forth*. To give birth to; to produce.—To bring to light; to make known.—*To bring in*. To reduce.—To afford gain.—To introduce.—*To bring off*. To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cauſe to eſcape.—*To bring on*. To engage in action, or introduce on the carpet.—*To bring over*. To convert; to draw to a new party.—*To bring out*. To exhibit; to ſhew.—*To bring under*. To ſubdue; to repreſs.—*To bring up*. To educate; to inſtruct; to form.—To bring into practice, or faſhion.—To cauſe to advance.

BRI'NISH. *adj.* [from *brine*.] Having the taſte of brine; ſalt.

15
BRI'NK—BRINK. *n. ſ.* [*brink*, Daniſh.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice, or a river.

16 15
BRI'NY—BRI-NY. *adj.* [from *brine*.] Salt.

BRI'ONY. See BRYONY.

15
BRI'SK—BRISK. *adj.* [*bruſque*, Fr.] Lively; vivacious; gay; ſprightly; applied to men.—Powerful; ſpirituous.—Vivid; bright.

15 15
BRI'SKET—BRIS-KET. *n. ſ.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breaſt of an animal.

15 15
BRI'SKLY—BRISK-LY. *adv.* [from *briſk*.] Actively; vigorouſly.

BRI'SKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *briſk*.] Livelineſs; vigour; quickneſs.—Gayety.

15 o
BRI'STLE—BRIS-TLE. *n. ſ.* [bryſtl, Sax.] The ſtiff hair of ſwine.

To BRI'STLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in briſtles.

To BRI'STLE. *v. n.* To ſtand erect as briſtles.

BRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *briſtle*.] Thick ſet with briſtles.

15 7 8
BRI'STOL-STO'NE—BRIS-TOL-STONE. A kind of ſoft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briſtol.

15 o
BRI'TTLE—BRIT-TLE. *adj.* [bryttan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

BRI'TTLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brittle*.] Aptneſs to break; fragility.

8
BRO'ACH—BROACH. *n. ſ.* [*broche*, Fr.] A ſpit.—A muſical inſtrument, the ſounds of which are made by turning round a handle.

To BRO'ACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſpit; to pierce as with a ſpit.—To pierce a veſſel in order to draw the liquor; to tap.—To open any ſtore.—To give out, or utter any thing.—To let out any thing.

5
BROA'D—BROAD. *adj.* [bnad, Saxon.] Wide; extended in breadth; diſtinguiſhed from length.—Large.—Clear; open.—Groſs; coarſe.—Obſcene; fulſome; tending to obſcenity.—Bold; not delicate; not reſerved.

BROAD *as long*. Equal upon the whole: thus we ſay, it is as *broad as long*. It is, however, a coarſe phraſe.

5 5
BROAD-CLOTH—BROAD-CLOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *cloth*.] A fine kind of cloth.

BROAD-LE'AVED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *leaf*. See LEAVED.] Having broad leaves.

5 16
BRO'ADSI'DE—BROAD-SIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſide*.] The ſide of a ſhip, diſtinct from the head or ſtern.—The volly of ſhot fired at once from the ſide of a ſhip.—[In printing.] A ſheet of paper containing one large page.

BRO'AD-

BRO'ADSWO'RD. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſword*. See SWORD.] A cutting ſword, with a broad blade.

BROCA'DE—BRO-CADE. *n. ſ.* [*brocado*, Span.] A ſilken ſtuff, variegated with colours of gold or ſilver.

BROCA'DED. *adj.* [from *brocade*.] Dreſt in brocade.—Woven in the manner of a brocade.

BRO'CCOLI—BROC-CO-LI. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] See CABBAGE; of which it is a ſpecies.

BRO'CK—BROCK. *n. ſ.* [bnoc, Saxon.] A badger.

BRO'GUE—BROGUE. *n. ſ.* [*brog*, Iriſh.] A kind of ſhoe.—A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.

To BRO'IDER—BROI-DER. *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work.

BRO'IDERY. *n. ſ.* [from *broider*.] Embroidery; flower-work.

BROIL—BROIL. *n. ſ.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

To BROIL—BROIL, or rather, in colloquial language,

BROIL. *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dreſs or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

To BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat.

BRO'KEN—BROK-EN. [*particip. paſſ.* of *break*.]

BRO'KER—BRO-KER. *n. ſ.* A factor; one that does buſineſs for another; one that makes bargains for another.—One who deals in old houſhold goods.—A pimp; a match-maker.

BRO'KERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *broker*.] The pay or reward of a broker.

BRO'NZE—BRONZE. *n. ſ.* [*bronze*, Fr.] Braſs.—A medal.

BROO'CH—BROOCH. *n. ſ.* [*broke*, Dutch.] A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

To BRO'OD—BROOD. *v. n.* [bnædan, Saxon.] To ſit on eggs; to hatch them.—To cover chickens under the wing.—To watch, or conſider any thing anxiouſly.—To mature any thing by care.

To BRO'OD. *v. a.* To cheriſh by care; to hatch.

BRO'OD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Offspring; progeny.—Generation; a hatch; the number hatched at once.—Something brought forth; a production.

BROO'K—BROOK. *n. ſ.* [bnoc, or bnoca, Saxon.] A running water, leſs than a river; a rivulet.

To BROO'K—BROOK. *v. a.* [bnucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to ſupport.

To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.

BRO'OM—BROOM. *n. ſ.* [bnom, Saxon.] A tree.—A beſom; ſo called from the matter of which it is made.

BRO'OMSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [from *broom* and *ſtaff*.] The ſtaff to which the *broom* is bound; the handle of a beſom.

BRO'TH—BROTH. *n. ſ.* [bnoð, Sax.] Liquor in which fleſh is boiled.

BRO'THEL—BROTH-EL. } *n. ſ.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A houſe
BRO'THELHOUSE. } of lewd entertainment; a bawdy-houſe.

BRO'THER—BROTH-ER. *n. ſ.* [bnoðen, bnoðon, Saxon.] Plural, *brothers*, or *brethren*. One born of the ſame father and mother.—Any one cloſely united.—Any one reſembling another in manner, form, or profeſſion.

BRO'THERHO'OD. *n. ſ.* [from *brother* and *hood*.] The ſtate or quality of being a brother.—An aſſociation of men for any purpoſe; a fraternity.—A claſs of men of the ſame kind.

BRO'THERLY. *adj.* [from *brother*.] Natural; ſuch as becomes or beſeems a brother.

BRO'THERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindneſs and affection.

BRO'UGHT—BROUGHT. [*participle paſſive* of *bring*.]

BRO'W—BROW. *n. ſ.* [bnopa, Saxon.] The arch of hair over the eye.—The forehead.—The general air of the countenance.—The edge of any high place.

To BRO'WBE'AT—BROW-BEAT. *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat*.] To depreſs with ſevere brows, and ſtern or lofty looks.

BRO'WN—BROWN. *adj.* [bnun, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.—*Brown*, in High Dutch, is called *braun*; in Low Dutch, *bruyn*; in French, *brune*; in Italian, *bruno*.

BRO'WNISH. *adj.* [from *brown*.] Somewhat brown.

To BRO'WSE—BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouſer*, Fr.] To eat branches, or ſhrubs.

To BRO'WSE. *v. n.* To feed: it is uſed with the particle *on*.

To BRU'ISE—BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briſer*, Fr.] To cruſh or mangle with the heavy blow of ſomething not edged or pointed; to cruſh by any weight; to beat into groſs powder; to beat together coarſely.

BRU'ISE—BRUISE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hurt with ſomething blunt and heavy.

BRUNE'TT—BRU-NETT. *n. ſ.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown complection.

BRU'NT—BRUNT. *n. ſ.* [*brunſt*, Dutch.] Shock; violence.—Blow; ſtroke.

BRU'SH—BRUSH. *n. ſ.* [*broſſe*, Fr. from *bruſcus*, Lat.] An inſtrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or ſoil. It is generally made of briſtles ſet in wood.—It is uſed for the larger and ſtronger pencils uſed by painters.—A rude aſſault; a ſhock; rough treatment; which, by the ſame metaphor, we call a *ſcouring*.

To BRU'SH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſweep or rub with a bruſh.—To ſtrike with quickneſs, as in bruſhing.—To paint with a bruſh.—To carry away, by an act like that of bruſhing.—To move as the bruſh.

To BRU'SH. *v. n.* To move with haſte: a ludicrous word, applied to men.—To fly over; to ſkim lightly.

BRU'SHWOOD. *n. ſ.* Rough, low, cloſe, ſhrubby thicketts; ſmall wood fit for fire.

BRU'SHY. *adj.* [from *bruſh*.] Rough or ſhaggy, like a bruſh.

BRU'TAL—BRU-TAL. *adj.* [*brutal*, Fr. from *brute*.] That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in common with brutes.—Savage; cruel; inhuman.

BRUTA'LITY—BRU-TAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageneſs; churliſhneſs; inhumanity.

To BRU'TA-

To BRU'TALI'ZE—BRU-TA-LIZE. *v. n.* [*brutaliſer*, Fr.] o grow brutal or ſavage.

To BRU'TALI'ZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or ſavage.

BRU'TALLY. *adv.* [from *brutal.*] Churliſhly; inhumanly; cruelly.

BRU'TE—BRUTE. *adj.* [*brutus*, Lat.] Senſeleſs; unconſcious.—Savage; irrational; ferine.—Beſtial; in common with beaſts.—Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

BRU'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A brute creature; a creature without reaſon; a ſavage.

To BRU'TIFY'—BRU-TI-FY. *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To make a man a brute.

BRU'TISH—BRU-TISH. *adj.* [from *brute.*] Beſtial; reſembling a beaſt.—Having the qualities of a brute; rough; ſavage; ferocious.—Groſs; carnal.—Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

BRU'TISHLY. *adv.* [from *brutiſh.*] In the manner of a brute; of a ſavage and unnatural man.

BRU'TISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brutiſh.*] Brutality; ſavageneſs; inſenſibility.

BRY'ONY—BRY-O-NY. *n. ſ.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] A plant.

BU'BBLE—BUB-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*bobbel*, Dutch.] A ſmall bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.—Any thing which wants ſolidity and firmneſs; any thing that is more ſpecious than real.—A cheat; a falſe ſhow.—The perſon cheated.

To BU'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bubbles.—To run with a gentle noiſe.

To BU'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat: a cant word.

BU'BBLER—BUB-BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *bubble,*] A cheat.

BU'BBY—BUB-BY. *n. ſ.* A woman's breaſt.

BU'BO'—BU-BO. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from βουβών, the groin.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the ſcrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *bubœs.*

BU'CK—BUCK. *n. ſ.* [*bauche*, Germ. ſuds, or lye.] The liquor in which cloaths are waſhed.—The cloaths waſhed in the liquor.

BU'CK—BUCK. *n. ſ.* [*bwch*, Welch; *bock*, Dutch; *bouc*, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbets, and other animals.

To BU'CK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſh cloaths.

To BU'CK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.

BU'CKBA'SKET—BUCK-BAS-KET. *n. ſ.* The baſket in which cloaths are carried to the waſh.

BU'CKET—BUCK-ET. *n. ſ.* [*baquet*, Fr.] The veſſel in which water is drawn out of a well.—The veſſels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

BU'CKLE—BUC-KLE. *n. ſ.* [*bwccl*, Welch; *boucle*, Fr.] A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to faſten one thing to another.—The ſtate of the hair criſped and curled, by being kept long in the ſame ſtate.

To BU'CKLE—BUC-KLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with a buckle.—To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.—To join in battle.—To confine.

To BU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.] To bend; to bow.—*To buckle to.* To apply to; to attend.

BUC'KLER—BUCK-LER. *n. ſ.* [*bwccled*, Welch; *bouclier*, Fr.] A ſhield; a defenſive weapon buckled on the arm.

BU'CKRAM—BUCK-RAM. *n. ſ.* [*bougran*, Fr.] A ſort of ſtrong linen cloth, ſtiffened with gum, uſed by taylors and ſtaymakers.

BU'CKTHORN. *n. ſ.* A tree. See THORN.

BU'CKWHE'AT. *n. ſ.* [*buckweitz*, Germ.] A kind of grain. See WHEAT.

BUCO'LIC—BU-COL-IC. *adj.* [βουκολικα, from βουκολος, a cowherd.] Paſtoral.

BU'D. *n. ſ.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The firſt ſhoot of a plant; a gem.

To BU'D. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put forth young ſhoots, or gems.—To be in the bloom, or growing.

To BUDGE—BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To ſtir; to move off the place: a low word.

BU'DGET—BUDG-ET. *n. ſ.* [*bogette*, Fr.] A bag, ſuch as may be eaſily carried.—It is uſed for a ſtore, or ſtock.

BU'FF—BUFF. *n. ſ.* [from *buffalo.*] A ſort of leather prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo; uſed for waiſt belts, pouches, &c.—The ſkins of elks and oxen dreſſed in oil, and prepared after the ſame manner as that of the buffalo.—A military coat made of thick leather, ſo that a blow cannot eaſily pierce it.

BU'FFALO'—BUF-FA-LO. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

BU'FFET—BUF-FET. *n. ſ.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fiſt; a box on the ear.

BUFFE'T—BUF-FET. *n. ſ.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or ſet of ſhelves, where plate is ſet out to ſhew, in a room of entertainment.

To BU'FFET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with the hand; to box; to beat.

BU'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [*beuffle*, Fr.] The ſame with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

BU'FFLEHE'ADED—BUF-FLE-HEAD-ED. *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head.*] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; ſtupid; fooliſh.

BUFFO'ON—BUF-FOON. *n. ſ.* [*buffon*, Fr.] A man whoſe profeſſion is to make ſport, by low jeſts and antic poſtures; a jackpudding.—A man that practiſes indecent raillery.

BUFFO'ONERY—BUF-FOO-NE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *buffoon.*] The practice or art of a buffoon.—Low jeſts; ridiculous pranks; ſcurrilous mirth.

BU'G—BUG. *n. ſ.* A ſtinking inſect, bred in old houſhold ſtuff.

BU'G. } *n. ſ.* [*bug*, Welch.] A frightful object; a walking ſpectre, imagined to be ſeen; generally now uſed for a falſe terror to frighten babes.
BU'GBEA'R—BUG-BEAR. }

BU'GGY. *adj.* [from *bug.*] Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE. } A hunting horn.
BU'GLEHORN—BU-GLE-HORN. }

Bu`gle—Bu-gle. *n. ſ.* A ſhining bead of black glaſs.

Bu`gle—Bu-gle. *n. ſ.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant.

To BUI'LD—BUILD. *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built*. [*bilden*, Dutch.] To raiſe from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.—To raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation.

To Bui'ld. *v. n.* To depend on; to reſt on.

Bui'lder—Build-er. *n. ſ.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

Bui'lding. *n. ſ.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice.

BU'LB—BULB. *n. ſ.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Bu'lbous—Bulb-ous. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; conſiſting of bulbs.

To Bu'lge—Bulge. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*; *bilge* was the lower part of the ſhip, where it ſwelled out; from bilig, Sax. a bladder.] To take in water; to founder.—To jut out.

BU'LK—BULK. *n. ſ.* [*bulke*, Dutch, the breaſt, or largeſt part of a man.] Magnitude; ſize; quantity.—Greatneſs; largeneſs.—The groſs; the majority.—Main fabrick.—The main part of a ſhip's cargo; as, to *break bulk*, is to open the cargo.

Bu'lk. *n. ſ.* [from *bielcke*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Bu'lkhe'ad—Bulk-head. *n. ſ.* A partition made acroſs a ſhip, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another.

Bu'lky. *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great ſize or ſtature.

BU'LL—BULL. *n. ſ.* [*bulle*, Dutch.] The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.—One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.—A letter publiſhed by the pope.—A blunder; a contradiction.

Bull-baiting. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.

Bull-beef. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Coarſe beef; the fleſh of bulls.

Bull-beggar. *n. ſ.* Something terrible; ſomething to fright children with.

Bull-calf. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *calf*.] A he calf; uſed for a ſtupid fellow: a term of reproach.

Bull-dog. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.

Bull-finch. *n. ſ.* A ſmall bird, that has neither ſong nor whiſtle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth.

Bull-head—Bull-head. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *head*.] A ſtupid fellow; a blockhead.—The name of a fiſh.

Bu`llace—Bul-lace. *n. ſ.* A wild ſour plum. See Plum.

Bu`llet—Bull-et. *n. ſ.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, uſually ſhot out of guns.

Bu`llion—Bull-ion. *n. ſ.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or ſilver in the lump; unwrought; uncoined.

Bu`llock—Bull-ock. *n. ſ.* [from *bull*.] A young bull.

Bu`lly—Bul-ly, *n. ſ.* A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

To Bu`lly. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noiſe or menaces.

To Bu`lly. *v. n.* To be noiſy and quarrelſome.

Bu`lrush—Bul-rush. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *ruſh*.] A large ruſh, ſuch as grows in rivers, without knots; though *Dryden* has given it the epithet *knotty*, confounding it, probably, with the reed.

BU'LWARK—BUL-WARK. *n. ſ.* [*bolwerke*, Dutch; probably only from its ſtrength and largeneſs.] A fortification; a citadel.—A ſecurity.

BU'M—BUM. *n. ſ.* [*bomme*, Dutch.] The buttocks; the part on which we ſit.—It is uſed, in compoſition, for any thing mean or low, as *bum-bailiff*.

Bu'mp—Bump. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *bum*, as being prominent.] A ſwelling; a protuberance.

Bu'mper—Bump-er. *n. ſ.* [from *bump*.] A cup filled till the liquor ſwells over the brims.

Bu'mpkin—Bump-kin. *n. ſ.* An awkward, heavy ruſtick; a country lout.

Bu'mpkinly. *adj.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clowniſh.

BU'NCH—BUNCH. *n. ſ.* [*buncker*, Daniſh, the crags of the mountains.] A hard lump; a knob.—A cluſter; many of the ſame kind growing together.—A number of things tied together.—Any thing bound into a knot.

To Bu'nch. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.

BU'NDLE—BUN-DLE. *n. ſ.* [bỳndle, Sax. from bỳnd.] A number of things bound together.—A roll; any thing rolled up cylindrically.

To Bu'ndle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together; with *up*.

BU'NG—BUNG. *n. ſ.* [*bing*, Welch.] A ſtopple for a barrel.

To Bu'ng. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtop; to cloſe up.

Bu'ngho`le. *n. ſ.* [from *bung* and *hole*. See Hole.] The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterwards ſtopped up.

To BU'NGLE—BUN-GLE. *v. n.* [See Bungler.] To perform clumſily.

To Bu'ngle. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumſily; to conduct awkwardly.

Bu'ngle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardneſs; an inaccuracy; a clumſy performance.

Bu'ngler. *n. ſ.* [*bwngler*, Welch; *q. bôn y glêr*, i. e. the laſt or loweſt of the profeſſion, *Davies*.] A bad workman; a clumſy performer; a man without ſkill.

Bu'nglingly. *adv.* [from *bungling*.] Clumſily; awkwardly.

Bu'nn—Bunn. *n. ſ.* [*bunelo*, Span.] A kind of ſweet bread, or cake.

Bu'nter—Bun-ter. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the ſtreet; and uſed, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

BUO'Y—BUOY. *n. ſ.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

To BUO'Y—BUOY. *v. a.* [from the noun. The *u* is mute in both.] To keep afloat; to bear up by ſpecifick lightneſs.

To BUO'Y. *v. n.* To float.

BUO'YANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating.

BUO'YANT. *adj.* [from *buoy*.] Floating; light; that which will not ſink.

BU'R—BUR. *n. ſ.* [*bourre*, Fr. is *down*; the *bur* being filled with a ſoft *tomentum*, or down.] A rough head of a plant, which ſticks to the hair or cloaths.

BU'RDEN—BUR-DEN. *n. ſ.* [byrðen, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen*.] A load; ſomething to be carried.—Something grievous or weariſome.—A birth: now obſolete.—The verſe repeated in a ſong.—The quantity that a ſhip will carry; or the capacity of a ſhip.

To BU'RDEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber.

BU'RDENSOME—BUR-DEN-SOME. *adj.* [from *burden*.] Grievous; troubleſome to be born.

BU'RDOCK. *n. ſ.* See DOCK.

BUREAU'—BU-REAU. *n. ſ.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A cheſt of drawers.

BU'RGAMO'T. *n. ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A ſpecies of pear.

BURGEO'IS—BUR-GEOIS. *n. ſ.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] A citizen: a burgeſs.—A type of a particular ſort, probably ſo called from him who firſt uſed it.

BU'RGESS—BUR-GESS. *n. ſ.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] A citizen; a freeman of a city, or corporate town.—A repreſentative of a town corporate.

BU'RGH. *n. ſ.* [See BURROW.] A corporate town or burrow.

BU'RGHER—BURG-HER. *n. ſ.* [from *burgh*, Dutch, a town or city.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.

BU'RGHERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *burgher*.] The privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGHMASTER. See BURGOMASTER.

BU'RGLARY—BUR-GLA-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *burg*, a houſe, and *larron*, a thief.] In the natural ſignification of the word, is nothing but the robbing of a houſe: but as it is a term of art, our common lawyers reſtrain it to robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do ſome other felony.

BU'RGOMASTER—BUR-GO-MAS-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *burg* and *maſter*.] One employed in the government of a city.

BU'RIAL. This word is differently pronounced; as, BU-RI-AL, BUR-I-AL, and BUR-I-AL. *n. ſ.* [from *bury*.] The act of burying; ſepulture; interment.—The act of placing any thing under earth or water.—The church ſervice for funerals.

BURLE'SQUE—BUR-LESQUE. *adj.* [from *burlare*, Ital. to jeſt.] Jocular; tending to raiſe laughter, by unnatural or unſuitable language or images.

BURLE'SQUE. *n. ſ.* Ludicrous language, or ideas; ridicule.

To BURLE'SQUE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

BU'RLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *burly*.] Bulk; bluſter.

BU'RLY—BUR-LY. *adj.* Great of ſtature; great of ſize; bulky; timid. It is ludicrous, and little uſed.

To BU'RN—BURN. *v. a.* [beornan, Sax.] To conſume with fire.—To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

To BU'RN. *v. n.* To be on fire; to be kindled.—To be inflamed with paſſion.—To act as fire.—To be hot.

BU'RN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hurt cauſed by fire.

BU'RNET. *n. ſ.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BU'RNING—BUR-NING. *n. ſ.* [from *burn*.] Fire; flame; ſtate of inflammation.

BU'RNING-GLA'SS. *n. ſ.* [from *burning* and *glaſs*.] A glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo increaſes their force. See GLASS.

To BU'RNISH—BUR-NISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To poliſh; to give a gloſs to.

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to ſpread out.

BU'RNISHER—BUR-NISH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *burniſh*.] The perſon that burniſhes or poliſhes.—The tool with which bookbinders give a gloſs to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth ſet in a ſtick.

BU'RNT—BURNT. [*particip. paſſ.* of *burn*.]

BU'RROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH—BUR-ROW. *n. ſ.* [derived from the Sax. burg, byrg, a city, tower, or caſtle.] A corporate town, that ſends burgeſſes to the parliament, now always ſpelt *borough*.—The holes made in the ground by rabbits.

To BU'RROW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as rabbits.

BU'RSAR—BUR-SAR. *n. ſ.* [*burſarius*, Lat.] The treaſurer of a college.

To BU'RST—BURST. *v. n.* I *burſt*; I have *burſt*, or *burſten*. [burſtan, Sax.] To break, or fly open.—To fly aſunder.—To break away; to ſpring.—To come ſuddenly.—To come by violence.—To begin an action violently.

To BU'RST. *v. a.* To break ſuddenly; to make a quick and violent diſruption.

BU'RST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſudden diſruption; a ſudden and violent action of any kind.

BU'RST. } *participial adj.* [from *burſt*.] Diſeaſed with
BU'RSTEN. } a rupture.

To BU'RTHEN. *v. a.* } The *th* is moſt uſed in *writing*,
BU'RTHEN. *n. ſ.* } the *d* in SPEAKING. See BURDEN.

BU'RY. } *n. ſ.* [from burg, Sax.] A dwelling-place; a
BE'RY. } termination ſtill added to the names of ſeveral places; as, *Aldermanbury*, St. *Edmund's bury*.

To BU'RY—BUR-Y, or BUR-Y. See BURIAL. *v. a.* [byrgean, Sax.] To inter; to put into a grave.—To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of ſepulture.—To conceal; to hide.—To place one thing within another.

BU'SH—BUSH. *n. ſ.* [*bois*, Fr.] A thick ſhrub.—A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to ſhew that liquors are ſold there.

BU'SHEL—BUSH-EL. *n. ſ.* [*boiſſeau*, Fr. *buſſellus*, low Lat.] A meaſure containing eight gallons; a ſtrike.—It is uſed, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.

BU'SHY—BUSH-Y. *adj.* [from *buſh.*] Thick; full of ſmall branches, not high.—Thick like a buſh.—Full of buſhes.

BU'SILY—BUS-I-LY. *adv.* [from *buſy.*] With an air of importance; with an air of hurry; actively; importunately.

BU'SINESS—BUS-I-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *buſy.*] Employment; multiplicity of affairs.—An affair. In this ſenſe it has the *plural.*—The ſubject of buſineſs; the affair or object that engages the care.—Serious engagement, in oppoſition to trivial tranſactions.—Right of action.—A point; a matter of queſtion; ſomething to be examined or conſidered.—Something to be tranſacted.—Something required to be done.—*To do one's buſineſs*, is to kill, deſtroy, or ruin one.

BU'SK. *n. ſ.* [*buſque*, Fr.] A piece of ſteel or whalebone, worn by women to ſtrengthen their ſtays.

BU'SKIN. *n. ſ.* [*broſeken*, Dutch.] A kind of half boot; a ſhoe which comes to the midleg.—A kind of high ſhoe wore by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raiſe their ſtature.

BU'SKINED. *adj.* [from *buſkin.*] Dreſſed in buſkins.

BU'SS—BUSS. *n. ſ.* [*bus*, the mouth, Iriſh; *baiſer*, Fr.] A kiſs; a ſalute with the lips: in this ſenſe, a low term.—A boat for fiſhing. [*buſſe*, German.]

To BUSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiſs; to ſalute with the lips.

BU'ST—BUST. *n. ſ.* [*buſto*, Ital.] A ſtatue repreſenting a man's head and breaſt.

BU'STARD. *n. ſ.* [*biſtarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey.

To BU'STLE—BUS-TLE. *v. n.* [perhaps from *buſy.*] To be buſy; to ſtir; to be active.

BU'STLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a combuſtion.

BU'STLER—BUST-LER. *n. ſ.* [from *buſtle.*] An active ſtirring man.

BU'SY—BUS-Y. It is pronounced, ſays Mr. Johnſon, as *biſſy.*—No, it is pronounced as if it was written *biz-zy*, exactly like the word *diz-zy*. *adj.* [byrgian, Sax.] Employed with earneſtneſs.—Buſtling; active; meddling.

To BU'SY—BUS-Y. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep buſy.

BU'SYBO'DY. *n. ſ.* [from *buſy* and *body.*] A vain, meddling, fantaſtical perſon.

BU'T—BUT. *conjunct.* [butze, butan, Sax.] Except.—Yet; nevertheleſs. It ſometimes only enforces *yet.*—The particle which introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm; now.—Only; nothing more than.—Than; but leſs elegantly.—But that; without this conſequence that.—Otherwiſe than that; not very elegant.—Not otherwiſe than.—By any other means than.—If it were not for this; if this were not.—However; howbeit.—It is uſed after *no doubt*, *no queſtion*, and ſuch words, and ſignifies the ſame with *that*. It ſometimes is joined with *that.*—But for; without; had not this been.

BU'T—BUT. *n. ſ.* [*bout*, Fr.] A boundary.

BUT-END. *n. ſ.* [from *but* and *end.*] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it reſts.

BU'TCHER—BUTCH-ER, or BUTCH-ER. *n. ſ.* [*boucher*, Fr.] One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh.—One that is delighted with blood; a murderer.

To BU'TCHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill; to murder.

BU'TCHERLY. *adj.* [from *butcher.*] Cruel; bloody; barbarous.

BU'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *butcher.*] The trade of a butcher.—Murder; cruelty; ſlaughter.—The place where blood is ſhed.

BU'TLER—BUT-LER. *n ſ.* A ſervant in a family employed in furniſhing the table.

BU'TLERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *butler.*] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

BU'TLERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *butler.*] The office of a butler.

BU'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

BU'TT—BUTT. *n. ſ.* [*but*, Fr.] The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is placed.—The point at which the endeavour is directed.—The object of aim; the thing againſt which any attack is directed.—A man upon whom the company break their jeſts.—A ſtroke given in fencing.

BU'TT—BUTT. *n. ſ.* [butt, Sax.] A veſſel.

To BU'TT—BUTT. *v. a.* [*batten*, Dutch.] To ſtrike with the head.

BU'TTER—BUT-TER. *n. ſ.* [buttepe, Sax. *butyrum*, Lat.] An unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil ſeparates from the whey.

To BU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear, or oil with butter.

BU'TTERFLOWER. *n. ſ.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May. See FLOWER.

BU'TTERFLY—BUT-TER-FLY. *n. ſ.* [buttepflege, Sax.] A beautiful inſect, ſo named becauſe it firſt appears at the beginning of the ſeaſon for butter.

BU'TTERMI'LK. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *milk.*] The whey that is ſeparated from the cream when butter is made.

BU'TTERY. *n. ſ* [from *butter.*] The room where proviſions are laid up.

BU'TTOCK—BUT-TOCK. *n. ſ.* The rump; the part near the tail.

BU'TTON—BUT-TON. *n. ſ.* [*bottwn*, Welch; *bouton*, Fr.] A catch, or ſmall ball, by which the dreſs of man is faſtened.—Any knob or ball faſtened to a ſmaller body.—The bud of a plant.

To BU'TTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs; to cloath.—To faſten with buttons.

BU'TTONHOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *button* and *hole.*] The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.

BU'TTRESS—BUT-TRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.] A prop; a wall built to ſupport another wall.—A prop; a ſupport.

BU'XOM—BUX-OM. *adj.* Gay; lively; briſk.—Wanton; jolly.

To BUY—BUY. *v. a.* preter. I *bought*; I have *bought.* [bicgean, Sax.] To purchaſe; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or ſomething equivalent; to

gain by ſale, not gift or theft.—To procure ſome advantage by ſomething that deſerves it, or at ſome price.—To manage by money.

BU'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *to buy*.] He that buys; purchaſer.

To BU'ZZ—BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl.] To hum; to make a noiſe like bees, flies, or waſps.—To whiſper; to prate.

To BU'ZZ. *v. a.* To whiſper; to ſpread ſecretly.

BU'ZZ. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hum; a whiſper; a talk.

BU'ZZARD. *n. ſ.* [*buſard*, Fr.] A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk.—A blockhead; a dunce.

BY—BY. *prep.* [bi, biȝ, Sax.] It notes the agent.—It notes the inſtrument, and is always uſed after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active; as, he was killed *with* a ſword; he died *by* a ſword.—It notes the cauſe of any event; and alſo the means by which any thing is performed.—It ſhews the manner of an action.—It has a ſignification, noting the method in which any ſucceſſive action is performed, with regard to time or quantity.—It notes the quantity had at one time.—At, or in; noting place.—According to; noting permiſſion.—According to; noting proof.—After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.—From; noting judgment or token.—It notes the ſum of the difference between two things compared.—It notes co-operation, or cohabitation.—As ſoon as; not later than; noting time.—Beſide; noting paſſage; as, to ſail *by* a place.—Beſide; near to; in preſence; noting proximity of place.—Before *himſelf*, *herſelf*, or *themſelves*, it notes the abſence of all others.—It is the ſolemn form of ſwearing; as, *by heaven!*—At hand; as, to keep a thing *by* one.

BY. *adv.* Near; at a ſmall diſtance.—Beſide; paſſing.—In preſence.

BY AND BY. In a ſhort time.

BY—BY. *n. ſ.* [from the prepoſition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard; but to be done *by the* BY.

BY, in compoſition, implies ſomething out of the direct way; and, conſequently, ſome obſcurity, as a *by-road*; ſomething irregular, as a *by-end*; or ſomething collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*.

BY-END. *n. ſ.* Private intereſt; ſecret advantage.

BY'-LAW'—BY-LAW. *n. ſ.* A particular law of corporations.

BY-NAME. *n. ſ.* A nickname; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

BY-PATH. *n. ſ.* A private or obſcure path.

BY-ROAD. *n. ſ.* An obſcure unfrequented path.

BY-ROOM. *n. ſ.* A private room within another.

BY-STANDER. *n. ſ.* A looker on; one concerned.

BY'-WAY'—BY-WAY. *n. ſ.* A private and obſcure way.

BY-WORD. *n. ſ.* A ſaying; a proverb.

BY'ASS. *n. ſ.* See BIAS.

C.

C, The third letter of the alphabet. It generally has the power of *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a conſonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*. But this rule is not without exceptions.

CABA'L—CA-BAL. *n. ſ.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבּרה, tradition.] The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabbins.—A body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.—Intrigue.

To CABA'L. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form cloſe intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in ſmall parties.

CA'BALIST—CAB-A-LIST. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal*.] One ſkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

CA'BALI'STIC. *adj.* [from *cabal*.] Something that has an occult meaning.

CA'BBAGE—CAB-BAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cabus*, Fr.] A plant.

To CA'BBAGE. *v. a.* [a cant word among taylors.] To ſteal in cutting cloaths.

CA'BIN—CAB-IN. *n. ſ.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welch, a cottage.] A ſmall room.—A ſmall chamber in a ſhip.—A cottage, or ſmall houſe.—A tent.

CA'BINET—CAB-I-NET. *n. ſ.* [*cabinet*, Fr.] A ſet of boxes or drawers for curioſities; a private box.—Any place in which things of value are hidden.—A private room in which conſultations are held.—In *Spenſer* it ſeems to ſignify a hut, or houſe.

CA'BINET-COUNCIL. *n. ſ.* A council held in a private manner, with unuſual privacy and confidence.

CA'BINET-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes ſmall nice work in wood.

CA'BLE—CA-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*cabt*, Welch; *kabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened.

CACHE'CTIC. *adj.* [from *cachexy*.] Having an ill habit of body; ſhewing an ill habit.

CACHE'XY—CA-*CHE*X-Y. *n. ſ.* [κακχεξία.] A general word to expreſs a great variety of bad ſymptoms.

To CA'CKLE—CAC-KLE. *v. n.* [*kaekelen*, Dutch.] To make a noiſe as a gooſe.—Sometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a hen.

CA'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of a gooſe or fowl.

CACO'PHONY—CA-COPH-O-NY, or CA-CO-PHO-NY. *n. ſ.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad ſound of words.

CADA'VEROUS—CA-DAV-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcaſs; having the qualities of a dead carcaſs.

CA'DDIS—CAD-DIS. *n. ſ.* A kind of tape or ribbon.—A kind of worm or grub found in a caſe of ſtraw.

CA'DENCE—CA-DENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*cadence*, Fr.] Fall;
CA'DENCY. } ſtate of ſinking; decline.—The

The fall of the voice.—The flow of verſes, or periods.—The tone or ſound.

CADE'T—CA-DET. *n. ſ.* [*cadet*, Fr. pronounced *cadè*.] A voluntier in the army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.—The youngeſt brother.—The younger brother.

CAG—CAG. *n. ſ.* A barrel or wooden veſſel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE—CAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cage*, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.] An incloſure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.—A place for wild beaſts, incloſed with paliſadoes.—A priſon for petty malefactors.

To CA'JOLE—CA-JOLE. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to ſooth; to coax: a low word.

CA'ITIFF—CAI-TIFF. *n. ſ.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a ſlave; whence it came to ſignify a bad man, with ſome implication of meanneſs; for certainly ſlavery does deſtroy virtue.] A mean villain; a deſpicable knave.

CA'KE—CAKE. *n. ſ.* A kind of delicate bread.—Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is ſometimes diſtinguiſhed from a loaf.

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.

CA'LAMA'NCO—CAL-A-MAN-CO. *n. ſ.* A kind of woollen ſtuff.

CA'LAMINE—CAL-A-MINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris*. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into braſs.

CA'LAMINT—CAL-A-MINT. *n. ſ.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CALA'MITOUS—CA-LAM-I-TOUS. *adj.* [*calamitoſus*, Lat.] Miſerable; involved in diſtreſs; oppreſſed with infelicity; unhappy; wretched; applied to men.—Full of miſery; diſtreſsful; applied to external circumſtances.

CALA'MITY—CA-LAM-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; cauſe of miſery; diſtreſs.

CALA'SH—CA-LASH. *n. ſ.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A ſmall carriage of pleaſure.

CA'LCINA'TION—CAL-CI-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chymical pulverization.

To CALCI'NE—CAL-CINE, and ſometimes CAL-CINE. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.] To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable ſubſtance. See CALCINATION.—To burn up.

To CALCI'NE. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

To CA'LCULATE—CAL-CU-LATE. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little ſtone or bead, uſed in operations of numbers.] To compute; to reckon.—To compute the ſituation of the planets at any certain time.—To adjuſt; to project for any certain end.

CA'LCULA'TION—CAL-CU-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *calculate*.] A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.—A reckoning; the reſult of arithmetical operation.

CA'LCULA'TOR—CAL-CU-LA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *calculate*.] A computer; a reckoner.

CA'LCULATORY. *adj.* [from *calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULUS—CAL-CU-LUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſtone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON—CAL-DRON. *n. ſ.* [*chauldron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

CA'LENDAR—CAL-EN-DAR. *n. ſ.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A regiſter of the year, in which the months, and ſtated times, are marked, as feſtivals and holidays.

To CA'LENDER—CAL-EN-DER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To dreſs cloth; to lay the nap of cloth ſmooth.

CA'LENDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hot preſs; a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth.

CA'LENDRER. *n. ſ.* [from *calender*.] The perſon who calenders.

CA'LENTU'RE. *n. ſ.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A diſtemper peculiar to ſailors, in hot climates; wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields, and will throw themſelves into it, if not reſtrained.

CA'LF—CALF, and ſometimes CAF, as if the *l* were ſilent. *n. ſ. calves* in the *plural*. [cealf, Sax. *kalf*, Dutch.] The young of a cow.—The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.

CA'LIBER—CAL-I-BER. *n. ſ.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

CA'LICE—CAL-ICE. *n. ſ.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

CA'LICO—CAL-I-CO. *n. ſ.* [from *Calecut* in India.] An Indian ſtuff made of cotton; ſometimes ſtained with gay and beautiful colours.

CA'LID—CAL-ID. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *calid*.] Heat.

CA'LIF—CA-LIF. } *n. ſ.* [*khalifa*, Arab. an heir or ſucCA'LIPH. } ceſſor.] A title aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were veſted with abſolute power in affairs, both religious and civil.

To CA'LK—CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are ſtopped; or from cæle, Sax. the keel. *Skinner*.] To ſtop the leaks of a ſhip; alſo the crevices between the planks.

CA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *calk*.] The workman that ſtops the leaks and crevices of a ſhip.

To CA'LL—CALL. *v. a.* [*kalder*, Daniſh.] To name; to denominate.—To ſummon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or perſon.—To convoke; to ſummon together.—To ſummon judicially.—To ſummon by command.—To invoke; to appeal to.—To make a ſhort viſit; as, to *call* on a perſon.—To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.—To ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination; as, to *call* rogue and whore.—*To call back*. To revoke; to retract.—*To call for*. To demand; to require; to claim.—*To call in*. To reſume money at intereſt.—To reſume any

thing that is in other hands.—To ſummon together; to invite.—*To call over.* To read aloud a liſt or muſter-roll.—*To call out.* To challenge; to ſummon to fight.—*To call upon.* To implore; to pray to.

CA`LL—CALL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A vocal addreſs.—Requiſition.—Divine vocation; ſummons to true religion.—A ſummons from heaven; an impulſe.—Authority; command.—A demand; a claim.—An inſtrument to call birds.—Calling; vocation; employment.—A nomination.

CA`LLING—CALL-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *call.*] Vocation; profeſſion; trade.—Proper ſtation, or employment.—Claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion.—Divine vocation; invitation or impulſe to the true religion.

CA´LLIPERS—CAL-LI-PERS. *n. ſ.* [probably from *clippers.*] Compaſſes with bent ſhanks, to meaſure ſpherical bodies.

CALLO´SITY—CAL-LOS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*calloſite*, Fr.] A kind of ſwelling without pain, like that of the ſkin, by hard labour; and therefore, when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow ſo, they are ſaid to be callous.

CA´LLOUS—CAL-LOUS. *adj.* [*callus*, Lat.] Indurated; hardned; having the pores ſhut up.—Hardned; inſenſible.

CA´LLOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *callous.*] Hardneſs; induration of the fibres.—Inſenſibility.

CA´LLO`W—CAL-LOW. *adj.* Unfledged; naked; without feathers.

CA´LLUS—CAL-LUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An induration of the fibres.—The hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CA`LM—CALM. *adj.* [*calme*, Fr. *kalm*, Dutch.] Quiet; ſerene; not ſtormy; not tempeſtuous; applied to the elements.—Undiſturb'd; unruffled; applied to the paſſions.

CALM. *n. ſ.* Serenity; ſtillneſs; freedom from violent motion.—Freedom from diſturbance; quiet; repoſe; applied to the paſſions.

To CALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtill; to quiet. To pacify; to appeaſe.

CA`LMLY—CALM-LY. *adv.* [from *calm.*] Without ſtorms, or violence; ſerenity.—Without paſſions; quietly.

CA`LMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *calm.*] Tranquillity; ſerenity.—Mildneſs; freedom from paſſion.

CA´LOME´L. *n. ſ.* [*calomelas*, a chymical word.] Mercury ſix times ſublimed.

To CA`LVE—CALVE. *v. n.* [from *calf.*] To bring a a calf; ſpoken of a cow.—It is uſed metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and ſometimes of men, by way of reproach.

To CALU´MNIATE—CA-LUM-NI-ATE. *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Latin.] To accuſe falſely; to charge without juſt ground.

To CALU´MNIATE. *v. a.* To ſlander.

CALU´MNIA`TION—CA-LUM-NI-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and falſe repreſentation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offenſive purpoſe.

CA´LUMNY—CAL-UM-NY. *n. ſ.* [*calumnia*, Latin.] Slander; falſe charge; groundleſs accuſation.

CA´LX—CALX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

CA`MBRICK—CAM-BRICK. *n. ſ.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, uſed for ruffles, womens ſleeves and caps.

CA`ME—CAME. The *preterite* of *to come.*

CA´MEL—CAM-EL. *n. ſ.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries.

CA´MELOT. } *n. ſ.* [from *camel.*] A kind of
CA´MLET—CAM-LET. } ſtuff originally made by a mixture of ſilk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and ſilk.

CA´MP—CAMP. *n. ſ.* [*camp*, Fr. camp, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We uſe the phraſe *to pitch a camp*, to encamp.

CAMPA`IGN—CAM-PAIGN. *n. ſ.* [*campaigne*, Fr.] A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.—The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

CA´MPHIRE—CAM-PHIRE. *n. ſ.* An exudation from the camphire tree, uſed in medicine.

CA´MPHORATE—CAM-PHO-RATE. *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.

CA´N—CAN. *n. ſ.* [canne, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or ſome other matter than earth.

CA´N. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch. It is ſometimes, though rarely, uſed alone; but is in conſtant uſe as an expreſſion of the potential mood; as, I *can* do, thou *canſt* do, I *could* do, thou *couldeſt* do. It has no other terminations.] To be able; to have power.—It expreſſes the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.—It is diſtinguiſhed from *may*, as *power* from *permiſſion*; I *can* do it; it is in my power: I *may* do it; it is allowed me: but, in poetry, they are ſometimes confounded.—*Can* is uſed of the perſon with the *verb active*, where *may* is uſed; of the thing, with the *verb paſſive*; as, I *can* do it; it *may* be done.

CANA´L—CA-NAL. *n. ſ.* [*canalis*, Lat.] A baſon of water in a garden.—Any tract or courſe of water made by art; as the *canals* in Holland.

CANA`RY—CA-NA-RY. *n. ſ.* [from the *Canary* iſlands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; ſack.

CANA`RY BIRD. An excellent ſinging bird, of a green colour, formerly bred in the Canaries.

To CA´NCEL—CAN-CEL. *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr. from *cancellis notare*, to mark with croſs lines.] To croſs a writing.—To efface; to obliterate in general.

CA´NCER—CAN-CER. *n. ſ.* [*cancer*, Lat.] A crab-fiſh.—The ſign of the ſummer ſolſtice.—A virulent ſwelling, or ſore, not to be cured.

To CA´NCERATE—CAN-CE-RATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

CA´NCEROUS. *n. ſ.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

CA´NDID—CAN-DID. *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.] Without malice; without deceit; fair; open; ingenuous.

CA´NDIDATE. *n. ſ.* [*candidatus*, Lat.] A competitor; one that ſolicites, or propoſes himſelf for ſomething of advancement.—

vancement.—It has generally *for* before the thing fought.—Sometimes *of*.

CA'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuouſly.

CA'NDLE—CAN-DLE. *n. ſ.* [*candela*, Lat.] A light made of wax or tallow, ſurrounding a wick of flax or cotton.—Light, or luminary.

CA'NDLELI'GHT—CAN-DLE-LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *light.*] The light of a candle.—The neceſſary candles for uſe.

CA'NDLEMA'S. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of the purification of the Virgin Mary, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

CA'NDLESTI'CK—CAN-DLE-STICK. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtick.*] The inſtrument that holds candles.

CA'NDOUR—CAN-DOUR. *n. ſ.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetneſs of temper; purity of mind; openneſs; ingenuity; kindneſs.

To CA'NDY—CAN-DY. *v. a.* To conſerve with ſugar, in ſuch a manner as that the ſugar lies in flakes, or breaks into tangles.—To form into congelations.—To incruſt with congelations.

To CA'NDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NE—CANE. *n. ſ.* [*canna*, Lat.] A kind of ſtrong reed, of which walking ſtaffs are made; a walking ſtaff. See REED.—The plant which yields the ſugar.

To CA'NE—CANE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking ſtaff.

CANI'NE—CA-NINE. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.] Having the properties of a dog.—*Canine* hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be ſatisfied.

CA'NISTER—CAN-IS-TER. *n. ſ.* [*caniſtrum*, Lat.] A ſmall basket.—A ſmall veſſel in which any thing, ſuch as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CA'NKER—CAN-KER. *n. ſ.* [*cancer*, Lat. It ſeems to have the ſame meaning and original with *cancer.*] A worm that preys upon, and deſtroys fruits.—A fly that preys upon fruits.—Any thing that corrupts or conſumes.—A kind of wild worthleſs roſe.—An eating or corroding humour.—Corroſion; virulence.

To CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt.

To CA'NKER. *v. a.* To corrupt; to corrode.—To infect; to pollute.

CA'N-NI-BAL—CAN-NI-BAL. *n. ſ.* A man-eater.—A devourer of human fleſh.

C'ANNON—CAN-NON. *n. ſ.* [*cannon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.] A great gun for battery.—A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CANNON-BALL. CANNON-BULLET. CANNON-SHOT. *n. ſ.* [from *cannon*, *ball*, *bullet*, and *ſhot.*] The balls which are ſhot from great guns.

To CA'NNONA'DE—CAN-NO-NADE. *v. a.* [from *cannon.*] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

To CA'NNONA'DE. *v. a.* To fire upon the enemy with cannon.

CANO'E—CA-NOE. *n. ſ.* A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel.

CA'NON—CAN-ON. *n. ſ.* [κάνων.] A rule; a law. The laws made by eccleſiaſtical councils.—The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.—A dignitary in cathedral churches.—A large ſort of printing letter, probably ſo called from being firſt uſed in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from its ſize, and therefore properly written *cannon*.

CA'NONESS—CAN-O-NESS. *n. ſ.* [*canoniſſa*, low Lat.] In popiſh countries, women which they call ſecular *canoneſſes*, living after the example of ſecular canons.

CANO'NICAL—CA-NON-I-CAL. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.] According to the canon.—Conſtituting the canon.—Regular; ſtated; fixed by eccleſiaſtical laws.—Spiritual; eccleſiaſtical; relating to the church.

CANO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *canonical.*] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CA'NONIST—CAN-ON-IST. *n. ſ.* [from *canon.*] A man verſed in the eccleſiaſtical laws; a profeſſor of the canon law.

CA'NONIZA'TION—CAN-ON-I-ZA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *canonize.*] The act of declaring any man a ſaint.

To CA'NONI'ZE—CA-NON-IZE. *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for obſerving feſtivals.] To declare any man a ſaint.

CA'NOPY—CAN-O-PY. *n. ſ.* [*canopeum*, low Lat.] A covering of ſtate over a throne or bed; a covering ſpread over the head.

CA'NT—CANT. *n. ſ.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice uſed by vagrants; but imagined by ſome to be corrupted from *quaint.*] A corrupt dialect uſed by beggars and vagabonds.—A particular form of ſpeaking peculiar to ſome certain claſs or body of men.—A whining pretenſion to goodneſs, in formal and affected terms.—Barbarous jargon.

To CA'NT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in any kind of formal affected language, or with a peculiar and ſtudied tone of voice.

CANTA'TA—CAN-TA-TA. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A ſong.

CANTHA'RIDES—CAN-THAR-I-DES. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Spaniſh flies; uſed to raiſe bliſters.

CA'NTICLE—CAN-TI-CLE. *n. ſ.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A ſong; uſed generally for a ſong in ſcripture.

CA'NTO—CAN-TO. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A book, or ſection of a poem.

CA'NTON—CAN-TON. *n. ſ.* A ſmall parcel or diviſion of land.—A ſmall community, or clan.

To CA'NTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

To CA'NTONI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *canton.*] To parcel out into ſmall diviſions.

CA'NVASS—CAN-VASS. *n. ſ.* [*canevas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.] A kind of cloth woven for ſeveral uſes, as ſails, painting cloths, tents.

To CA'NVASS. *v. a.* To ſift; to examine.—To debate; to controvert.

To CA'NVASS. *v. n.* To ſollicit; it is uſed chiefly in parliamentary elections.

CA`NY—CA-NY. *adj.* [from *cane.*] Full of canes.—Conſiſting of canes.

CA'P—CAP. *n. ſ.* [*cap*, Welch; cæppe, Saxon; *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.] The garment that covers the head.—The enſign of the cardinalate.—A veſſel made like a cap.—*Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preſerve the prime.—*Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To CA'P. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover on the top.—To ſnatch off the cap.—*To cap verſes.* To name alternately verſes beginning with a particular letter; to name alternately.

CA'P *à pè.* } [*cap à piè*, Fr.] From head
CA'P *à piè*—CAP-A-PIE. } to foot; all over.

CAP-PAPER. A ſort of coarſe browniſh paper.

CA`PABLE—CA-PA-BLE *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.] Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.—Intelligent; able to underſtand.—Capacious; able to receive or underſtand.—Suſceptible.—Qualified for; without any natural impediment.—Qualified for; without legal impediment.—It has the particle *of* before a noun.

CAPA`CIOUS—CA-PA-*CI*OUS. *adj.* [*capax*, Latin.] Wide; large; able to hold much.—Extenſive; equal to much knowledge, or great deſign.

To CAPA'CITA`TE—CA-PAC-I-TATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity.*] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

CAPA'CITY—CA-PAC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*capacité*, Fr.] The power of holding or containing any thing.—The force or power of the mind.—Power; ability.—Room; ſpace.—State; condition; character.

CAPA'RISON—CA-PAR-I-SON. *n. ſ.* [*caparazon*, a great cloke, Span.] A horſe-cloth, or a ſort of cover for a horſe, which is ſpread over his furniture.

To CAPA'RISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in capariſons.—To dreſs pompouſly; in a ludicrous ſenſe.

CA`PE—CAPE. *n. ſ.* [*cape*, Fr.] Headland; promontory.—The neck-piece of a cloke, or coat.

CA`PER—CA-PER. *n. ſ.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump; a ſkip.

CA`PER. *n. ſ.* [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid pickle.

To CA`PER—CA-PER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance frolickſomely.—To ſkip for merriment.—To dance; ſpoken in contempt.

CA`PERER. *n. ſ.* [from *caper.*] A dancer; in contempt.

CA`PIAS—CA-PI-AS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A writ of two ſorts, one before judgment; the other of execution, afterwards.

CA'PILLARY—CA-PIL-LA-RY. *adj.* [from *capillus*, hair, Lat.] Reſembling hairs; ſmall; minute; applied to plants and ſmall tubes.—Applied to veſſels of the body; ſmall; as the ramifications of the arteries.

CA'PITAL—CAP-I-TAL. *adj.* [*capitalis*, Lat.] Relating to the head.—Criminal in the higheſt degree, ſo as to touch life.—That which affects life.—Chief; principal.—Chief; metropolitan.—Applied to letters; large; ſuch as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.—*Capital ſtock.* The principal or original ſtock of a trading company.

CA'PITAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The upper part of a pillar.—The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CA'PITALLY. *adv.* [from *capital.*] In a capital manner.

CA'PITA`TION—CAP-I-TA-*TI*ON. *n. ſ.* [from *caput*, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

CA'PITE`. *n. ſ.* [from *caput*, *capitis*, Lat.] A tenure which holdeth immediately and merely of the king.

To CAPI'TULA`TE—CA-PIT-U-LATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.] To draw up any thing in heads or articles.—To yield, or ſurrender up, on certain ſtipulations.

CA'PITULA`TION—CAP-IT-U-LA-*TI*ON. *n. ſ.* [from *capitulate.*] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

CA`PON—CAP-ON. *n. ſ.* [*capo*, Lat.] A caſtrated cock.

CAPO'T—CA-PO'T. *n. ſ.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To CAPO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is ſaid to have *capotted* his antagoniſt.

CAPRI'CE—CA-PRICE. *n. ſ.* [*caprice*, Fr. *capricho*, Span.] Freak; fancy; whim; ſudden change of humour.

CAPRI'CIOUS—CA-PRI*CI*-OUS. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimſical; fanciful; humourſome.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *capricious.*] Whimſically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* The quality of being led by caprice; humour; whimſicalneſs.

CA'PSTAN—CAP-STAN. *n. ſ.* [corruptly called *capſtern*; *cabeſtan*, Fr.] A cylinder with levers, to wind up any great weight, particularly to raiſe the anchors.

CA'PSULAR—CAP-SU-LAR. } *adj.* [*capſula*, Lat.] Hol-
CA'PSULARY. } low like a cheſt.

CA'PSULATE—CAP-SU-LATE. } *adj.* [*capſula*, Lat.] In-
CA'PSULATED. } cloſed, or in a box.

CA'PTAIN—CAP-TAIN. *n. ſ.* [*capitain*, Fr.] A chief commander.—The commander of a company in a regiment.—The chief commander of a ſhip.—*Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.—*Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngeſt captain.

CA'PTION—CAP-*TI*ON. *n. ſ.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any perſon by a judicial proceſs.

CA'PTIOUS—CAP-*TI*OUS. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captioſus*, Lat.] Given to cavils; eager to object.—Inſidious; enſnaring.

CA'PTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captious.*] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

CA'PTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *captious.*] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peeviſhneſs.

To CA'PTIVATE—CAP-TI-VATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.] To take priſoner; to bring into bondage.—To charm; to overpower with excellence; to ſubdue.—To enſlave; with *to.*

CA'PTIVA`TION—CAP-TI-VA-*TI*ON. *n. ſ.* [from *captivate.*] The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE—CAP-TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.] One taken in war; a priſoner to an enemy.—It is uſed with

with *to* before the captor.—One charmed, or enſnared by beauty or excellence.

CA'PTIVE—CAP-TIVE. *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made priſoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement.

CAPTI'VITY—CAP-TIV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*captivité*, Fr. *captivitas*, low Lat.] Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; ſervitude to enemies.—Slavery; ſervitude.

CA'PTOR—CAP-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.] He that takes a priſoner, or a prize.

CA'PTURE—CAP-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.] The act or practice of taking any thing.—The thing taken a prize.

CA'PUCHI`N—CAP-U-CHIN. *n. ſ.* A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of capuchin monks; whence its name is derived.

CA'R—CAR. *n. ſ.* [*car*, Welch; *karre*, Dut. cnæt, Sax. *carrus*, Lat.] A ſmall carriage of burden, uſually drawn by one horſe or two.—In poetical language, a chariot; a chariot of war, or triumph.

CA'RBI`NE—CAR-BINE. *n. ſ.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of fire-arm, ſhorter than a fuſil, hung by the light horſe at a belt over the left ſhoulder.

CA'RABINI`ER—CAR-A-BI-NIER. *n. ſ.* [from *carabine*.] A ſort of light horſe carrying longer carabines than the reſt, and uſed ſometimes on foot.

CA'RAT—CAR-AT. } *n. ſ.* [*carat*, Fr.] A weight of
CA'RACT. } four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.—A manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold.

CA'RAVA'N—CAR-A-VAN. *n. ſ.* [*caravanne*, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the Eaſt.

CA'RAVA'NSARY—CAR-A-VAN-SA-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *caravan*.] A houſe built in the Eaſtern countries for the reception of travellers.

CA'RAWAY—CAR-A-WAY. *n. ſ.* [*carui*, Lat.] A plant.

CAR'BONA`DO—CAR-BO-NA-DO. *n. ſ.* [*carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut croſs, to be broiled upon the coals.

To CA'RBONA`DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut, or hack.

CA'RBUNCLE—CAR-BUN-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.] A jewel ſhining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.—Red ſpots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

CA'RBUNCLED. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.] Set with carbuncles.—Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CA`RCASS—CAR-CASS. *n. ſ.* [*carquaſſe*, Fr.] A dead body of any animal.—Body; in a ludicrous ſenſe.—The ruins; the remains of a thing.—The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as the walls of a houſe.

CA`RD—CARD. *n. ſ.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.] A paper painted with figures, uſed in games of chance or ſkill.—The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariner's needle.—[*kaarde*, Dutch.] The inſtrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or laid over for ſpinning.

To CA`RD—CARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To comb wool, with a piece of wood, thick ſet with crooked wires.

CA`RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *card*.] One that cards wool.

CA`RDINAL—CAR-DI-NAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

CA`RDINAL. *n. ſ.* One of the chief governours of the Romiſh church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number.

CA`RDINALSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *cardinal*.] The office and rank of a cardinal.

CA`RE—CARE. *n. ſ.* [cane, Saxon.] Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.—Caution.—Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preſervation.—It is a looſe and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or leſs.—The object of care, of caution, or of love.

To CA`RE—CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be anxious or ſolicitous; to be in concern about any thing.—To be inclined; to be diſpoſed; with *for* or *to*.—To be affected with; to have regard to; with *for*.

CARE`EN—CA-REEN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat.] A term in the ſea language. To lay a veſſel on one ſide, to caulk, ſtoop up leaks, refit, or trim the other ſide.

To CARE`EN. *v. n.* To be in the ſtate of careening.

CARE`ER—CA-REER. *n. ſ.* [*carriere*, Fr.] The ground on which a race is run.—A courſe; a race.—Full ſpeed; ſwift motion.—Courſe of action; uninterrupted procedure.

To CARE`ER—CA-REER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] Running with ſwift motion.

CA`REFUL—CARE-FUL. *adj.* [from *care* and *full*.] Anxious; ſolicitous; full of concern.—Provident; diligent; cautious; with *of* or *for*.—Watchful; with *of*.—Subject to perturbations; expoſed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of ſolicitude.

CA`REFULLY. *adv.* [from *careful*.] In a manner that ſhews care.—Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

CA`REFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *careful*.] Vigilance; heedfulneſs; caution.

CA`RELESLY. *adv.* [from *careleſs*.] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedleſly.

CA`RELESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *careleſs*.] Heedleſneſs; inattention; negligence; abſence of care; manner; void of care.

CA`RELESS. *adj.* [from *care*.] Without ſolicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedleſs; regardleſs; thoughtleſs; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful; with *of* or *about*.—Cheerful; undiſturbed.—Unheeded; thoughtleſs; unconſidered.—Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

To CARE'SS—CA-RESS. *v. a.* [*careſſer*, Fr. from *carus*, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindneſs.

CARE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expreſſion of tenderneſs.

CA`RET—CA-RET. *n ſ.* [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which ſhews where ſomething interlined ſhould be read.

CA`RGO—CAR-GO. *n. ſ.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ſhip; the merchandiſe or wares contained and conveyed in a ſhip

CA´RMAN—CAR-MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *car* and *man.*] A man whoſe employment it is to drive cars.

CARMI´NATIVE—CAR-MIN-A-TIVE. *adj.* [ſuppoſed to be ſo called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

CARMI`NE—CAR-MINE. *n. ſ.* A bright red or crimſon colour, bordering on purple, uſed by painters in miniature.

CA`RNAGE—CAR-NAGE. *n. ſ.* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Slaughter; havock; maſſacre.—Heaps of fleſh.

CA`RNAL—CAR-NAL. *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.] Fleſhy; not ſpiritual.—Luſtful; lecherous; libidinous.

CARNA´LITY—CAR-NAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *carnal.*] Fleſhly luſt; compliance with carnal deſires.—Groſſneſs of mind.

CA`RNALLY—CAR-NAL-LY. *adv.* [from *carnal.*] According to the fleſh; not ſpiritually.

CARNA`TION—CAR-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural fleſh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower.

CA`RNIVAL—CAR-NI-VAL. *n. ſ.* [*carnaval*, Fr.] The feaſt held in the popiſh countries before Lent.

CARNI´VOROUS—CAR-NIV-O-ROUS. *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro.*] Fleſh-eating; that of which fleſh is the proper food.

CARNO´SITY—CAR-NOS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*carnoſité*, Fr.] Fleſhy excreſcences.

CA´ROL—CAR-OL. *n. ſ.* [*carola*, Ital. from *choreola*, Lat.] A ſong of joy and exultation.—A ſong of devotion.—A ſong in general.

To CA´ROL. *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] To ſing; to warble; to ſing in joy and feſtivity.

To CA´ROL. *v. a.* To praiſe; to celebrate.

CARO`USAL—CA-ROU-SAL. *n. ſ.* It ſeems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the ſecond ſyllable; but *Dryden* accents it on the firſt.] A feſtival.

To CARO`USE—CA-ROUSE. *v. n.* [*carouſſer*, Fr. from *gar auſz*, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

CARO`USE—CA-ROUSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A drinking match.—A hearty doſe of liquor.

CARO`USER. *n. ſ.* [from *carouſe.*] A drinker; a toper.

CA`RP—CARP. *n. ſ.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fiſh.

To CA`RP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To cenſure; to cavil; to find fault; with *at* before the thing or perſon cenſured.

CA`RPENTER—CAR-PEN-TER. *n. ſ.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houſes and ſhips. He is diſtinguiſhed from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and ſtronger work.

CA`RPENTRY—CAR-PEN-TRY. *n, ſ.* [from *carpenter.*] The trade or art of a carpenter.

CA`RPET—CAR-PET. *n. ſ.* [*karpet*, Dutch.] A covering of various colours, ſpread upon floors or tables.—Ground variegated with flowers, and level and ſmooth.—Any thing variegated.—To be on the *carpet*, [*ſur le tapis*, Fr.] is the ſubject of conſideration; an affair in hand.

CA`RPING—CAR-PING. *particip. adj.* [from *to carp.*] Captious; cenſorious.

CA`RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping.*] Captiouſly; cenſoriouſly.

CA´RRIAGE—CAR-RIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry.*] The act of carrying or tranſporting, or bearing any thing.—Conqueſt; acquiſition.—Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.—The frame upon which cannon is carried.—Behaviour; perſonal manners.—Conduct; meaſures; practices.

CA´RRIER—CARR-IER. *n. ſ.* [from *to carry*] One who carries ſomething.—One whoſe profeſſion or trade is to carry goods for others.—A meſſenger; one who carries a meſſage.—The name of a ſpecies of pigeons.

CA´RRION—CAR-RION, or perhaps more properly CARR-ION. *n. ſ.* [*charogne*, Fr.] The carcaſe of ſomething not proper for food.—A name of reproach for a worthleſs woman.—Any fleſh ſo corrupted as not to be fit for food.

CA´RRION—CAR-RION. *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] Relating to carcaſes; feeding upon carcaſes.

CA´RROT—CAR-ROT. *n. ſ.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.] An eatable root, of which there are various ſpecies.

CA´RROTY—CAR-RO-TY. *adj.* [from *carrot.*] Spoken of red hair, on account of its reſemblance in colour to carrots.

To CA´RRY—CAR-RY. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat. See CAR.] To tranſport from place to place.—To bear; to have about one.—To take; to have with one.—To convey by force.—To effect any thing; as, to carry a point.—To gain in competition.—To gain after reſiſtance.—To bear out; to face through; to outface; as, to carry it off.—To behave; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun.—To bear forward; to advance in any progreſs.—To urge; to bear on with ſome kind of external impulſe.—To bear; to have; to obtain.—To exhibit to ſhow; to diſplay on the outſide; to ſet to view.—To imply; to import.—To contain.—To have annexed; to have any thing joined.—To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.—To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.—To puſh on ideas in a train.—To receive; to endure.—To ſupport; to ſuſtain.—To bear, as trees.—To fetch and bring, as dogs.—*To carry off.* To kill.—*To carry on.* To promote; to help forward.—To continue; to advance from one ſtage to another.—To proſecute; not to let ceaſe.—*To carry through.* To ſupport; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

To CA´RRY. *v. n.* A hare is ſaid, by hunters, to *carry*, when ſhe runs on rotten ground, or on froſt, and it ſticks to her feet.—A horſe is ſaid to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is ſhort, and ill ſhaped, and he lowers his head, he is ſaid to *carry low.*—*To carry it high.* To be proud.

CA`RT—CART. *n. ſ.* See CAR. [cpæꝛ, cpaꝛ, Sax.] A carriage in general.—A wheel carriage, uſed commonly for luggage.—A ſmall carriage with two wheels, uſed by huſbandmen, diſtinguiſhed from a *waggon*, which has four wheels.—The vehicle in which criminals are uſually carried to execution.

To

To CART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe in a cart by way of puniſhment.

To CART. *v. n.* To uſe carts for carriage.

CART-HORSE. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *horſe*.] A coarſe unwieldy horſe, fit only for the cart.

CART-LOAD. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *load*.] A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.—A quantity ſufficient to load a cart.

CART-WAY. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *way*.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

CA`RTEL—CAR-TEL. *n. ſ.* [*cartel*, Fr. *cartello*, Ital.] A writing containing, for the moſt part, ſtipulations between enemies.

CA`RTER—CAR-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *cart*.] The man who drives a cart, or whoſe trade it is to drive a cart.

CA`RTILAGE—CAR-TI-LAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

CA`RTILA´GINOUS—CAR-TI-LAG-I-NOUS. *n. ſ.* [from *cartilage*.] Conſiſting of cartilages.

CARTO`ON—CAR-TOON. *n. ſ.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

CARTO`UCH—CAR-TOUCH. *n. ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of wood holding forty muſket balls, and fired out of a hobit or ſmall mortar.

CA´RTRIDGE—CAR-TRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, uſed for the greater expedition in charging guns.

CA`RTRUT—CART-RUT. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *rut*; *route*, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA`RTWRI`GHT—CART-*W*RIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *wright*.] A maker of carts.

ToCA`RVE—CARVE. *v. a.* [ceorfan, Sax. *kerven*, Dut.] To cut wood, or ſtone, or other matter, into elegant forms.—To cut meat at the table.—To make any thing by carving or cutting.—To engrave.—To chuſe one's own part.—To cut; to hew.

To CA`RVE—CARVE. *v. n.* To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor.—To perform at table the office of ſupplying the company from the diſhes.

CA`RVER—CAR-VER. *n. ſ.* [from *carve*.] A ſculptor.—He that cuts up the meat at the table.—He that chooſes for himſelf.

CA`RVING. *n. ſ.* [from *carve*.] Sculpture; figures carved.

CASCA`DE—CAS-CADE. *n. ſ.* [*caſcade*, Fr.] A cataract; a water-fall.

CA`SE—CASE. *n. ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a box.] Something that covers or contains any thing elſe; a covering; a box; a ſheath.—The outer part of a houſe or building.—A building unfurniſhed.

CA`SE. *n. ſ.* [*caſus*, Lat.] Condition with regard to outward circumſtances.—State of things.—In phyſick; ſtate of the body.—In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanneſs, or health.—Contingence.—Queſtion relating to particular perſons or things.—Repreſentation of any fact or queſtion.—The variation of nouns.—*In caſe*. [*nel caſo*, Ital.] If it ſhould happen; upon theſe ppoſition that: a form of ſpeech now little uſed.

To CA`SE—CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a caſe or cover.—To cover as a caſe.—To cover on the outſide with materials different from the inſide.

To CA`SEHA`RDEN—CASE-HARD-EN. *v. a.* [from *caſe* and *harden*.] To harden on the outſide.

CA`SEMENT—CASE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*caſamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

CA´SH—CASH. *n. ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a cheſt.] Money; properly ready money; money in the cheſt, or at hand.

CA´SH-KE`EPER. *n. ſ.* [from *caſh* and *keep*. See KEEPER.] A man entruſted with the money.

CASHI´ER—CASH-IER. *n. ſ.* The laſt ſyllable in this word is ſounded as if written with two *ee*'s. [from *caſh*.] He that has charge of the money.

To CASHI´ER—CASH-IER. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr. *caſſare*, Lat.] To diſcard; to diſmiſs from a poſt, or a ſociety, with reproach.—To annul; to vacate.

CA`SK—CASK. *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr. *cadus*, Lat.] A barrel; a wooden veſſel to ſtop up liquor or proviſions.

CA`SK—CASK. } *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr. *caſſis*, Lat.] A helCA`SQUE. } met; armour for the head: a poetical word.

CA`SKET. *n. ſ.* [a diminutive of *caiſſe*, a cheſt, French. *caſſe*, *caſſette*.] A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels, or things of particular value.

To CA`SKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a caſket.

CASSA`TION—CAS-SA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*caſſatio*, Latin.] A making null or void.

CA´SSIA—CAS-SIA. *n. ſ.* The name of a tree.

CA´SSOCK—CAS-SOCK. *n. ſ.* [*caſaque*, Fr.] A cloſe garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

To CA`ST—CAST. *v. a.* preter. *caſt*; particip. paſſ. *caſt*. [*kaſter*, Daniſh.] To throw with the hand.—To throw away, as uſeleſs or noxious.—To throw dice, or lots.—To throw from a high place.—To throw in wreſtling.—To throw as a net or ſnare.—To drop; to let fall.—To expoſe.—To drive by violence of weather.—To build by throwing up earth; to raiſe.—To put into any certain ſtate.—To condemn in a trial—To condemn in a law-ſuit. [from *caſter*, Fr.]—To defeat.—To caſhier.—To leave behind in a race.—To ſhed; to let fall; to lay aſide; to moult.—To lay aſide, as fit to be worn no longer.—To have abortions; to bring forth before the time: uſed of cattle.—To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by over-ballancing: as the caſting vote.—To compute; to reckon; to calculate.—To contrive; to plan out.—To judge; to conſider in order to judgment.—To fix the parts in a play, on proper perſons.—To glance; to direct the eye.—To found; to form by running in a mould.—To melt metal into figures.—To communicate by reflection or emanation.—To yield, or give up, without reſerve or condition.—*To caſt away*. To ſhipwreck.—To laviſh; to waſte in profuſion; to turn to no uſe.—To ruin.—*To caſt down*. To deject; to depreſs the mind.—*To caſt off*. To diſcard; to put away.—To reject.—To diſburden one's ſelf of.—To leave behind.—*To caſt off*. [hunting term.] To let go, or ſet free; as, to *caſt off* the dogs.—*To caſt out*. To reject; to turn out of doors.—

To vent; to ſpeak; with ſome intimation of negligence or vehemence.—*To caſt up.* To compute; to calculate.—To vomit; to eject.

To CA`ST—CAST. *v. n.* To contrive; to turn the thoughts.—To admit of a form, by caſting or melting.—To warp; to grow out of form.

CA`ST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of caſting or throwing; a throw.—The thing thrown.—State of any thing caſt or thrown.—The ſpace through which any thing is thrown.—A ſtroke; a touch.—Motion of the eye, and obliquity of ſight in the eye—The throw of dice.—Chance from the caſt of dice.—Venture from throwing dice.—A mould; a form.—A ſhade; or tendency to any colour.—Exterior appearance.—Manner; air; mien.—A flight; a number of hawks diſmiſſed from the fiſt.

CA'STANET. *n. ſ.* [*caſtaneta*, Span.] Small ſhells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

To CA`STIGATE—CAS-TI-GATE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat.] To chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to correct; to puniſh.

CA'STIGA`TION—CAS-TI-GA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *to caſtigate.*] Penance; diſcipline.—Puniſhment; correction.—Emendation.

CA'STIGATORY. *adj.* [from *caſtigate.*] Punitive, in order to amendment.

CA'STING-NET. *n. ſ.* [from *caſting* and *net.*] A net to be thrown into the water.

CA`STLE—CAS-TLE. *n. ſ.* [*caſtellum*, Lat.] A ſtrong houſe, fortified againſt aſſaults.—CASTLES *in the air.* Projects without reality.

CA`STLE SOAP. *n. ſ.* [corrupted probably from *Caſtile ſoap.*] A kind of ſoap.

CA'STOR—CAS-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*caſtor*, Lat.] A beaver. See BEAVER.—A fine hat made of the furr of a beaver.

To CA'STRA`TE—CAS-TRATE. *v. a.* [*caſtro*, Lat.] To geld.—To take away the defective or obſcene parts of a writing.

CASTRA`TION—CAS-TRA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtrate.*] The act of gelding.

CA'SUAL—CA*S*-U-AL. In familiar diſcourſe CA*SU*-AL, as if the *ſu* were written *zh*. The like pronunciation is obſerved in all its derivatives. *adj.* [*caſuel*, Fr.] Accidental; ariſing from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

CA'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *caſual.*] Accidentally; without deſign, or ſet purpoſe.

CA'SUALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *caſual.*] Accident; a thing happening by chance, not deſign.—Chance that produces unnatural death.

CA'SUIST—CAS-U-IST. *n. ſ.* The *ſ* in the firſt ſyllable is frequently pronounced as *zh*. [*caſuiſte*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] One that ſtudies and ſettles caſes of conſcience.

CA'SUI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *caſuiſt*] Relating to caſes of conſcience; containing the doctrine relating to caſes.

CA'SUISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *caſuiſt.*] The ſcience of a caſuiſt; the doctrine of caſes of conſcience.

CA`T—CAT. *n. ſ.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domeſtick animal that catches mice.

CAT *in the pan.* [corrupted from *Cate in the pan.*]

CAT *o' nine tails.* A whip with nine laſhes, uſed for the puniſhment of crimes.

CA'TALO'GUE—CAT-A-LOGUE. *n. ſ.* [καταλόγος.] An enumeration of particulars; a liſt; a regiſter of things one by one.

CA'TAPLA'SM—CAT-A-PLASM. *n. ſ.* [κατάπλασμα.] A poultice; a ſoft and moiſt application.

CA'TARA'CT—CAT-A-RACT. *n. ſ.* [καταῤῥακτὴ.] A fall of water from on high; a ſhoot of water; a caſcade.

CA'TARACT. [In medicine.] A ſuffuſion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies, ſeem to float about in the air.

CATA'RRH—CA-TARR*H*. *n. ſ.* [καταῤῥέω, *defluo.*] A defluxion of a ſharp ſerum from the glands about the head and throat.

CATA'STROPHE—CA-TAS-TRO-PHE. *n. ſ.* [καταστροφὴ.] The change or revolution, which produces the concluſion or final event of a dramatick piece.—A final event; a concluſion generally unhappy.

CA'TCA`L—CAT-CAL. *n. ſ.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A ſqueaking inſtrument, uſed in the playhouſe to condemn plays.

To CA'TCH—CATCH. *v. a.* preter. I *catched*, or *caught*; I have *catched* or *caught.*] To lay hold on with the hand; intimating the ſuddenneſs of the action.—To ſtop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the paſſage.—To ſeize any thing by purſuit.—To ſtop any thing.—To enſnare; to intangle in a ſnare; to hold in a trap.—To receive ſuddenly.—To faſten ſuddenly upon; to ſeize.—To ſeize unexpectedly.—To ſeize eagerly.—To pleaſe; to ſeize the affections; to charm.—To receive any contagion or diſeaſe.—*To catch at.* To endeavour ſuddenly to lay hold on.

To CA'TCH—CATCH. *v. n.* To be contagious; to ſpread infection.

CA'TCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Seizure; the act of ſeizing any thing that flies, or hides.—The act of taking quickly from another.—A ſong ſung in ſucceſſion, where one catches it from another.—Watch; the poſture of ſeizing.—An advantage taken; hold laid on.—The thing caught; profit; advantage: in the two laſt ſenſes a low phraſe.—A ſnatch; a ſhort interval of action.—A taint; a ſlight contagion.—Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

CA'TCHPO`LL. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *poll.*] A ſerjeant; a bum-bailiff: a low term.

CA'TCHWORD. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *word.* With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

To CA'TECHI'SE—CAT-E-CHISE. *v. a.* [κατηχίω.] To inſtruct by aſking queſtions, and correcting the anſwers.—To queſtion; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

CA'TECHISER. *n. ſ.* [from *to catechiſe.*] One who catechizes.

CA'TECHISM—CAT-E-CHISM. *n. ſ.* [from κατηχίζω.] A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers, concerning religion.

CA'TECHIST. *n. ſ.* [κατηχιςὴς.] One whoſe charge is to inſtruct by queſtions, or to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion.

CA'TECHU`MEN—CAT-E-CHU-MEN. *n. ſ.* [κατηχούμενος.] One who is yet in the firſt rudiments of chriſtianity; the loweſt order of chriſtians in the primitive church.

CA'TE-

CA'TEGO'RICAL—CAT-E-GOR-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *category.*] Abſolute; adequate; poſitive; equal to the thing to be expreſſed.

CA'TEGO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *categorical.*] Poſitively; expreſsly.

CA'TEGORY—CAT-E-GOR-Y. *n. ſ.* [κατηγορία.] A claſs; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

CA'TENA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; reſembling a chain.

CATENA'TION—CAT-E-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connection: uſed moſtly with regard to connection of ideas.

To CA'TER—CA-TER. *v. n.* [from *cates.*] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

CA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Provider; collector of proviſions, or victuals.

CA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*quatre*, French.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN—CA-TER-COUS-IN. *n. ſ.* A corruption of *quatre-couſin*, from the ridiculouſneſs of calling couſin or relation to ſo remote a degree.

CA'TERER—CA-TER-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *cater.*] One employed to ſelect and buy in proviſions for the family; the providore or purveyor.

CA'TERPI'LLAR—CAT-ER-PIL-LAR. *n. ſ.* A worm which, till it gets wings, lives upon leaves and fruits.

To CA'TERWA'UL—CAT-ER-WAUL. *v. n.* [from *cat.*] To make a noiſe as cats in rutting time—To make any offenſive or odious noiſe.

CA'TES—CATES. *n. ſ.* Nice and luxurious food.

CATHA'RTIC—CA-THAR-TIC. *adj.* Purging.

CATHA'RTIC. *n. ſ.* A purging medicine.

CATHE'DRAL—CA-THE-DRAL. *adj.* [from *cathedra*, Lat. a chair of authority; an epiſcopal ſee.] Epiſcopal; containing the ſee of a biſhop.—Belonging to an epiſcopal church.—In low phraſe, antique; venerable; old.

CATHE'DRAL. *n. ſ.* The head church of a dioceſe.

CA'THOLIC—CATH-O-LIC. *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθολικὸς.] Univerſal or general.—The church of Jeſus Chriſt is called *catholic*, becauſe it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.—Some truths are ſaid to be *catholic*, becauſe they are received by all the faithful.—*Catholic* is often ſet in oppoſition to heretic or ſectary, and to ſchiſmatic.—*Catholic*, or canonical epiſtles, are ſeven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude.

CATHO'LICON—CA-THOL-I-CON. *n. ſ.* [from *catholic*; καθολικόν.] An univerſal medicine.

CATO'PTRICAL—CA-TOP-TRIC-AL. *adj.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to catoptricks, or viſion by reflection.

CATO'PTRICKS. *n. ſ.* [κάτοπτρον, a looking glaſs.] That part of opticks which treats of viſion by reflection.

CAT'S-HEAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple.

CA'TTLE—CAT-TLE. *n. ſ.* Beaſts of paſture; not wild nor domeſtick.—It is uſed in reproach of human beings.

CA'VALCA'DE—CAV-AL-CADE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *cavallo*, a horſe, Ital.] A proceſſion on horſeback.

CA'VALIER—CAV-A-LIER. *n. ſ.* [*cavalier*, French.] A horſeman; a knight.—A gay ſprightly military man.—The appellation of the party of king Charles the firſt.

CA'VALI'ER. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Gay; ſprightly; warlike.—Generous; brave.—Diſdainful; haughty.

CA'VALI'ERLY. *adv.* [from *cavalier.*] Haughtily; arrogantly; diſdainfully.

CA'VALRY—CAV-AL-RY. *n. ſ.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horſe troops; bodies of men furniſhed with horſes for war.

CA'UDLE—CAU-DLE. *n. ſ.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and ſick perſons.

CA'VE—CAVE. *n. ſ.* [*cave*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.] A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.—A hollow; any hollow place.

CA'VEAT—CA-VE-AT. *n. ſ.* [*caveat*, Lat. *let him beware.*] A caution given to prevent falſe proceedings at law.

CA'VERN—CAV-ERN. *n. ſ.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

CA'VERNED. *adj.* [from *cavern.*] Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.—Inhabiting a cavern.

CA'VERNOUS. *adj.* [from *cavern.*] Full of caverns.

CAU'GHT—CAUGHT. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to catch*; which ſee.]

CAVIA'RE. *n. ſ.* [the etymology uncertain, unleſs it come from *garum*, Lat.] Sauce, or pickle, made of fiſh ſalted.

CAVI'ER—CA-VIER. *n. ſ.* A corruption of *caviare.*

To CA'VIL—CAV-IL. *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raiſe captious and frivolous objections.

To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.

CA'VIL—CAV-IL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Falſe or frivolous objections.

CA'VILLER—CAV-IL-LER. *n. ſ.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adverſary; a captious diſputant.

CA'VITY—CAV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowneſs; hollow; hollow place.

CAUL—CAUL. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] The net in which women incloſe their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.—Any kind of ſmall net.—The omentum; the integument in which the guts are incloſed.

CAULI'FLOWER—CAUL-I-FLOWER. *n ſ.* [from *caulis*, Lat. the ſtalk of a plant.] A ſpecies of *cabbage.*

CAU'SAL—CAU-SAL. *adj.* [*cauſalis*, low Lat.] Relating to cauſes; implying or containing cauſes.

CAUSA'LITY—CAU-SAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*cauſalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cauſe; the quality of cauſing.

CAUSA'TION—CAU-SA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cauſo*, low Latin.] The act or power of cauſing.

CA'USE—CAUSE. *n. ſ.* [*cauſa*, Latin.] That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.—The reaſon; motive to any thing.—Cauſe of debate; ſubject of litigation.—Side; party; ground or principle of action or oppoſition.

To CA'USE—CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

CAU'SELESLY. *adv.* [from *cauſeleſs.*] Without cauſe; without reaſon.

CAU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *cauſe.*] Without cauſe; original to itſelf.—Without juſt ground or motive.

CA'USEY—CAU-SEY. } *n. ſ.* [*chauſſee*, Fr. This word,
CA'USEWAY. } by a falſe notion of its etymology, has been lately written *cauſeway.*] A way raiſed and paved; a way raiſed above the reſt of the ground.

CA'USTIC—CAUS-TIC. *adj.* [καυστικὸς.] The quality of medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eſchar.

CA'USTIC. *n. ſ.* A cauſtic or burning application.

CA'UTERIZA'TION—CAU-TE-RI-ZA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cauterize.*] The act of burning fleſh with hot irons, or cauſtic medicaments.

To CA'UTERIZE—CAU-TER-IZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriſer*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

CA'UTERY—CAU-TE-RY. *n. ſ.* [καίω, *uro.*] *Cautery* is either actual or potential; the firſt is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cauſtic medicines.

CA'UTION—CAU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.] Prudence, as it reſpects danger; foreſight; provident care; warineſs.—Security for.—Proviſion or ſecurity againſt; direction.—Proviſionary precept.—Warning.

To CA'UTION—CAU-TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

CA'UTIONARY—CAU-TION-A-RY. *adj.* [from *caution.*] Given as a pledge, or in ſecurity.

CA'UTIOUS—CAU-TIOUS. *adj.* [from *cautus*, Latin.] Wary; watchful.

CA'UTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautious.*] In an attentive, wary manner.

CA'UTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cautious.*] Watchfulneſs; vigilance; circumſpection; provident care; prudence with reſpect to danger.

To CAW—CAW. *v. n.* [taken from the ſound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

To CE'ASE—CEASE. *v. n.* [*ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſo*, Lat.] To leave off; to ſtop; to give over; to deſiſt.—To fail; to be extinct.—To be at an end.—To reſt.

To CE'ASE. *v. a.* To put a ſtop to; to put an end to.

CE'ASE—CEASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure.

CE'ASELESS. *adj.* [from *ceaſe.*] Inceſſant; perpetual; continual; without pauſe; without ſtop; without end.

CE'DAR—CE-DAR. *n. ſ.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree.

To CE'IL—CEIL. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

CE'ILING—CEIL-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *ceil.*] The inner roof.

To CE'LEBRATE—CEL-E-BRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.] To praiſe; to commend; to give praiſe to; to make famous.—To diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites; to perform ſolemnly.—To mention in a ſet or ſolemn manner, whether of joy or ſorrow.

CE'LEBRA'TION—CEL-E-BRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *celebrate.*] Solemn performance; ſolemn remembrance.—Praiſe; renown; memorial.

CELE'BRIOUS—CE-LE-BRI-OUS. *adj.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted.

CELE'BRITY—CE-LEB-RI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*celebritas*, Latin.] Celebration; fame.

CE'LERIA'C—CEL-E-RI-AC. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of parſley; it is alſo called *turnep-rooted celery.*

CELE'RITY—CE-LER-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*celeritas*, Latin.] Swiftneſs; ſpeed; velocity.

CE'LERY—CEL-E-RY. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *parſley*; which ſee.

CELE'STIAL—CE-LEST-IAL. *adj.* [*celeſtis*, Latin.] Heavenly; relating to the ſuperior regions.—Heavenly; relating to the bleſſed ſtate.—Heavenly, with reſpect to excellence.

CELE'STIAL—CE-LEST-IAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

CELE'STIALLY. *adv.* [from *celeſtial.*] In a heavenly manner.

CE'LIBACY—CEL-I-BA-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *cœlebs*, Latin.] Single life; unmarried ſtate.

CE'LL—CELL. *n. ſ.* [*cella*, Lat.] A ſmall cavity or hollow place.—The cave or little habitation of a religious perſon.—A ſmall and cloſe apartment in a priſon.—Any ſmall place of reſidence.

CE'LLAR—CEL-LAR. *n. ſ.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where ſtores are repoſited.

CE'LLARAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cellar.*] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

CE'LLULAR—CEL-LU-LAR. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Conſiſting of little cells or cavities.

CE'MENT—CEM-ENT. *n. ſ.* [*cæmentum*, Lat.] The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; as, mortar or glue.—Bond of union in friendſhip.

To CEME'NT—CE-MENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of ſomething interpoſed.

To CEME'NT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

CE'MENTA'TION—CEM-EN-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cement.*] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

CE'METERY—CEM-E-TER-Y. *n. ſ.* [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are repoſited.

CE'NSER—CEN-SER. *n. ſ.* [*encenſoir*, Fr.] The pan or veſſel in which incenſe is burned.

CE'NSOR—CEN-SOR. *n. ſ.* [*cenſor*, Lat.] An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.—One who is given to cenſure and exprobation.

CENSO'RIOUS—CEN-SO-RI-OUS. *adj.* [from *cenſor.*] Addicted to cenſure; ſevere; full of invectives.—Sometimes it has *of* before the object of reproach.—Sometimes *on.*

CEN-

CENSO`RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cenſorious.*] In a ſevere reflecting manner.

CENSO`RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Diſpoſition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

CE'NSORSHIP — CEN-SOR-SHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſor.*] The office of a cenſor.—The time in which the office of cenſor is borne.

CE'NSURABLE — CEN-SU-RA-BLE. *adj.* [from *cenſure.*] Worthy of cenſure; blameable; culpable.

CE'NSURE — CEN-SURE. This word is pronounced ſometimes as if written *cen-ſhur*; ſo likewiſe are its derivatives. *n. ſ.* [*cenſura*, Lat.] Blame; reprimand; reproach — Judgment; opinion.—Judicial ſentence.—A ſpiritual puniſhment inflicted by ſome eccleſiaſtical judge.

To CE'NSURE. *v. a.* [*cenſurer*, Fr.] To blame; to brand publickly.—To condemn by a judicial ſentence.

CE'NSURER. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſure.*] He that blames; he that reproaches.

CE'NT — CENT. *n. ſ.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five *per cent*, that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR — CEN-TAUR. *n. ſ.* [*centaurus*, Lat.] A poetical being, ſuppoſed to be compounded of a man and a horſe.

CE'NTO — CEN-TO. *n. ſ.* [*cento*, Lat.] A compoſition formed by joining ſcrapes from other authors.

CE'NTRAL — CEN-TRAL. *adj.* [from *centre.*] Relating to the centre; containing the centre.

CE'NTRALLY — CEN-TRAL-LY. *adv.* [from *central.*] With regard to the centre.

CE'NTRE — CEN-TRE. *n. ſ.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally diſtant from all extremities.

To CE'NTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

To CE'NTRE. *v. n.* To reſt on; to repoſe on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium; to meet in a point, as lines in a centre.—To be placed in the midſt or centre.

CE'NTRIC — CEN-TRIC. *adj.* [from *centre.*] Placed in the centre.

CE'NTRIFU`GAL — CEN-TRI-FU-GAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CE'NTRIPE`TAL — CEN-TRI-PE-TAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.

CE'NTRY. } See SENTINEL.
SE'NTRY. }

CE'NTUPLE — CEN-TU-PLE. *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundred fold.

CENTU`RION — CEN-TU-RI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

CE'NTURY — CEN-TU-RY. *n. ſ.* [*centuria*, Lat.] An hundred; uſually employed to ſpecify the time of an hundred years. Thus we ſay, the firſt, ſecond or third *century*. It is ſometimes uſed ſimply for an hundred.

CEPHA'LIC — CE-PHAL-IC. *adj.* [κεφαλὴ.] That which is medicinal to the head.

CE`RATE — CE-RATE. *n. ſ.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax and oil.

CE`RECLOTH — CERE-CLOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter, uſed to wounds and bruiſes.

CE'REMO`NIAL — CER-E-MO-NI-AL. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*] Relating to ceremony, or outward rite.—Formal; obſervant of old forms.

CE'REMO`NIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremony.*] Outward form; external rite.—The order for rites and forms in the Romiſh church.

CE'REMO`NIOUS — CER-E-MO-NI-OUS. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*] Conſiſting of outward rites.—Full of ceremony; awful.—Attentive to the outward rites of religion.—Civil; according to the ſtrict rules of civility; formally; reſpectful.—Obſervant of the rules of civility.—Civil and formal to a fault.

CE'REMO`NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ceremonious.*] In a ceremonious manner; formally; reſpectful.

CE'REMONY — CER-E-MON-Y. *n. ſ.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.] Outward rite; external form in religion.—Forms of civility.—Outward forms of ſtate.

CE'RTAIN — CER-TAIN. *adj.* [*certus*, Lat.] Sure; indubitable; unqueſtionable; undoubted; that which cannot be queſtioned, or denied.—Reſolved; determined.—In an indefinite ſenſe, ſome; as, a *certain* man told me this.—Undoubting; put paſt doubt.

CE'RTAINLY. *adv.* [from *certain.*] Indubitably; without queſtion; without doubt.—Without fail.

CE'RTAINTY — CER-TAIN-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *certain.*] Exemption from doubt.—That which is real and fixed.

CERTI'FICATE — CER-TIF-I-CATE. *n. ſ.* [*certificat*, low Lat. he certifies.] A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein.—Any teſtimony.

To CE'RTIFY` — CER-TI-FY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.] To give certain information of.—It has *of* before the thing told.

CE'RTITU`DE — CER-TI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt.

CERU`LEAN — CE-RU-LE-AN. } *adj.* [*cæruleous*, Lat.]
CERU`LEOUS. } Blue; ſky-coloured.

CERU`MEN. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CE`RUSE — CE-RUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ceruſſa*, Lat.] White lead.

CESA`RIAN — CE-SA-RI-AN. *adj.* [from *Cæſar.*]

CESS — CESS. *n. ſ.* A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.—The act of laying rates.

To CESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

CESSA`TION — CES-SA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ceſſatio*, Lat.] A ſtop; a reſt; a vacation.—A pauſe of hoſtility, without peace.

CE'SSION — CES-SION. *n. ſ.* [*ceſſion*, Fr. *ceſſio*, Lat.] Retreat; the act of giving way.—Reſignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

CE'SSMENT.

CE'SSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ceſs.*] An aſſeſſment or tax.

CE'STUS—CES-TUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

CETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cete*, whales, Lat.] Of the whale kind.

CHA'CE. See CHASE.

CHA'D. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.

To CHA'FE—CHAFE. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr.] To warm with rubbing.—To heat.—To make angry.

To CHA'FE. *v. n.* To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.—To fret againſt any thing.

CHA'FER—CHA-FER. *n. ſ.* [ceaꝼoꝛ, Sax. *kever*, Dut.] An inſect; a ſort of beetle.

CHA'FF—CHAFF. *n. ſ.* [ceaꝼ, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch.] The huſks of corn that are ſeparated by threſhing and winnowing.—It is uſed for any thing worthleſs.

To CHA'FFER—CHAF-FER. *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

CHA'FFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *chaffer.*] A buyer; bargainer; purchaſer.

CHA'FFINCH—CHAF-FINCH. *n. ſ.* [from *chaff* and *finch.*] A bird ſo called, becauſe, ſays Johnſon, after Philips, it delights in chaff.

CHA'FINGDISH—CHA-FING-DISH. *n. ſ.* [from *chafe* and *diſh.*] A veſſel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRI'N—CHA-GRIN. *n. ſ.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulneſs; peeviſhneſs. It is pronounced *ſhagreen.*

To CHAGRI'N. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to teaze; to make uneaſy.

CHA'IN—CHAIN. *n. ſ.* [*chaine*, Fr.] A ſeries of links faſtened one within another—A bond; a manacle; a fetter; ſomething with which priſoners are bound.—A line of links with which land is meaſured.—A ſeries linked together.

To CHA'IN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten or link with a chain.—To bring into ſlavery.—To put on a chain.—To unite.

CHA'INPUMP. *n. ſ.* [from *chain* and *pump.*] A pump uſed in large Engliſh veſſels, which is double, ſo that one riſes as the other falls.

CHA'INSHOT. *n. ſ.* [from *chain* and *ſhot.*] Two bullets or half bullets, faſtened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHA'INWORK. *n. ſ.* [from *chain* and *work.*] Work with open ſpaces like the links of a chain.

CHA'IR—CHAIR. *n. ſ.* [*chair*, Fr.] A moveable ſeat.—A ſeat of juſtice, or of authority.—A vehicle carried by two men; a ſedan.

CHA'IRMAN—CHAIR-MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *chair* and *man.*] The preſident of an aſſembly.—One whoſe trade it is to carry a chair.

CHA'ISE—CHAISE. *n. ſ.* [*chaiſe*, Fr.] A carriage of pleaſure drawn by one horſe.

CHA'LDRON—CHAL-DRON. } *n. ſ.* A dry Engliſh meaCHA'UDRON. } ſure of coals, conſiſting of thirty-ſix buſhels heaped up, according to the ſealed buſhel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chauldron* ſhould weigh two thouſand pounds.

CHA'LICE—CHAL-ICE. *n. ſ.* [calic, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Lat.] A cup; a bowl.—It is generally uſed for a cup uſed in acts of worſhip.

CHA'LK—CHALK. *n. ſ.* [cealc; cealcꝛean, Sax. *calck*, Welch.] Is a white foſſile, uſually reckoned a ſtone, but by ſome ranked among the boles.

To CHA'LK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with chalk.—To manure with chalk.—To mark or trace out as with chalk.

CHA'LK-PIT. *n. ſ.* [from *chalk* and *pit.*] A pit in which chalk is dug.

CHA'LKY. *adj.* [from *chalk.*] Conſiſting of chalk; white with chalk.—Impregnated with chalk.

To CHA'LLENGE—CHAL-LENGE. *v. a.* [*chalenger*, Fr.] To call another to anſwer for an offence by combat. To call to a conteſt.—To accuſe.—In law, to object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]—To claim as due.—To call any one to the performance of conditions.

CHA'LLENGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſummons to combat.—A demand of ſomething as due.—In law, an exception taken againſt any one or more of the jury, by the priſoner at the bar.

CHA'LLENGER. *n. ſ.* [from *challenge.*] One that defies or ſummons another to combat.—One that claims ſuperiority.—A claimant; one that requires ſomething as of right.

CHALY'BEATE—CHA-LYB-E-ATE. *adj.* [from *chalyb.*, Lat. ſteel.] Impregnated with iron or ſteel; having the qualities of ſteel.

CHAMA'DE—CHA-MADE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a ſurrender.

CHA'MBER—CHAM-BER. *n. ſ.* [*chambre*, Fr. *camera*, Lat. *ſiambr*, Welch.] An apartment in a houſe; generally uſed for thoſe appropriated to lodging.—Any retired room.—Any cavity or hollow.—A court of juſtice.—The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.—A ſpecies of great gun.—The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

CHA'MBERLA'IN—CHAM-BER-LAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber.*] Lord great chamberlain of England is the ſixth officer of the crown.—Lord chamberlain of the houſhold has the overſight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber.—A ſervant who has the care of the chambers, particularly at inns.—A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain* of the exchequer, of Cheſter, of the city of London.

CHA'MBERMA'ID—CHAM-BER-MAID. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber* and *maid.*] A maid whoſe buſineſs is to dreſs a lady, and wait in her chamber.

CHAME'LEON—CHA-ME-LE-ON. *n. ſ.* [χαμαίλεων.] The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it faſtens itſelf to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its noſe long, and made in an obtuſe point; its back is ſharp, its ſkin plaited, and jagged like a ſaw from the neck to the laſt joint of the tail, and upon its head it has ſomething like a comb; like a fiſh, it has no neck. Some have aſſerted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been obſerved to feed on flies, catched with its tongue, which is about ten inches long,

long, and three thick; made of white fleſh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, reſembling an elephant's trunk. It alſo ſhrinks, and grows longer.

To CHA'MFER — CHAM-FER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHA'MOMILE — CHAM-O-MILE. *n. ſ.* [χαμαιμῆλον.] The name of an odoriferous plant.

To CHAMP — CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.] To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.—To devour.

To CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

CHA'MPAIGN. *n. ſ.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country.

CHAMPI'GNON — CHAM-PIGN-ON. The laſt ſyllable is pronounced as if the *o* was preceded by a *y* conſonant. *n. ſ.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of muſhroom.

CHA'MPION — CHAM-PI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.] A man who undertakes a cauſe in ſingle combat.—A hero; a ſtout warrior.

CHA'NCE — CHANCE. *n. ſ.* [*chance*, Fr.] Fortune; the cauſe of fortuitous events.—Fortune; the act of fortune, or chance.—Accident; caſual occurrence; fortuitous event.—Event; ſucceſs; luck.—Misfortune; unlucky accident.—Poſſibility of any occurrence.

CHA'NCE. *adj.* [It is ſeldom uſed but in compoſition.] Happening by chance.

To CHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *n. ſ.* [from *chance* and *medley*. In law.] The caſual ſlaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the ſlayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance.

CHA'NCEL — CHAN-CEL. *n. ſ.* [from *cancelli*, Lat. lettices, with which the chancel was incloſed.] The eaſtern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

CHA'NCELLOR. *n. ſ.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancelier*, Fr.] The chancellor of England is the chief judge in matters of property; having the power of moderating the written laws according to reaſon and equity.—CHANCELLOR *in the Eccleſiaſtical Court*. A biſhop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the biſhops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church.—CHANCELLOR *of a Cathedral*. A dignitary, whoſe office it is to ſuperintend the regular exerciſe of devotion.—CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer*. An officer who ſits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the reſt of the court, ordereth things to the king's beſt benefit.—CHANCELLOR *of an Univerſity*. The principal magiſtrate, who, at Oxford, holds his office during life, but, at Cambridge, he may be elected every three years.—CHANCELLOR *of the Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who ſeals the commiſſions and mandates of the chapter and aſſembly of the knights, keeps the regiſter of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the ſeal of the order.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *n. ſ.* The office of chancellor.

CHA'NCERY — CHAN-CE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chancellery* ſhortened.] The court of equity and conſcience, moderating the rigour of other courts.

CHA'NCRE — CHAN-CRE. *n. ſ.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal maladies.

CHA'NCROUS. *adj.* [from *chancre*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

CHA'NDELI'ER — CHAN-DE-LIER. *n. ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. *n. ſ.* An artiſan whoſe trade it is to make candles, or a perſon who ſells them.

To CHANGE — CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *cambio*, Lat.] To put one thing in the place of another.—To reſign any thing for the ſake of another, with *for* before the thing taken or received.—To diſcount a larger piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller.—To give and take reciprocally, with the particle *with* before the perſon to whom we give, and from whom we take.—To alter.—To mend the diſpoſition or mind.

To CHANGE. *v. n.* To undergo change; to ſuffer alteration; as, his fortune may ſoon *change*, though he is now ſo ſecure.—To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

CHANGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An alteration of the ſtate of any thing.—A ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another.—The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.—Novelty.—In ringing; an alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded.—That which makes a variety; that which may be uſed for another of the ſame kind.—Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

CHA'NGEABLE — CHANGE-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *change*.] Subject to change; fickle; inconſtant.—Poſſible to be changed.—Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *changeable*.] Inconſtancy; fickleneſs.—Suſceptibility of change.

CHA'NGELING — CHANGE-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *change*; the word ariſes from an odd ſuperſtitious opinion, that the fairies ſteal away their children, and put others that are ugly and ſtupid in their places.] A child left or taken in the place of another.—An ideot; a fool; a natural.—One apt to change; a waverer.

CHA'NNEL — CHAN-NEL. *n. ſ.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.] The hollow bed of running waters.—Any cavity drawn longways.—A ſtrait or narrow ſea, between two countries; as the Britiſh *Channel* between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel* between Britain and Ireland.—A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.

To CHA'NT — CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.] To ſing.—To celebrate by ſong.—To ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To CHA'NT. *v. n.* To ſing; to make melody with the voice.

CHA'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Song; melody.

CHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *chant*.] A ſinger; a ſongſter.

CHA'NTICLE'ER — CHAN-TI-CLEER. *n. ſ.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearneſs and loudneſs of his crow.

CHA'NTRESS — CHANT-RESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chant*.] A woman ſinger.

CHA'NTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *chant*.] *Chantry* is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more prieſts, daily to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors, and ſuch others as they appoint.

CHA'OS.

CHA'OS — CHA-OS. *n. ſ.* [*chaos*, Lat. χάος.] The maſs of mater ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements.—Confuſion; irregular mixture.—Any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed.

CHAO'TIC — CHA-OT-IC. *adj.* [from *chaos.*] Reſembling chaos; confuſed.

To CHA'P — CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut.] To break into cracks, or gapings.

CHA'P. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

CHA'PE — CHAPE. *n. ſ.* [*chappe*, Fr.] The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a ſcabbard by which it ſticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back ſtrap.—A braſs or ſilver tip or caſe, that ſtrengthens the end of the ſcabbard of a ſword.

CHA'PEL — CHAP-EL. *n. ſ.* [*capella*, Lat.] A little church.

CHA'PELRY. *n. ſ.* [from *chapel.*] The juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PLAIN — CHAP-LAIN. *n. ſ.* [*capellanus*, Lat. He that performs divine ſervice in a chapel, and attends the king, or other perſon, for the inſtruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach.

CHA'PLAINSHIP — CHAP-LAIN-SHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *chaplain.*] The office or buſineſs of a chaplain.—The poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLET — CHAP-LET. *n. ſ.* [*chapelet*, Fr.] A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.—A ſtring of beads uſed in the Romiſh church for keeping an account of the number rehearſed of pater noſters and ave marias.—[In artichecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

CHA'PMAN — CHAP-MAN. *n. ſ.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaſer.

CHA'PS. *n. ſ.* [from *chap.*] The mouth of a beaſt of prey.—It is uſed in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHAPT. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to chap.*]

CHA'PTER — CHAP-TER. *n. ſ.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.] A diviſion of a book.—From hence comes the proverbial phraſe, *to the end of the chapter*; throughout; to the end.—*Chapter*, from *capitulum*, ſignifieth an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church.—The place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.—The place where delinquents receive diſcipline and correction.—A decretal epiſtle.

To CHA'R — CHAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others houſes by the day, without being a hired ſervant.

CHA'R-WO'MAN — CHAR-WOM-AN. *n. ſ.* [from *char* and *woman.*] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or ſingle days.

CHA'RACTER — CHAR-AC-TER. *n. ſ.* [*character*. Lat. χαρακτήρ.] A mark; a ſtamp; a repreſentation.—A letter uſed in writing or printing.—The hand or manner of writing.—A repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities.—An account of any thing as good or bad.—The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities.—Perſonal qualities; particular conſtitution of the mind.—Adventitious qualities impreſſed by a poſt or office.

CHA'RACTERI'STICAL. } *adj.*
CHA'RACTERI'STIC — CHAR-AC-TE-RIS-TIC. } [from *characterize.*] That which conſtitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties of any perſon or thing.

CHA'RACTERI'STIC. *n. ſ.* That which conſtitutes the character; that which diſtinguiſhes any thing or perſon from others.

To CHA'RACTERI'ZE — CHAR-AC-TE-RIZE. *v. a.* [from *character.*] To give a character or an account of the perſonal qualities of any man.—To engrave, or imprint.—To mark with a particular ſtamp or token.

CHA'RCO'AL — CHAR-COAL. *n. ſ.* Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is uſed in preparing metals.

To CHA'RGE — CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital. from *carrus*, Lat.] To entruſt; to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe. It has *with* before the thing entruſted.—To impute as a debt, with *on* before the debtor.—To impute; with *on* before the perſon to whom any thing is imputed.—To impoſe as a taſk. It has *with* before the thing impoſed.—To accuſe; to cenſure.—To accuſe. It has *with* before the crime.—To challenge.—To command.—To fall upon; to attack; to make an onſet.—To burden; to load.—To fill.—To load a gun with powder and bullets.

CHA'RGE — CHARGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Care; truſt; cuſtody.—Precept; mandate; command.—Commiſſion; truſt conferred; office.—It had anciently ſometimes *over* before the thing committed to truſt.—It has *of* before the ſubject of command or truſt.—It has *upon* before the perſon charged.—Accuſation; imputation.—The perſon or thing entruſted to care or management.—An exhortation of a judge to a jury.—Expence; coſt; but in this ſenſe, moſt commonly uſed in the plural, *charges*.—Onſet.—The ſignal to fall upon enemies.—The poſture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.—The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.—Among farriers. *Charge* is a preparation, or a ſort of ointment, of the conſiſtence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the ſhoulder-ſplaits, inflammations, and ſprains of horſes.—In heraldry. The *charge* is that which is borne upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition.

CHA'RGEABLE — CHARGE-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *charge.*] Expenſive; coſtly.—Imputable, as a debt or crime.—Subject to charge or accuſation; accuſable.

CHA'RGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable.*] Expenſively; at great coſt.

CHA'RGER — CHARG-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *charge.*] A large diſh.

CHA'RILY — CHA-RI-LY. *adv.* [from *chary.*] Warily; frugally.

CHA'RINESS — CHA-RI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chary.*] Caution; nicety; ſcrupulouſneſs.

CHA'RIOT — CHAR-IOT. *n. ſ.* [*car-rhod*, Welch, a wheeled car; for it is known the Britons fought in ſuch; *charriot*, Fr. *carretta*, Ital.] A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate.—A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.—A lighter kind of coach with only back ſeats.

CHA'RIOTE'ER — CHAR-IOT-EER. *n. ſ.* [from *chariot.*] He that drives the chariot. It is uſed only in ſpeaking of military chariots, and thoſe in the ancient publick games.

CHA'RITABLE

CHA'RITABLE — CHAR-I-TA-BLE. *adj.* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charité*.] Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.—Kind in judging of others; diſpoſed to tenderneſs; benevolent.

CHA'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity*.] Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.—Benevolently; without malignity.

CHA'RITY — CHAR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Lat.] Tenderneſs; kindneſs; love.—Goodwill; benevolence; diſpoſition to think well of others.—The theological virtue of univerſal love.—Liberality to the poor.—Alms; relief given to the poor.

CHA'RLATA'N — CHAR-LA-TAN. *n. ſ.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare*, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.

CHARLES'S-WAIN — CHARLES-'S-WAIN. *n. ſ.* The northern conſtellation, called the Bear.

CHA'RM — CHARM. *n. ſ.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Lat.] Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have ſome occult or unintelligible power.—Something of power to ſubdue oppoſition, and gain the affections.

To CHA'RM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with charms againſt evil.—To make powerful by charms.—To ſubdue by ſome ſecret power; to amaze.—To ſubdue the mind by pleaſure.

CHA'RMER — CHARM-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *charm*.] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments.

CHA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *charm*.] Pleaſing in the higheſt degree.

CHA'RMINGLY. *adv.* [from *charming*.] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly.

CHA'RNEL — CHAR-NEL. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing fleſh, or carcaſes.

CHA'RNEL-HO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*charnier*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] The place under churches where the bones of the dead are repoſited.

CHA'RT — CHART. *n. ſ.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation or map of coaſts, for the uſe of ſailors. It is diſtinguiſhed from a *map*, by repreſenting only the coaſts.

CHA'RTER — CHART-ER. *n. ſ.* [*charta*, Lat.] Any writing beſtowing privileges or rights.—Privilege; immunity; exemption.

CHARTER-PARTY. *n. ſ.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. See PARTY.

CHA'RY — CHA-RY. *adj.* [from *care*.] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

To CHA'SE — CHASE. *v. a.* [*chaſſer*, Fr.] To hunt.—To purſue as an enemy.—To follow as a thing deſirable.—To drive.

To CHASE *Metals*. See To ENCHASE.

CHA'SE — CHASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Hunting; purſuit of any thing as game.—Fitneſs to be hunted, appropriation to *chaſe* or ſport.—Purſuit of an enemy, or of ſomething noxious.—Purſuit of ſomething as deſirable.—Hunting match.—The game hunted.—Open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted.

CHA'SER — CHA-SER. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſe*.] Hunter; purſuer; driver.—An enchaſer of metals.

CHASM — CHASM, or CHASM. *n. ſ.* [χάσμα.] A breach uncloſed; a cleft; a gape; an opening.—A place unfilled; a vacuity.

CHA'STE — CHASTE. *adj.* [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Lat.] Pure from all commerce of ſexes; as a *chaſte* virgin.—With reſpect to language; pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phraſes.—Without obſcenity.—True to the marriage bed.

To CHA'STEN — CHAS-TEN. *v. a.* [*chaſtier*, Fr. *caſtigo*, Lat.] To correct; to puniſh; to mortify.

To CHASTISE — CHAS-TISE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat. antiently accented on the firſt ſyllable, now on the laſt.] To puniſh; to correct by puniſhment; to afflict for faults.—To reduce to order, or obedience.

CHASTI'SEMENT — CHAS-TISE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*chaſtiment*, Fr.] Correction; puniſhment. Theſe words are all commonly, though not always, uſed of domeſtick or parental puniſhment.

CHA'STITY. *n. ſ.* [*caſtitas*, Lat.] Purity of the body.—Freedom from obſcenity.—Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſtiſe*.] The perſon that chaſtiſes; a puniſher; a corrector.

CHA'STLY. *adv.* [from *chaſte*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

To CHA'T — CHAT. *v. n.* To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converſe at eaſe.

CHA'T. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; ſlight or negligent tattle.

CHA'TTEL — CHAT-TEL. *n. ſ.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable poſſeſſion: a term now uſed chiefly in forms of law.

To CHA'TTER — CHAT-TER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.] To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.—To make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth.—To talk idly or carelefly.

CHA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey.—Idle prate.

To CHA'W — CHAW. *v. a.* [*kawen*, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to maſticate; to chew.

CHA'WDRON. *n. ſ.* Entrails: a word uſed by Shakeſpeare, and by other poets.

CHE'AP — CHEAP. *adj.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dutch, to buy.] To be had at a low rate; purchaſed for a ſmall price.—Of ſmall value; eaſy to be had; not reſpected.

To CHE'APEN — CHEAP-EN. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. to buy.] To attempt to purchaſe; to bid for any thing; to aſk the price of any commodity.—To leſſen in value.

CHE'APLY. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a ſmall price; at a low rate.

CHE'APNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cheap*.] Lowneſs of price.

CHE'AR — CHEAR. See CHEER.

To CHE'AT — CHEAT. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from *acheter*, Fr. to purchaſe; alluding to the tricks uſed in making bargains. See the noun.] To defraud; to impoſe upon; to trick. It is uſed commonly of low cunning.—It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

CHE`AT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *eſcheat*, becauſe many fraudulent meaſures being taken by the lords of manors in procuring eſcheats, *cheat*, the abridgment, was brought to convey a bad meaning.] A fraud; a trick; an impoſture.—A perſon guilty of fraud.

CHE`ATER — CHEAT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheat*.] One that practiſes fraud.

To CHE'CK — CHECK. *v. a.* [from the French *echecs*, cheſs.] To reprove; to chide.—To compare a bank note or other bill, with the correſpondent cipher.—To controul by a counter reckoning.

To CHE'CK. *v. n.* To ſtop; to make a ſtop; with *at*.—To claſh; to interfere.

CHE'CK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Repreſſure; ſtop; rebuff.—Reſtraint; curb; government.—A reproof; a ſlight.—A diſlike; a ſudden diſguſt; ſomething that ſtops the progreſs.—In falconry, is when a hawk forſakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that croſs her in her flight.—The perſon or thing checking; the cauſe of reſtraint; a ſtop.—The correſpondent cipher of a bank bill.—A term uſed in the game of cheſs, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.—*Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's houſhold, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the uſhers belonging to the royal family.—In the king's navy at Plymouth, is alſo the name of an officer inveſted with like powers.

To CHE'CKER — CHECK-ER. } *v. a.* [from *echecs*, cheſs,
To CHE'QUER. } Fr.] To variegate or diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

CHE`EK — CHEEK. *n. ſ.* [ceac, Sax.] The ſide of the face below the eye.—A general name among mechanics for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines and inſtruments that are double, and perfectly alike.

CHE`ER — CHEER. *n. ſ.* [*chere*, Fr. entertainment.] Entertainment; proviſions ſerved at a feaſt.—Invitation to gaiety.—Gaiety; jollity.—Air of the countenance.

To CHE`ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incite; to encourage; to inſpirit.—To comfort; to conſole.—To gladden.

To CHE`ER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladſome.

CHE`ERFUL. *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full*.] Gay; full of life; full of mirth.—Having an appearance of gaiety.

CHE`ERFULLY. *adv.* [from *cheerful*.] Without dejection; with willingneſs; with gaiety.

CHE`ERFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cheerful*.] Freedom from dejection; alacrity.—Freedom from gloomineſs.

CHE`ERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladneſs.

CHE`ERLY. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Gay; cheerful.—Not gloomy.

CHE`ESE — CHEESE. *n. ſ.* [*caſeus*, Lat. cyre, Sax.] A kind of food made by preſſing the curd of coagulated milk, and ſuffering the maſs to dry.

CHE`ESEMONGER — CHEESE-MON-GER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *monger*.] One who deals in cheeſe.

CHE'QUER. See CHECKER.

To CHE'RISH — CHER-ISH. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To ſupport and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to ſhelter; to nurſe up.

CHE'RISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheriſh*.] An encourager; a ſupporter.

CHE'RRY — CHER-RY. *n. ſ.* [*ceriſe* Fr. *ceraſus*, Lat.] The fruit of the cherry-tree.

CHE'RRY. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Reſembling a *cherry* in colour.

CHE'RUB. *n. ſ.* [כרב *plur.* כרבים. It is ſometimes written in the plural cherubims.] A celeſtial ſpirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the ſeraphim.

CHE'RUBIC. *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelic; relating to the cherubim.

CHERU'BIN. *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelical.

CHE'SS — CHESS. *n. ſ.* [*echecs*, Fr.] A nice and abſtruſe game, in which two ſets of men are moved in oppoſition to each other.

CHE'ST — CHEST. *n. ſ.* [cyſt, Sax. *ciſta*, Lat.] A box of wood or other materials, in which things are laid up.—A CHEST *of Drawers*. A caſe with boxes or drawers.—The trunk of the body, or cavity from the ſhoulders to the belly.

CHE'STER. See CASTOR.

CHE'SNUT. *n. ſ.* [*chaſtaigne*, Fr. *caſtanea*, Lat.] The fruit of a tree called the cheſnut-tree.

CHE'VALIER — CHEV-A-LIER. *n. ſ.* [*chevalier*, Fr.] A knight; a gallant ſtrong man.

To CHE`W — CHEW. *v. a.* [ceopyan, Sax. *kauwen*, Dut. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly.] To grind with the teeth; to maſticate.—To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts.—To taſte without ſwallowing.

To CHE`W. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

CHICA`NE — CHI-CANE. *n. ſ.* [*chicane*, Fr.] The art of protracting a conteſt by petty objection and artifice.—Artifice in general. This ſenſe is only in familiar language.

CHICA`NERY — CHI-CA-NE-RY. *n. ſ.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophiſtry; mean arts of wrangle.

CHI'CK — CHICK. } [cicen, Sax. *kieken*, Dut.] The
CHI'CKEN. } young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or ſmall bird.—A word of tenderneſs.—A term for a young girl.

CHI'CKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *chick*.] A ſmall chicken.

To CHI`DE — CHIDE. *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden*. [cidan, Sax.] To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to perſons.—To drive away with reproof.—To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

To CHI`DE. *v. n.* To clamour; to ſcold.—To quarrel with.—To make a noiſe.

CHI'EF — CHIEF. *adj.* [*chef*, the head, Fr.] Principal; moſt eminent; above the reſt in any reſpect.—Eminent; extraordinary.—Capital; of the firſt order; that to which other parts are inferior, or ſubordinate.—It is uſed by ſome writers in the ſuperlative degree; but, I think, improperly: the comparative is never found.

CHI`EF. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A commander; a leader.

CHI`EFLY. *adv.* [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

CHI`EFTAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *chief*. *n. ſ.* captain.] A leader; a commander.—The head of a clan.

CHI'LBLA`IN

CHI'LBLA'IN — CHIL-BLAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*; ſo that, according to Johnſon, Temple ſeems miſtaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to ſerve a purpoſe.] Sores made by froſt.

CHI'LD — CHILD. *n. ſ.* in the plural CHILDREN. [cild, Sax.] An infant, or very young perſon.—One in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent.—In the language of Scripture.—Any thing, the product or effect of another.—*To be with* CHILD. To be pregnant.

To CHI'LD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

CHI'LDBE'D — CHILD-BED. *n. ſ.* [from *child* and *bed*.] The ſtate of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

CHI'LDBI'RTH — CHILD-BIRTH. *n. ſ.* [from *child* and *birth*.] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

CHI'LDERMAS-DA'Y — CHIL-DER-MAS-DAY. [from *child* and *maſs*.] The day of the week, throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the holy Innocents is ſolemnized, which weak and ſuperſtitious perſons think an unlucky day.

CHI'LDHOOD — CHILD-HOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *child*, cilðhaþ, Sax.] The ſtate of infants; or, according to ſome, the time in which we are children.—The time of life between infancy and puberty.

CHI'LDISH — CHILD-ISH. *adj.* [from *child*.] Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; ſimple.—Becoming only children; trivial; puerile.

CHI'LDISHLY. *adv.* [from *childiſh*.] In a childiſh trifling way; like a child.

CHI'LDISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *childiſh*.] Puerility; triflingneſs.—Harmleſſneſs.

CHI'LDLESS. *adj.* [from *child*.] Without children; without offſpring.

CHI'LL — CHILL. *adj.* [cele, Sax.] Cold; that which is cold to the touch.—Cold; having the ſenſation of cold; ſhivering with cold.—Depreſſed; dejected; diſcouraged.

To CHI'LL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make cold.—To depreſs; to deject; to diſcourage.—To blaſt with cold.

CHI'LLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chilly*.] A ſenſation of ſhivering cold.

CHI'LLY. *adj.* [from *chill*.] Somewhat cold.

CHI'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chill*.] Coldneſs; want of warmth.

CHI'ME — CHIME. *n. ſ.* The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments.—The correſpondence of ſound.—The ſound of bells, not rung by ropes, but ſtruk with hammers. In this ſenſe it is always uſed in the plural, *chimes*.—The correſpondence of proportion or relation.

To CHI'ME. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſound in harmony or conſonance.—To correſpond in relation or proportion.—To agree; to fall in with.—To ſuit with; to agree.—To jingle; to clatter

CHIME'RA — CHI-ME-RA. *n ſ.* [*chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy.

CHIME'RICAL — CHI-MER-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantaſtically conceived; fantaſtick.

CHIME'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly; fantaſtically.

CHI'MNEY — CHIM-NEY. *n. ſ.* [*cheminée*, Fr.] The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe.—The turret raiſed above the roof of the houſe, for conveyance of the ſmoke.—The fireplace.

CHI'MNEY-CORNER. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *corner*; which ſee.] The fireſide; the ſeat on each end of the firegrate; uſually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

CHI'MNEYPI'ECE. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece of wood, or ſtone, that is ſet round the fireplace.

CHI'MNEYSWEEPER. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *ſweeper*.] One whoſe trade it is to clean foul chimnies of ſoot.—It is uſed proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

CHI'N — CHIN. *n. ſ.* [cinne, Sax. *kinn*, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

CHI'NA — CHI-NA, vulgarly called CHEY-NEY. [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, dimly tranſparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glaſs.

CHI'NA-ORANGE. *n. ſ.* [from *China* and *orange*.] The ſweet orange; ſuppoſed originally of China.

CHI'NE — CHINE. *n. ſ.* [*eſchine*, Fr. *ſchiena*, Ital. *ſpina*, Lat.] The part of the back, in which the ſpine or backbone is found.—A piece of the back of an animal.

To CHI'NE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into chines.

CHI'NK — CHINK. *n. ſ.* [cinan, to gape, Sax.] A ſmall aperture longwiſe; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

To CHI'NK. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from the ſound.] To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound.

To CHI'NK. *v. n.* To ſound by ſtriking each other.

CHI'NKY. *adj.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

CHI'NTS — CHINTS. *n. ſ.* Cloth of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.

To CHI'P — CHIP. *v. a.* To cut into ſmall pieces; to diminiſh, by cutting away a little at a time.

CHI'P. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall piece taken off by a cutting inſtrument.—A ſmall piece, however made.

To CHI'RP — CHIRP. *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up*. The Dutch have *cirken*.] To make a cheerful noiſe; as birds, when they call without ſinging.

To CHI'RP. *v. a.* [This ſeems apparently corrupted from *cheer up*.] To make cheerful.

CHI'RPER. *n. ſ.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

To CHI'RPE. *v. n.* [ceorpian, Sax.] See CHURME.

CHIRU'RGEON — CHI-RUR-GEON. *n. ſ.* [χειρουργος, from χειρ, the hand, and εργον, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced and written *ſurgeon*.

CHIRU'RGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *chirurgeon*.] The art of curing by external applications.

CHIRU'RGICAL. } *adj.* See CHIRURGEON. Having qua-
CHIRU'RGIC. } lities uſeful in outward applications to hurts.—Relating to the manual part of healing.—Manual in general; conſiſting in operations of the hand.

CHI'SEL — CHIS-EL. [*ciſeau*, Fr. of *ſciſſum*, Lat.] An inſtrument with which wood or ſtone is pared away.

To Chi'sel. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chiſel.

Chi'T—Chit. *n. ſ.* [from *kind*, Germ. child; perhaps from *chico*, little, Span.] A child; a baby. Generally uſed of young perſons in contempt.—The ſhoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltſters.—A freckle, [from chick-peaſe.] In this ſenſe it is ſeldom uſed.

Chi'tchat. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, ſays Johnſon, by reduplication from *chat*; but more likely from the *chat* of *chits*, children.] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only uſed in ludicrous converſation.

Chi'tterlings. *n. ſ.* without ſingular. [from *ſchyterlingh*, Dut.] The guts; the bowels.

Chi'tty. *adj.* [from *chit.*] Childiſh; like a baby.

Chi'valry—Chiv-al-ry. *n. ſ.* [*chevalerie*, Fr. knightood, from *cheval*, a horſe; as *eques* in Lat.] Knighthood; a military dignity.—The qualifications of a knight; as valour; dexterity in arms.—The general ſyſtem of knighthood.—An adventure; an exploit.—The body or order of knights.

To Choak. See Choke.

Cho'colate—Choc-o-late. *n. ſ.* [*chocolate*, Span.] The nut of the cacoa-tree.—The cake or maſs, made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut with other ſubſtances, to be diſſolved in hot water.—The liquor, made by a ſolution of chocolate in hot water.

Cho'colate-house. *n. ſ.* [*chocolate* and *houſe.*] A houſe where company is entertained with chocolate.

Cho'ice—Choice. *n. ſ.* [*choix*, Fr.] The act of chooſing; determination between different things propoſed; election.—The power of chooſing; election.—Care in chooſing; curioſity of diſtinction.—The thing choſen; the thing taken or approved, in preference to others.—The beſt part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.—Several things propoſed at once, as objects of judgment and election. *To make* Choice *of.* To chooſe; to take from ſeveral things propoſed.

Cho'ice. *adj.* [*choiſi*, Fr.] Select; of extraordinary value.—Chary; frugal; careful. Uſed of perſons.

Cho'icely. *adv.* [from *choice.*] Curiouſly; with exact choice.—Valuably; excellently.

Cho'ir—Choir, and vulgarly Quire. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Lat.] An aſſembly or band of ſingers.—The ſingers in divine worſhip.—The part of the church where the choriſters or ſingers are placed.

To Cho'ke—Choke. *v. a.* To ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the paſſage of reſpiration.—To ſtop up; to obſtruct; to block up a paſſage.—To hinder by obſtruction.—To ſuppreſs.—To overpower.

Cho'ke-pea'r. *n. ſ.* [from *choke* and *pear.*] A rough, harſh, unpalatable pear.—Any aſperſion or ſarcaſm, by which another is put to ſilence. A low term.

Cho'ler—Chol-er. *n. ſ.* [*cholera*, Lat. from χολὴ.] The bile.—The humour, which, by its ſuper-abundance, is ſuppoſed to produce iraſcibility.—Anger; rage.

Cho'leric—Chol-e-ric. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.] Abounding with choler.—Angry; iraſcible: of perſons.—Angry; offenſive: of words or actions.

To Cho'ose—Choose, or Choose. *v. a.* I choſe, I have choſen or choſe. [*choiſir*, Fr.] To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered; not to reject.—To take; not to refuſe.—To ſelect; to pick out of a number.—To elect for eternal happineſs; to predeſtinate to life. A term of theologians.

To Cho'ose. *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and ſignifies muſt neceſſarily be.

Cho'oser. *n. ſ.* [from *chooſe.*] He that has the power or office of chooſing; elector.

To Cho'p—Chop. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dut. *couper*, Fr.] To cut with a quick blow.—To devour eagerly, with *up.*—To mince; to cut into ſmal pieces.—To break into chinks.

To Cho'p. *v. n.* To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we ſay, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes ſuddenly.—To light or happen upon a thing ſuddenly, with *upon*: a low phraſe.

To Cho'p. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy.] To purchaſe generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.—To put one thing in the place of another.—To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another. In all ſenſes a low phraſe.

Cho'p. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A piece chopped off. See Chip.—A ſmall piece of meat, commonly of mutton.—A crack, or cleft.

Cho'p-hou'se. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *houſe.*] A mean houſe of entertainment, where proviſion ready dreſſed is ſold.

Cho'pping—Chop-ping. *participial adj.* An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation.

Cho'ps. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [corrupted probably from Chaps, which ſee.] The mouth of a beaſt.—The mouth of a man, uſed in contempt.—The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as, of a river; of a ſmith's vice.

Cho'ral—Cho-ral. *adj.* [from *chorus*, Lat.] Belonging to or compoſing a choir or concert.—Singing in a choir.

Cho'rd—Chord. *n. ſ.* [*chorda*, Lat. When it ſignifies a rope or ſtring in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive ſignification is preſerved, the *h* is retained.] The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.—In geometry, a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

Cho'rister—Chor-ist-er, ſometimes pronounced *Quiriſter. n. ſ.* [from *chorus.*] A ſinger in cathedrals; uſually a ſinger of the lower order; a ſinging boy.—A ſinger in a concert. This ſenſe is, for the moſt part, confined to poetry.

Cho'rographer—Cho-ro-graph-er. *n. ſ.* [from χώρη, a region, and γράφω, to deſcribe.] He that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

Cho'rogra'phical. *adj.* [See Chorographer.] Deſcriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

Cho'rogra'phy. *n. ſ.* [See Chorographer.] The art or practice of deſcribing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces.

Cho'rus—Cho-rus. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Lat.] A number of ſingers; a concert.—The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of a tragedy, and ſing their ſentiments between the acts.—The ſong between the acts of a tragedy.—Verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

Cho'se—Chose. [the preter tenſe, from *To chooſe.*]

CHO'SEN—CHO-SEN. [the participle paſſive, from *To chooſe.*]

CHOUGH—CHOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*choucas*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea ſide, like a jackdaw, but bigger.

To CHO'USE—CHOUSE. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to impoſe upon.—It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

CHRISM—CHRISM. *n. ſ.* [χρίζμα, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction; it is only applied to ſacred ceremonies.

To CHRI'STEN—CHRIST-EN. *adj.* [chnirtnian, Sax.] To baptize; to initiate into chriſtianity by water.—To name; to denominate.

CHRI'STENDOM—CHRIST-EN-DOM. *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *dom.*] The collective body of chriſtianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profeſs the chriſtian religion.

CHRI'STENING—CHRIST-EN-ING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the firſt initiation into chriſtianity.

CHRI'STIAN—CHRIST-IAN. *n. ſ.* [*Chriſtianus*, Lat.] A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt.

CHRI'STIAN. *adj.* Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt.

CHRI'STIANISM. *n. ſ.* [*chriſtianiſmus*, Lat.] The chriſtian religion.—The nations profeſſing chriſtianity.

CHRI'STIA'NITY—CHRIST-IAN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*chrétienté*, French] The religion of chriſtians.

To CHRI'STIANI'ZE—CHRIST-IAN-IZE. *v. a.* [from *chriſtian.*] To make chriſtian; to convert to chriſtianity.

CHRI'STMAS. *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *maſs.*] The day on which the nativity of our Saviour is celebrated, by the particular ſervice of the church.

CHROMA'TIC—CHRO-MAT-IC. *adj.* [χρῶμα, colour.] Relating to colour.—Relating to a certain ſpecies of antient muſic, now unknown.

CHRO'NICAL—CHRON-IC-AL. *adj.* [from χρόνος, time.] A diſtemper of long-ſtanding or duration; as dropſies, aſthma's, and the like.

CHRO'NICLE—CHRON-I-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*chronique*, Fr. from χρόνος, time.] A regiſter or account of events in order of time.—A hiſtory.

To CHRO'NICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To record in chronicle, or hiſtory.—To regiſter; to record.

CHRONO'LOGER—CHRO-NOL-O-GER. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time, or of ranging paſt events according to their proper years.

CHRO'NOLO'GICAL—CHRO-NO-LOG-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *chronology.*] Relating to the doctrine of time.

CHRONOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *chronological.*] In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology; according to the exact ſeries of time.

CHRONO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [See CHRONOLOGER.] One that ſtudies or explains time; one that ranges paſt events according to the order of time; a chronologer.

CHRONO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time; as the revolution of the ſun and moon; and of computing time paſt, and referring each event to the proper year.

A CHRONO'METER—CHRO-NOM-E-TER. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time.

CHRY'SALIS. *n. ſ.* A term uſed by naturaliſts for the aurelia, or firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects.

CHRY'SOLITE—CHRYS-O-LITE. *n. ſ.* [χρύσος, gold, and λίθος, a ſtone.] A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow.

CHU'B—CHUB. *n. ſ.* [from *cop*, a great head, *Skinner.*] A river fiſh. The chevin.

CHU'BBED. *adj.* [from *chub.*] Big-headed like a chub.

To CHU'CK—CHUCK. *v. n.* To make a noiſe like a hen, when ſhe calls her chickens.

To CHU'CK. *v. a.* To call as a hen calls her young.—To give a gentle blow under the chin, ſo as to make the teeth ſtrike together.

CHU'CK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of a hen.—A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.—A ſudden ſmall noiſe.

To CHU'CKLE—CHUC-KLE. *v. n.* To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulſively.

To CHU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck.*] To call as a hen.—To cocker; to fondle.

CHU'FF—CHUFF. *n. ſ.* A coarſe, fat-headed, blunt clown.

CHU'M—CHUM. *n. ſ.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow; a term uſed in the univerſities.

CHU'MP—CHUMP. *n. ſ.* A thick heavy piece of wood, leſs than a block.

CHURCH—CHURCH. *n. ſ.* [cipce, Sax. κυριακὴ.] The collective body of chriſtians, uſually termed the catholick church.—The body of chriſtians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worſhip.—The place which chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God.—It is uſed frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical authority.

To CHU'RCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any ſignal deliverance, as from the danger of child-birth.

CHU'RCHMAN—CHURCH-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*church* and *man.*] An eccleſiaſtic; a clergyman; one that miniſters in ſacred things.—An adherent to the church of England.

CHU'RCH-WA'RDENS. *n. ſ.* [See WARDEN.] Are officers yearly choſen, by the conſent of the miniſter and pariſhioners, to look to the church, church-yard, and ſuch things as belong to both.

CHURL—CHURL. *n. ſ.* [*carl*, German, ſtrong.] A ruſtick; a countryman; a labourer.—A rude, ſurly, ill-bred man.—A miſer; a niggard; a ſelfiſh or greedy wretch.

CHU'RLISH. *adj.* [from *churl.*] Rude; brutal; harſh; auſtere; ſour; mercileſs; unkind; uncivil.—Selfiſh; avaritious.—[Of things.] Unpliant; croſs-grained; unmanageable; harſh; not yielding.—Intractable; vexatious.

CHU'RLISHLY. *adv.* [from *churliſh.*] Rudely; brutally.

CHU'RLISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *churliſh*; cyplircneꝛꝛe, Sax.] Brutality; ruggedneſs of manner.

A CHU'RN—CHURN. *n. ſ.* [from *kern*, Dutch.] The veſſel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and ſeparated from the ſerous parts of the milk.

To CHU'RN. *v. a.* [*kerner*, Dutch.] To agitate or ſhake any thing by a violent motion.—To make butter by agitating the milk.

To CHUSE. See To CHOOSE.

CHYLE—CHYLE, or CHYLE. *n. ſ.* [χύλος.] The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

CHY'MICAL—CHYM-IC-AL. } *adj.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]
CHY'MIC. } Made by chymiſtry.—Relating to chymiſtry.

CHY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *chymical.*] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST—CHYM-IST. *n. ſ.* [See CHY'MISTRY.] A profeſſor of chymiſtry; a philoſopher by fire.

CHY'MISTRY. *n. ſ.* An art whereby ſenſible bodies are ſo changed, by means of certain inſtruments, and principally fire, that their ſeveral powers and virtues are thereby diſcovered, with a view to philoſophy, or medicine.

CI'CATRICE—CIC-A-TRICE. } *n. ſ.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.]
CI'CATRIX. } The ſcar remaining after a wound.—A mark; an impreſſure: ſo uſed by Shakeſpeare leſs properly.

To CI'CATRIZE—CIC-A-TRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*] To apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and ſkin them over.—To heal and induce the ſkin over a ſore.

CI'DER—CI-DER. *n. ſ.* [*cidre*, Fr. *ſidra*, Ital. *ſicera*, Lat. σικέρα.] Liquor made of the juice of fruits preſſed.—The juice of apples expreſſed and fermented.

CI'LIARY—CIL-I-A-RY. *adj.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

CI'METER—CIM-E-TER. *n. ſ.* [*cimitarra*, Span. and Portug. from *chimeteir*, Turkiſh.] A ſort of ſword uſed by the Turks; ſhort, heavy, and recurvated, or bent backward. This word is ſometimes erroneouſly ſpelt *ſcimitar*, and *ſcymeter*.

CI'NCTURE—CINC-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*cinctura*, Lat.] Something worn round the body.—An incloſure.

CI'NDER—CIN-DER. *n. ſ.* [*ceindre*, Fr. from *cineres*, Latin.] A maſs ignited and quenched, without being reduced to aſhes.—A hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

CI'NDER-WENCH. } *n. ſ.* [*cinder* and *woman.*] A woman
CI'NDER-WOMAN. } whoſe trade is to rake in heaps of aſhes for cinders.

CI'NGLE—CIN-GLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſingulum*, Latin.] A girth for a horſe.

CI'NNABA'R—CIN-NA-BAR. *n. ſ.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion.

CI'NNAMO'N—CIN-NA-MON. *n. ſ.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon, poſſeſſed by the Dutch, in the Eaſt Indies.

CINNAMO'N *Water* is made by diſtilling the bark, firſt infuſed in barley water, in ſpirit of wine or white wine.

CI'NQUE—CINQUE. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A Five. It is uſed in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.

CI'NQUE-FOIL—CINQUE-FOIL. *n. ſ.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CI'NQUE-PORTS—CINQUE-PORTS. *n. ſ.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.] Thoſe havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be ſuch as ought moſt vigilantly to be obſerved againſt invaſion.

CI'ON—CI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, French.] A ſprout; a ſhoot from a plant.—The ſhoot engrafted or inſerted on a ſtock.

CI'PHER—CI-PHER. *n. ſ.* [*chifre*, Fr. *zifra*, Ital. *cifra*, low Lat. from an oriental root.] An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted; a figure.—An arithmetical mark, which, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures.—An intertexture of letters engraved uſually on boxes or plate.—A character in general.—A ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

To CI'PHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe arithmetick.

To CI'PHER. *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

CI'RCLE—CIR-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*circulus*, Latin.] A line continued till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidiſtant from a common center.—The ſpace included in a circular line.—A round body; an orb.—Compaſs; incloſure.—An aſſembly ſurrounding the principal perſon.—A company; an aſſembly.—Any ſeries ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.—An inconcluſive form of argument, in which the foregoing propoſition is proved by the following, and the following propoſition inferred from the foregoing. This is called reaſoning in a circle.—Circumlocution; indirect form of words.—CIRCLES *of the German Empire.* Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be preſent at diets.

To CI'RCLE—CIR-CLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To move round any thing.—To incloſe; to ſurround.—*To* CIRCLE *in.* To confine; to keep together.

To CI'RCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

CI'RCLED—CIR-CLED. *adj.* [from *circle.*] Having the form of a circle; round.

CI'RCUIT—CIR-CUIT. *n. ſ.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.] The act of moving round any thing.—The ſpace incloſed in a circle.—Space; extent; meaſured by travelling round.—A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.—The viſitations of the judges for holding aſſizes.—The tract of country viſited by the judges.

CI'RCULAR—CIR-CU-LAR. *adj.* [*circularis*, Latin.] Round, like a circle; circumſcribed by a circle.—Succeſſive in order; always returning.—CIRCULAR *Letter.* A letter directed to ſeveral perſons, who have the ſame intereſt in ſome common affair; as in the convocation of aſſemblies.—CIRCULAR *Lines.* Such ſtrait lines as are divided from the diviſions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of ſines, tangents, and ſecants on the plain ſcale and ſector.

CI'RCULARLY. *adj.* [from *circular.*] In form of a circle.—With a circular motion.

To CI'RCULATE—CIR-CU-LATE. *v. n.* [from *circulus.*] To move in a circle.

To

To CI'RCULA'TE. *v. a.* To put about.

CI'RCULA'TION—CIR-CU-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *circulate.*] Motion in a circle; a courſe in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.—A ſeries in which the ſame order is always obſerved, and things always return to the ſame ſtate.—A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

CI'RCULATORY. *adj.* [from *circulate.*] Circulatory letters are the ſame with CIRCULAR *Letters.*

CI'RCUMA'MBIENT—CIR-CUM-AM-BI-ENT. *adj.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompaſſing; incloſing.

To CI'RCUMCI'SE—CIR-CUM-CISE. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Latin.] To cut the prepuce or foreſkin, according to the law given to the Jews.

CI'RCUMCI'SION—CIR-CUM-CIS-*ION*. *n. ſ.* [from *circumciſe.*] The rite or act of cutting off the foreſkin.

CIRCU'MFERENCE—CIR-CUM-FE-RENCE. *n. ſ.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.] The periphery; the line including and ſurrounding any thing.—The ſpace incloſed in a circle.—The external part of an orbicular body.—An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *circumfero*, Lat. to carry about.] An inſtrument uſed in ſurveying.

CI'RCUMFLE'X—CIR-CUM-FLEX. *n. ſ.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent uſed to regulate the pronunciation of ſyllables, participating both of the grave and acute; or between both.

CI'RCUMLOCU'TION—CIR-CUM-LO-CU-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.] A circuit or compaſs of words; periphraſis.—The uſe of indirect expreſſions.

To CI'RCUMSCRI'BE—CIR-CUM-SCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *ſcribo*, Latin.] To incloſe in certain lines or boundaries.—To bound; to limit; to confine.

CI'RCUMSCRI'PTION—CIR-CUM-SCRIP-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*circumſcriptio*, Latin.] Determination of particular form or magnitude.—Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

CI'RCUMSPE'CT—CIR-CUM-SPECT. *adj.* [*circumſpectum*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all ſides.

CI'RCUMSPE'CTION—CIR-CUM-SPEC-*TION*. *n ſ.* [from *circumſpect.*] Watchfulneſs on every ſide; cautious; general attention.

CI'RCUMSPE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *circumſpect.*] With watchfulneſs every way; cautiouſly; watchfully; vigilantly.

CI'RCUMSTANCE—CIR-CUM-STANCE. *n. ſ.* [*circumſtantia*, Latin.] Something appendant or relative to a fact: the ſame to a moral action as accident to a natural ſubſtance.—The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or leſs criminal; or make an accuſation more or leſs probable.—Accident; ſomething adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing conſidered.—Incident; event; generally of a minute or ſubordinate kind.—Condition; ſtate of affairs. It is frequently uſed with reſpect to wealth or poverty; as good or ill *circumſtances.*

To CI'RCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular ſituation, or relation to the things.

CI'RCUMSTA'NTIAL—CIR-CUM-STAN-*TIAL*. *adj.* [*circumſtantialis*, low Lat.] Accidental; not eſſential.—Incidental; happening by chance; caſual.—Full of ſmall events; particular; detailed.

CI'RCUMSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *circumſtantial.*] Accordingly to circumſtance; not eſſentially; accidentally.—Minutely; exactly; in every circumſtance or particular.

To CI'RCUMVE'NT—CIR-CUM-VENT. *v. a* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impoſe upon; to delude.

CI'RCUMVE'NTION—CIR-CUM-VEN-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvent.*] Fraud; impoſture; cheat; deluſion.—Prevention; pre-occupation: this ſenſe is now out of uſe.

To CI'RCUMVO'LVE—CIR-CUM-VOLVE. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round; to give a circular motion.

CI'RCUMVOLU'TION—CIR-CUM-VO-LU-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.] The act of rolling round.—The ſtate of being rolled round.—The thing rolled round another.

CI'RCUS—CIR-CUS. *n. ſ.* [*circus*, Latin.] An open ſpace or area for ſports, with ſeats round for the ſpectators.

CI'ST—CIST. *n. ſ.* [*ciſta*, Latin.] A caſe; a tegument; commonly uſed in medicinal language for the coat or incloſure of a tumour.

CI'STERN. *n. ſ.* [*ciſterna*, Latin.] A receptacle of water for domeſtic uſes.—A reſervoir; an incloſed fountain.—Any watry receptacle or repoſitory.

CI'T—CIT. *n ſ.* [contracted from *citizen.*] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill ſenſe. A pert low townſman; a pragmatical trader.

CI'TADEL—CIT-A-DEL. *n. ſ.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortreſs; a caſtle, or place of arms in a city.

CI'TAL—CI-TAL. *n. ſ.* [from *cite.*] Reproof; impeachment.—Summons; citation; call into a court.—Quotation; citation.

CITA'TION—CI-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*citatio*, Latin.] Quotation; the adduction of any paſſage from another author; or of another man's words.—The paſſage or words quoted; a quotation.—Enumeration; mention.

CI'TA'TORY—CI-TA-TO-RY. *adj.* [from *To cite.*] Having the power or form of citation.

To CITE—CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.] To ſummon to anſwer in a court.—To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; ſummon.—To quote.

CI'TIZEN—CIT-I-ZEN. *n. ſ.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, Fr.] A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a ſlave.—A townſman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.—An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

CI'TRON—CIT-RON. *n. ſ.* [from *citrus*, Latin.] The fruit of a tree that hath broad ſtiff leaves, like thoſe of the laurel, and is not to be had in perfection in any part of Europe, but the plain between Piſa and Leghorn.

CI'TRON-WATER. *n. ſ.* Aqua vitæ, diſtilled with the rind of citrons.

CI'TY—CIT-Y. *n. ſ.* [*cité*, French; *civitas*, Latin.] A large collection of houſes and inhabitants.—The inhabitants

habitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

CI'TY. *adj.* Relating to the city.—Resembling the manners of the citizens.

15 13
CI'VET—CIV-ET. *n. ſ.* [*civette*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic, ſignifying *ſcent*.] A perfume from the civet cat.

CI'VIC. *adj.* [*civicus*, Lat.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

15 15
CI'VIL—CIV-IL. *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.] Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.—Relating to any man as a member of a community.—Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.—Not foreign; inteſtine.—Not eccleſiaſtical; as, the eccleſiaſtical courts are controlled by the *civil*.—Not natural; as, a perſon baniſhed or outlawed is ſaid to ſuffer *civil*, though not natural death.—Not military; as, the *civil* magiſtrates authority is obſtructed by war.—Not criminal; as, this is a *civil* proceſs, not a criminal proſecution.—Civiliſed; not barbarous.—Complaiſant; civiliſed; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarſe.—Grave; ſober; not gay or ſhewy.—Relating to the ancient conſular or imperial government; as, *civil* law.

15 15 15 1
CIVI'LIAN—CI-VIL-I-AN. *n. ſ.* [*civilis*, Latin.] One that profeſſes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

15 15 15 12 1
CI'VILISA'TION—CIV-IL-I-SA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *civilize*.] The act of civilizing a people. See CIVILIZE.

15 15 15 15
CIVI'LITY—CI-VIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *civil*.] Freedom from barbarity; the ſtate of being civiliſed.—Politeneſs; complaiſance; elegance of behaviour.—Rule of decency; practice of politeneſs.

To CI'VILI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *civil*.] To reclaim from ſavageneſs and brutality; to inſtruct in the arts of regular life.

15 15 16 1
CI'VILI'ZER—CI-VI-LI-ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and ſavage life; he that teaches the rules and cuſtoms of civility.

15 15 15
CI'VILLY—CIV-IL-LY. *adv.* [from *civil*.] In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community.—Politely; complaiſantly; gently; without rudeneſs; without brutality.—Without gay or gaudy colours.

11
CLA'CK—CLACK. *n. ſ.* [*klatſchen*, Germ. to rattle; to make a noiſe.] Any thing that makes a laſting and importunate noiſe; generally uſed, in contempt, for the tongue.

To CLA'CK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noiſe.—To let the tongue run.

CLAD. *part. pret. of Clothe.* [*kleeden*, Dutch.] Clothed; inveſted; garbed.

12
To CLA'IM—CLAIM. *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

CLA'IM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A demand of any thing, as due—A title to any privilege or poſſeſſion in the hands of another.—In law.—The phraſes are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim*.

CLA'IMABLE. *adj.* [from *claim*.] That which may be demanded as due.

CLA'IMANT. *n. ſ.* He that demands any thing as unjuſtly detained by another.

To CLA'MBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber*, *clamber*.] To climb with difficulty; as with both hands and feet.

11
To CLA'MM—CLAMM. *v. a.* [in ſome provinces, to *cleam*, from clæmian, Sax. to glew together.] To clog with any glutinous matter: a word not much uſed.

CLA'MMINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clammy*.] Viſcoſity; viſcidity; tenacity; ropineſs.

11 15
CLA'MMY—CLAM-MY. *adj.* [from *clamm*.] Viſcous; glutinous; tenacious; adheſive; ropy.

11 7 1
CLA'MOROUS—CLAM-O-ROUS. *adj.* [from *clamour*.] Vociferous; noiſy; turbulent; loud.

11 1
CLA'MOUR—CLAM-OUR. *n. ſ.* [*clamor*, Lat.] Outcry; noiſe; exclamation; vociferation.—It is uſed ſometimes, but leſs fitly, of inanimate things.

To CLA'MOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

11
CLA'MP—CLAMP. *n. ſ.* [*clamp*, French.] A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of ſtrength.—A quantity of bricks.

To CLA'MP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join two pieces of wood together with their grain acroſs that of each other.

11
CLA'N—CLAN. *n. ſ.* [probably of Scottiſh original: *klaan*, in the Highlands, ſignifies *children*.] A family; a race.—A body or ſect of perſons, in a ſenſe of contempt.

11 13 15
CLANDE'STINE—CLAN-DES-TINE. *adj.* [*clandeſtinus*. Lat.] Secret; hidden; private; in an ill ſenſe.

CLANDE'STINELY. *adv.* [from *clandeſtine*.] Secretly; privately; in private; in ſecret.

11
CLA'NG—CLANG. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe.

To CLA'NG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud ſhrill noiſe.

To CLA'NG. *v. n.* To ſtrike together with a noiſe.

11 1
CLA'NGOUR—CLANG-OUR. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud ſhrill ſound.

CLA'NK. *n. ſ.* [from *clang*.] A loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe, made by the colliſion of hard and ſonorous bodies.

11
To CLA'P—CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Sax. *klappen*, Dut.] To ſtrike together with a quick motion, ſo as to make a noiſe by the colliſion.—To add one thing to another, implying the idea of ſomething haſty, unexpected, or ſudden.—To do any thing with a ſudden haſty motion, or unexpectedly.—To celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands; to applaud.—To infect with a venereal poiſon. [See the noun.]—*To* CLAP *up*. To complete ſuddenly, without much precaution.

11
To CLA'P—CLAP. *v. n.* To move nimbly with a noiſe.—To enter with alacrity and briſkneſs upon any thing.—To ſtrike the hands together in applauſe.

CLA'P. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud noiſe made by ſudden colliſion.—A ſudden or unexpected act or motion.—An exploſion of thunder.—An act of applauſe.—A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*, Fr.]

11 1
CLA'PPER—CLAP-PER. *n. ſ.* [from *clap*.] One who claps with his hands; an applauder.—The tongue of a bell.—*The* CLAPPER *of a Mill*. A piece of wood for ſhaking the hopper.

To

To CLA´PPERCLA`W—CLAP-PER-CLAW. *v. a.* [from *lap* and *claw.*] To tongue-beat; to ſcold.

CLA`RE-OBSCU`RE—CLARE-OB-SCURE. *n. ſ.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obſcurus*, Latin.] Light and ſhade in painting.

CLA´RET—CLAR-ET. *n. ſ.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale-red colour.

CLA´RIFICA`TION—CLAR-IF-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *clarify.*] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

To CLA´RIFY`—CLAR-I-FY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.] To purify or clear any liquor; to ſeparate feculences or impurities.—To brighten; to illuminate: this ſenſe is rare.

CLA´RION—CLAR-I-ON. *n. ſ.* [*clarin*, Span. from *clarus*, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind-inſtrument of war.

To CLA´SH—CLASH. *v. n.* [*kletſen*, Dut. to make a noiſe.] To make a noiſe by mutual colliſion; to ſtrike one againſt another.—To act with oppoſite power, or contrary direction.—To contradict; oppoſe.

To CLA´SH—CLASH. *v. a.* To ſtrike one thing againſt another, ſo as to produce a noiſe.

CLA´SH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A noiſy colliſion of two bodies.—Oppoſition; contradiction.

A CLA`SP—CLASP. *n. ſ.* [*cleſpe*, Dutch.] A hook to hold any thing cloſe; as a book, or garment.—An embrace, in contempt.

To CLA`SP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut with a claſp.—To catch and hold by twining.—To hold with the hands extended; to incloſe between the hands.—To embrace.—To incloſe.

CLA`SPER—CLASP-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *claſp.*] The tendrels or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for ſupport.

CLASS—CLASS. *n. ſ.* [from *claſſis*, Latin.] A rank or order of perſons.—A number of boys learning the ſame leſſon at the ſchool.—A ſet of beings or things; a number ranged in diſtribution, under ſome common denomination.

To CLASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to ſome ſtated method of diſtribution; to range according to different ranks.

CLA´SSIC—CLAS-SIC. } *adj.* [*claſſicus*, Lat.] Relating
CLA´SSICAL. } to antique authors; relating to literature.—Of the firſt order or rank in writing.

CLA´SSICK. *n. ſ.* [*claſſicus*, Lat.] An author of the firſt rank: uſually taken for ancient authors.

To CLA´TTER. *v. n.* [clatſhunge, a rattle, Sax.] To make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together.—To utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together.—To talk faſt and idly.

To CLA´TTER—CLAT-TER. *v. a.* To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound and rattle.—To diſpute, jar, or clamour. A low word.

A CLA´TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rattling noiſe made by the frequent and quick colliſion of ſonorous bodies.—It is uſed for any tumultuous and confuſed noiſe.

CLA`USE—CLAUSE. *n. ſ.* [*clauſula*, Latin.] A ſentence; a ſingle part of a diſcourſe; a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence; ſo much of a ſentence as is to be conſtrued together.—An article, or particular ſtipulation.

CLA`USTRAL—CLAUS-TRAL. *adj.* [from *clauſtrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloyſter, or religious houſe.

A CLA`W—CLAW. *n. ſ.* [clapan, Saxon.] The foot of a beaſt or bird, armed with ſharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a ſhell-fiſh.—Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

To CLA`W. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.] To tear with nails or claws.—To pull, as with the nails.—To tear or ſcratch in general.—To ſcratch or tickle.—*To* CLAW *off*, or *away*. To ſcold; to rail at: a low phraſe.

CLA`Y—CLAY. *n. ſ.* [*kley*, Dutch.] Unctuous and tenacious earth, ſuch as will mould into a certain form.—In poetry, earth in general; the terreſtrial element.

To CLA`Y. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.

CLA`Y-CO`LD. *adj.* [*clay* and *cold.*] Lifeleſs; cold as the unanimated earth.

CLA`Y-PIT. *n. ſ.* [*clay* and *pit.*] A pit where clay is dug.

CLA`YISH. *adj.* [from *clay.*] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

CLE`AN—CLEAN. *adj.* [*glân*, Welſh; clæne, Saxon.] Free from dirt or filth.—Free from moral impurity; chaſte; innocent; guiltleſs.—Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with any thing uſeleſs or diſproportioned.—Not foul with any loathſome diſeaſe; not leprous.

To CLE`AN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or filth.

CLE´ANLINESS—CLEAN-LI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cleanly.*] Freedom from dirt or filth.—Neatneſs of dreſs; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and naſtineſs.

CLE´ANLY—CLEAN-LY. *adj.* [from *clean.*] Free from dirtineſs; careful to avoid filth; pure in the perſon.—That which makes cleanlineſs.—Pure; innocent; immaculate.—Nice; addreſsful; artful: not much uſed in this ſenſe.

CLE´ANLY. *adv.* [from *clean.*] Elegantly; neatly; without naſtineſs.

CLE`ANNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clean.*] Neatneſs; freedom from filth.—Eaſy exactneſs; juſtneſs; natural, unlaboured correctneſs.—Purity; innocence.

To CLE´ANSE—CLEANSE. *v. a.* [clænꝛian, Sax.] To free from filth or dirt, by waſhing or rubbing.—To purify from guilt.—To free from noxious tumours by purgation.—To free from leproſy.—To ſcour; to rid of all offenſive things.

CLE`AR—CLEAR. *adj.* [*clair*, Fr. *klaar*, Dut. *clarus*, Latin.] Bright; tranſpicuous; pellucid; tranſparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudineſs; not nebulous; not opacous; not dark.—Free from clouds; ſerene; as a *clear* day.—Without mixture; pure; unmingled.—Perſpicuous; not obſcure; not hard to be underſtood; not ambiguous.—Indiſputable; evident; undeniable.—Apparent; manifeſt; not hid; not dark.—Unſpotted; guiltleſs; irreproachable.—Unprepoſſeſſed; not preoccupied; impartial.—Free from diſtreſs, proſecution, or imputed guilt.—Free from deductions or incumbrances.—Unincumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobſtructed.—Out of debt.—Unintangled; at a ſafe diſtance from any danger or enemy.—Canorous; ſounding diſtinctly, plainly; articulately.—With *from*; free; guiltleſs.—Sometimes with *of*.

To CLE`AR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.—To free from

habitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

CI'TY. *adj.* Relating to the city.—Resembling the manners of the citizens.

CI'VET—CIV-ET. *n. s.* [*civette*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic, signifying *scent*.] A perfume from the civet cat.

CI'VIC. *adj.* [*civicus*, Lat.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

CI'VIL—CIV-IL. *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.] Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.—Relating to any man as a member of a community.—Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.—Not foreign; intestine.—Not ecclesiastical; as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil*.—Not natural; as, a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural death.—Not military; as, the *civil* magistrates authority is obstructed by war.—Not criminal; as, this is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution.—Civilised; not barbarous.—Complaisant; civilised; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.—Grave; sober; not gay or shewy.—Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, *civil* law.

CIVI'LIAN—CI-VIL-I-AN. *n. s.* [*civilis*, Latin.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

CI'VILISA'TION—CIV-IL-I-SA-TION. *n. s.* [from *civilize*.] The act of civilizing a people. See CIVILIZE.

CIVI'LITY—CI-VIL-I-TY. *n. s.* [from *civil*.] Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilised.—Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.—Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

To CI'VILI`ZE. *v. a.* [from *civil*.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

CI'VILI`ZER—CI-VI-LI-ZER. *n. s.* [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility.

CI'VILLY—CIV-IL-LY. *adv.* [from *civil*.] In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community.—Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.—Without gay or gaudy colours.

CLA'CK—CLACK. *n. s.* [*klatschen*, Germ. to rattle; to make a noise.] Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; generally used, in contempt, for the tongue.

To CLA'CK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noise.—To let the tongue run.

CLAD. *part. pret. of Clothe.* [*kleeden*, Dutch.] Clothed; invested; garbed.

To CLA`IM—CLAIM. *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

CLA`IM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A demand of any thing, as due—A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.—In law.—The phrases are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim*.

CLA`IMABLE. *adj.* [from *claim*.] That which may be demanded as due.

CLA`IMANT. *n. s.* He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

To CLA'MBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber, clamber*.] To climb with difficulty; as with both hands and feet.

To CLA'MM—CLAMM. *v. a.* [in some provinces, to *cleam*, from clæmian, Sax. to glew together.] To clog with any glutinous matter: a word not much used.

CLA'MMINESS. *n. s.* [from *clammy*.] Viscosity; viscidity; tenacity; ropiness.

CLA'MMY—CLAM-MY. *adj.* [from *clamm*.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive; ropy.

CLA'MOROUS—CLAM-O-ROUS. *adj.* [from *clamour*.] Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.

CLA'MOUR—CLAM-OUR. *n. s.* [*clamor*, Lat.] Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.—It is used sometimes, but less fitly, of inanimate things.

To CLA'MOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

CLA'MP—CLAMP. *n. s.* [*clamp*, French.] A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.—A quantity of bricks.

To CLA'MP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join two pieces of wood together with their grain across that of each other.

CLA'N—CLAN. *n. s.* [probably of Scottish original: *klaan*, in the Highlands, signifies *children*.] A family; a race.—A body or sect of persons, in a sense of contempt.

CLANDE'STINE—CLAN-DES-TINE. *adj.* [*clandestinus*. Lat.] Secret; hidden; private; in an ill sense.

CLANDE'STINELY. *adv.* [from *clandestine*.] Secretly; privately; in private; in secret.

CLA'NG—CLANG. *n. s.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise.

To CLA'NG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.

To CLA'NG. *v. n.* To strike together with a noise.

CLA'NGOUR—CLANG-OUR. *n. s.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud shrill sound.

CLA'NK. *n. s.* [from *clang*.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies.

To CLA'P—CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Sax. *klappen*, Dut.] To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision.—To add one thing to another, implying the idea of something hasty, unexpected, or sudden.—To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly.—To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.—To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]—*To* CLAP *up*. To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

To CLA'P—CLAP. *v. n.* To move nimbly with a noise.—To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing.—To strike the hands together in applause.

CLA'P. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A loud noise made by sudden collision.—A sudden or unexpected act or motion.—An explosion of thunder.—An act of applause.—A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*, Fr.]

CLA'PPER—CLAP-PER. *n. s.* [from *clap*.] One who claps with his hands; an applauder.—The tongue of a bell.—*The* CLAPPER *of a Mill*. A piece of wood for shaking the hopper.

To

To CLA'PPERCLA'W—CLAP-PER-CLAW. *v. a.* [from *lap* and *claw*.] To tongue-beat; to ſcold.

CLA'RE-OBSCU'RE—CLARE-OB-SCURE. *n. ſ.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obſcurus*, Latin.] Light and ſhade in painting.

CLA'RET—CLAR-ET. *n. ſ.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale-red colour.

CLA'RIFICA'TION—CLAR-IF-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

To CLA'RIFY—CLAR-I-FY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.] To purify or clear any liquor; to ſeparate feculences or impurities.—To brighten; to illuminate: this ſenſe is rare.

CLA'RION—CLAR-I-ON. *n. ſ.* [*clarin*, Span. from *clarus*, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind-inſtrument of war.

To CLA'SH—CLASH. *v. n.* [*kletſen*, Dut. to make a noiſe.] To make a noiſe by mutual colliſion; to ſtrike one againſt another.—To act with oppoſite power, or contrary direction.—To contradict; oppoſe.

To CLA'SH—CLASH. *v. a.* To ſtrike one thing againſt another, ſo as to produce a noiſe.

CLA'SH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A noiſy colliſion of two bodies.—Oppoſition; contradiction.

A CLA'SP—CLASP. *n. ſ.* [*cleſpe*, Dutch.] A hook to hold any thing cloſe; as a book, or garment.—An embrace, in contempt.

To CLA'SP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut with a claſp.—To catch and hold by twining.—To hold with the hands extended; to incloſe between the hands.—To embrace.—To incloſe.

CLA'SPER—CLASP-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *claſp*.] The tendrels or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for ſupport.

CLASS—CLASS. *n. ſ.* [from *claſſis*, Latin.] A rank or order of perſons.—A number of boys learning the ſame leſſon at the ſchool.—A ſet of beings or things; a number ranged in diſtribution, under ſome common denomination.

To CLASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to ſome ſtated method of diſtribution; to range according to different ranks.

CLA'SSIC—CLAS-SIC. } *adj.* [*claſſicus*, Lat.] Relating
CLA'SSICAL. } to antique authors; relating to literature.—Of the firſt order or rank in writing.

CLA'SSICK. *n. ſ.* [*claſſicus*, Lat.] An author of the firſt rank: uſually taken for ancient authors.

To CLA'TTER. *v. n.* [clatrnunge, a rattle, Sax.] To make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together.—To utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together.—To talk faſt and idly.

To CLA'TTER—CLAT-TER. *v. a.* To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound and rattle.—To diſpute, jar, or clamour. A low word.

A CLA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rattling noiſe made by the frequent and quick colliſion of ſonorous bodies.—It is uſed for any tumultuous and confuſed noiſe.

CLA'USE—CLAUSE. *n. ſ.* [*clauſula*, Latin.] A ſentence; a ſingle part of a diſcourſe; a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence; ſo much of a ſentence as is to be conſtrued together.—An article, or particular ſtipulation.

CLA'USTRAL—CLAUS-TRAL. *adj.* [from *clauſtrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloyſter, or religious houſe.

A CLA'W—CLAW. *n. ſ.* [clapan, Saxon.] The foot of a beaſt or bird, armed with ſharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a ſhell-fiſh.—Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

To CLA'W. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.] To tear with nails or claws.—To pull, as with the nails.—To tear or ſcratch in general.—To ſcratch or tickle.—*To* CLAW *off*, or *away*. To ſcold; to rail at: a low phraſe.

CLA'Y—CLAY. *n. ſ.* [*kley*, Dutch.] Unctuous and tenacious earth, ſuch as will mould into a certain form.—In poetry, earth in general; the terreſtrial element.

To CLA'Y. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.

CLA'Y-CO'LD. *adj.* [*clay* and *cold*.] Lifeleſs; cold as the unanimated earth.

CLA'Y-PIT. *n. ſ.* [*clay* and *pit*.] A pit where clay is dug.

CLA'YISH. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

CLE'AN—CLEAN. *adj.* [*glân*, Welſh; clæne, Saxon.] Free from dirt or filth.—Free from moral impurity; chaſte; innocent; guiltleſs.—Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with any thing uſeleſs or diſproportioned.—Not foul with any loathſome diſeaſe; not leprous.

To CLE'AN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or filth.

CLE'ANLINESS—CLEAN-LI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cleanly*.] Freedom from dirt or filth.—Neatneſs of dreſs; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and naſtineſs.

CLE'ANLY—CLEAN-LY. *adj.* [from *clean*.] Free from dirtineſs; careful to avoid filth; pure in the perſon.—That which makes cleanlineſs.—Pure; innocent; immaculate.—Nice; addreſsful; artful: not much uſed in this ſenſe.

CLE'ANLY. *adv.* [from *clean*.] Elegantly; neatly; without naſtineſs.

CLE'ANNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clean*.] Neatneſs; freedom from filth.—Eaſy exactneſs; juſtneſs; natural, unlaboured correctneſs.—Purity; innocence.

To CLE'ANSE—CLEANSE. *v. a.* [clænrian, Sax.] To free from filth or dirt, by waſhing or rubbing.—To purify from guilt.—To free from noxious tumours by purgation.—To free from leproſy.—To ſcour; to rid of all offenſive things.

CLE'AR—CLEAR. *adj.* [*clair*, Fr. *klaar*, Dut. *clarus*, Latin.] Bright; tranſpicuous; pellucid; tranſparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudineſs; not nebulous; not opacous; not dark.—Free from clouds; ſerene; as a *clear* day.—Without mixture; pure; unmingled.—Perſpicuous; not obſcure; not hard to be underſtood; not ambiguous.—Indiſputable; evident; undeniable.—Apparent; manifeſt; not hid; not dark.—Unſpotted; guiltleſs; irreproachable.—Unprepoſſeſſed; not preoccupied; impartial.—Free from diſtreſs, proſecution, or imputed guilt.—Free from deductions or incumbrances.—Unincumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobſtructed.—Out of debt.—Unintangled; at a ſafe diſtance from any danger or enemy.—Canorous; ſounding diſtinctly, plainly; articulately.—With *from*; free; guiltleſs.—Sometimes with *of*.

To CLE'AR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.—To free from

obſcurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.—To purge from the imputation of guilt; to juſtify; to vindicate; to defend: often with *from* before the thing.—To cleanſe, with *of*.—To diſcharge; to remove any incumbrance, or embarraſſment.—To free from any thing offenſive or noxious.—To clarify; as to *clear* liquors.—To gain without deduction.—To confer judgment or knowledge; as, to *clear* up the underſtanding.—*To* CLEAR *a ſhip*, at the cuſtom-houſe, is to obtain the liberty of ſailing, or of ſelling a cargo, by ſatisfying the cuſtoms.

To CLE`AR. *v. n.* To grow bright; to recover tranſparency.—Sometimes with *up*; as, the day *clears up*.—To be diſengaged from incumbrances, diſtreſs, or entanglements.

CLE`ARANCE—CLEAR-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *clear*.] A certificate that a ſhip has been cleared at the cuſtom-houſe.

CLE`ARLY—CLEAR-LY. *adv.* [from *clear*.] Brightly; luminouſly.—Plainly; evidently; without obſcurity or ambiguity.—With diſcernment; acutely; without embarraſſment, or perplexity of mind.—Without entanglement, or diſtraction of affairs.—Without by-ends; without ſiniſter views; honeſtly.—Without deduction or coſt.—Without reſerve; without evaſion; without ſubterfuge.

CLE`ARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clear*.] Tranſparency; brightneſs.—Splendor; luſtre.—Diſtinctneſs; perſpicuity.

CLE`ARSI`GHTED—CLEAR-SIGHT-ED. *adj.* [*clear* and *ſight*.] Perſpicuous; diſcerning; judicious.

To CLE`AVE—CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I clave*, part. *cloven*. [cleopan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.] To adhere; to ſtick; to hold to.—To unite aptly; to fit.—To unite in concord and intereſt.—To be concomitant to; to join with.

To CLE`AVE. *v. a.* preterite, *I clove*, *I clave*, *I cleft*; part. paſſ. *cloven*, or *cleft*. [cleopan, Sax. *kloven*, Dutch.] To divide with violence; to ſplit; to part forcibly into pieces.—To divide.

To CLE`AVE. *v. n.* To part aſunder.—To ſuffer diviſion.

A CLE`AVER—CLEAV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *cleave*.] A butcher's inſtrument to cut animals into joints.—A weed. Improperly written CLIVER.

CLE´F—CLEF. *n. ſ.* [from *clef*, key, Fr.] In muſic, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a ſong, which ſhews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

CLE´FT—CLEFT. part. paſſ. [from *cleave*.] Divided; parted aſunder.

CLE´FT. *n. ſ.* [from *cleave*.] A ſpace made by the ſeparation of parts; a crack; a creviſe.

CLE´MENCY—CLEM-EN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.] Mercy; remiſſion of ſeverity; willingneſs to ſpare; tenderneſs in puniſhing.

CLE´MENT—CLEM-ENT. *adj.* [*clemens*, Lat.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compaſſionate.

CLE´RGY—CLER-GY. *n. ſ.* [*clergé*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. κληρὸς, Greek.] The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God.

CLE´RGYMAN—CLER-GY-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*clergy* and *man*.] A man in holy orders; a man ſet apart for miniſtration of holy things; not a laick.

CLE´RICAL—CLER-IC-AL. *adj.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy; as, a *clerical* man; a man in orders.

A CLE`RK—CLERK. *n. ſ.* [cleric, Sax. *clericus*, Lat.] A clergyman; a ſcholar; a man of letters.—A man employed under another as a writer.—A petty writer in public offices; an officer of various kinds.—The layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

CLE`RKSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *clerk*.] Scholarſhip.—The office of a clerk of any kind.

CLE´VER—CLEV-ER. *adj.* [of no certain etymology.] Dextrous; ſkilful.—Juſt; fit; proper; commodious.—Well-ſhaped; handſome.

CLE´VERLY. *adv.* [from *clever*.] Dextrouſly; fitly; handſomely.

CLE`W—CLEW. *n. ſ.* [clypa, Sax. *kluwen*, Dutch.] Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.—A guide; a direction: becauſe men direct themſelves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.

To CLI´CK—CLICK. *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dut. *cliqueter*, Fr.] To make a ſharp, ſmall, ſucceſſive noiſe.

CLI´CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *click*.] A low word for the ſervant of a ſaleſman, who ſtands at the door to invite cuſtomers; alſo for the foreman or cutter-out of cloaths, ſhoes, &c.

CLIENT—CLI-ENT. *n. ſ.* [*cliens*, Latin.] One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence.—It may be perhaps ſometimes uſed for a dependant in a more general ſenſe.

CLIFF—CLIFF. *n. ſ.* [*clivus*, Lat. clıf, clıoꝼ, Saxon.] A ſteep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and craggy.—The name of a character in muſick. Properly CLEF.

CLIMA´CTERIC. } *adj.* [from *climacter*.] Containing
CLIMACTE´RICAL. } a certain number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body.

CLIMATE—CLI-MATE. *n. ſ.* [κλίμα.] A region, or tract of land, different from another by the temperature of the air.—A term in geography.

CLI`MAX—CLI-MAX. *n. ſ.* [κλίμαξ.] Gradation; aſcent; a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually.

To CLI`MB—CLIMB. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. [climan, Sax. *klimmen*, Dutch.] To aſcend up any place; to mount by means of ſome hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and ſucceſſive efforts.

To CLI`MB. *v. a.* To aſcend.

CLI`ME—CLIME. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

To CLI´NCH—CLINCH. *v. a.* [clynıga, Saxon. to knock, *Junius*. *Clingo*, in Feſtus, to encompaſs, *Minſhew*.] To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.—To contract or double the fingers.—To bend the point of a nail in the other ſide.—To confirm; to fix; as, *to clinch an argument*.

CLI´NCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A word uſed in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expreſſion.—That part of the cable which is faſtened to the ring of the anchor.

CLI'NCHER—CLINCH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *clinch.*] A cramp; a holdfaſt; a piece of iron bent down to faſten planks.—A cant term for a palpable lie.

To CLING—CLING. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung.* [*klynger*, Daniſh.] To hang upon by twining round; to ſtick to; to hold faſt upon.

CLI'NGY. *adj.* [from *cling.*] Apt to cling; adheſive.

To CLI'NK—CLI'NK. *v. a.* [perhaps ſoftened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click.*] To ſtrike ſo as to make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.

To CLI'NK. *v. n.* To utter a ſmall, ſharp, interrupted noiſe.

CLI'NK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe; a knocking.—It ſeems in Spenſer to have ſome unuſual ſenſe.

CLI'NQUANT—CLIN QUANT. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Embroidery; ſpangles; falſe glitter; tinſel finery.

To CLI'P—CLIP. *v. a.* [clippan, Saxon.] To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.—To cut with ſheers. [*klippen*, Dutch.]—Sometimes with *off.*—It is particularly uſed of thoſe who diminiſh coin, by paring the edges.—To curtail; to cut ſhort.

CLI'PPER—CLIP-PER. *n. ſ.* [from *clip.*] One that debaſes coin by cutting.

CLI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *clip.*] The part cut or clipped off.

A CLO'AK—CLOAK. *n. ſ.* [*lach*, Saxon.] The outer garment, with which the reſt are covered.—A concealment; a cover.

To CLO'AK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a cloak.—To hide; to conceal.

CLO'AKBAG. *n. ſ.* [from *cloak* and *bag.*] A portmanteau; a bag in which cloaths are carried.

CLO'CK—CLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*clocc*, Welſh, from *clôch*, a bell, Welſh; *cloche*, French.] The inſtrument which, by a ſeries of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a ſtroke upon a bell.—It is an uſual expreſſion to ſay, *What is it o'clock*, for *What hour is it?* Or *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour.*—The clock of a ſtocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

CLO'CKMA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*clock* and *make.*] An artificer whoſe profeſſion is to make clocks.

CLO'CKWO'RK. *n. ſ.* [*clock* and *work.*] Movements by weights or ſprings, like thoſe of a clock.

CLOD—CLOD. *n. ſ.* [clud, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.] A lump of earth or clay; ſuch a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.—A turf; the ground.—Any thing vile, baſe, and earthy; as the body of man, compared to his ſoul.—A dull, groſs, ſtupid fellow; a dolt.

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate: for this we ſometimes uſe *clot.*

CLO'DPA'TE—CLOD-PATE. *n. ſ.* [*clod* and *pate.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a thickſcull.

CLO'DPA'TED. *adj.* [from *clodpate.*] Stupid; dull; doltiſh; thoughtleſs.

CLO'DPO'LL—CLOD-POLL. *n. ſ.* [from *clod* and *poll.*] A thickſcull; a dolt; a blockhead.

To CLO'G—CLOG. *v. a.* To load with ſomething that may hinder motion; to encumber with ſhackles; to impede, by faſtening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.—To hinder; to obſtruct.—To load; to burthen; to embarraſs.

To CLO'G—CLOG. *v. n.* To coaleſce; to adhere. In this ſenſe, perhaps, only corruptly uſed for *clod* or *clot.*—To be encumbered or impeded by ſome extrinſick matter.

CLO'G. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A load; a weight; any incumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.—An incumbrance; a hindrance; an obſtruction; an impediment.—A kind of additional ſhoe worn by women, to keep them from wet.—A wooden ſhoe.

CLO'ISTER—CLOIS-TER. *n. ſ.* [*klooſter*, Dut. *clauſtro*, Ital. *cloiſtre*, Fr. *clauſtrum*, Lat.] A religious retirement; a monaſtery; a nunnery.—A periſtile; a piazza.

To CLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to confine; to immure; to ſhut up from the world.

CLO'ISTERED. *participial adj.* [from *cloiſter.*] Solitary; inhabiting cloiſters.—Built with periſtiles or piazzas.

CLOM. [*pret.* of *To climb.*]

To CLO'SE—CLOSE. *v. a.* [*cloſa*, Armorick; *kluys*, Dutch; *clos*, French; *clauſus*, Latin.] To ſhut; to lay together.—To conclude; to end; to finiſh.—To incloſe; to confine; to repoſite.—To join; to unite fracture; to conſolidate fiſſures.

To CLO'SE—CLOSE. *v. n.* To coaleſce; to join its own parts together.—*To* CLOSE *upon.* To agree upon; to join in.—*To* CLOSE *with*, or CLOSE *in with.* To come to an agreement with; to comply with; to unite with.—To grapple with in wreſtling.

To CLO'SE—CLOSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing ſhut; without outlet.—A ſmall field incloſed.—The manner of ſhutting.—The time of ſhutting up.—A grapple in wreſtling.—A pauſe, or ceſſation, or reſt.—A concluſion or end.

CLO'SE—CLOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Shut faſt; ſo as to leave no part open; as a *cloſe* box; a *cloſe* houſe.—Without vent; without inlet; ſecret; private; not to be ſeen through.—Confined; ſtagnant; without ventilation.—Compact; ſolid; without interſtices or vacuities.—Viſcous; glutinous; not volatile.—Conciſe; brief; without exuberance or digreſſion.—Immediate; without any intervening diſtance or ſpace, whether of time or place.—Approaching nearly; joined one to another.—Narrow; as a *cloſe* alley.—Admitting ſmall diſtance.—Undiſcovered; without any token by which one may be found.—Hidden; ſecret; not revealed.—Having the quality of ſecrecy; truſty.—Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; ſly.—Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.—Full to the point; home.—Retired; ſolitary.—Secluded from communication; as a *cloſe* priſoner.—Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLO'SE—CLOSE. *adv.* It is uſed ſometimes adverbially by itſelf; but more frequently in compoſition. As,

CLO'SE-BODIED. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

CLO'SE-HANDED. *adj.* Covetous.

CLO'SELY—CLOSE-LY. *adv.* [from *cloſe.*] Without inlet or outlet.—Without much ſpace intervening; nearly.—Secretly; ſlily.—Without deviation.

CLO'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe.*] The ſtate of being ſhut; or the quality of admitting to be ſhut without inlet or outlet.—Narrowneſs; ſtraitneſs.—Want of air, or ventilation.—Compactneſs; ſolidity.—Recluſeneſs; ſolitude; retirement.—Secrecy;

—Secrecy; privacy.—Covetouſneſs; ſly avarice.—Connection; dependance.

CLO'SESTO'OL—CLOSE-STOOL. *n. ſ.* [*cloſe* and *ſtool.*] A chamber implement.

CLO'SET—CLOS-ET. *n. ſ* [from *cloſe.*] A ſmall room of privacy and retirement.—A private repoſitory of curioſities and valuable things.

To CLO'SET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up, or conceal in a cloſet.—To take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview.

CLO'SURE—CLO-SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe.*] The act of ſhutting up.—That by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut.—The parts incloſing; incloſure.—Concluſion; end.

CLO'T—CLOT. *n. ſ.* [probably, at firſt, the ſame with *clod*; but now always applied to different uſes.] Concretion; coagulation; grume.

To CLO'T. *v. n.* [from the noun, or from *klotteren*, Dut.] To form clots, or clods; to hang together.—To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions; as *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood.

CLOTH—CLOTH, in the plural CLOTHES. *n. ſ.* [claƀ, Saxon.] Any thing woven for dreſs or covering, whether of animal or vegetable ſubſtance.—The piece of linen ſpread upon a table.—The canvaſs on which pictures are delineated.—In the plural. Dreſs; habit; garment; veſture; veſtments.—The covering of a bed.

To CLO'THE—CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; particip. I have *clothed*, or *clad*. [from *cloth.*] To inveſt with garments; to cover with dreſs, from cold and injuries.—To adorn with dreſs.—To inveſt; as with clothes.—To furniſh or provide with clothes.

CLO'THIER—CLOTH-IER. *n. ſ.* [from *cloth.*] A maker of cloth.

CLO'THING. *n. ſ.* [from *To clothe.*] Dreſs; veſture; garments.

CLO'TPO'LL—CLOT-POLL. *n. ſ.* [from *clot* and *poll.*] Thickſkull; blockhead.—Head, in ſcorn.

To CLO'TTER—CLOT-TER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

CLO'TTY. *adj.* [from *clot.*] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions.

A CLOUD—CLOUD. *n. ſ.* The dark collection of vapours in the air.—The veins, marks, or ſtains in ſtones, or other bodies.—Any ſtate of obſcurity or darkneſs.—Any thing that ſpreads wide; as a crowd, a multitude.

To CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obſcure.—To obſcure; to make leſs evident.—To variegate with dark veins.

To CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLOUDILY. *adv.* [from *cloudy.*] With clouds; darkly.—Obſcurely; not perſpicuouſly.

CLOUDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloudy.*] The ſtate of being covered with clouds; darkneſs.—Want of brightneſs.

CLOUDLESS. *adj.* [from *cloud.*] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightſome; pure; undarkened.

CLOUDY. *adj.* [from *cloud.*] Covered with clouds, obſcured with clouds; conſiſting of clouds.—Dark; obſcure; not intelligible.—Gloomy of look; not open, not cheerful.—Marked with ſpots or veins.

CLOVE—CLOVE. *n. ſ.* [the preterite of *cleave.*] See To CLEAVE.

CLOVE—CLOVE. *n. ſ.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the ſimilitude of a clove to a nail.] A valuable ſpice brought from Ternate in the Eaſt Indies.—Some of the parts into which garlick ſeparates, when the outer ſkin is torn off.

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER—CLOVE-GIL-LY-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from its ſmelling like *cloves.*] The flower, otherwiſe called a carnation.

CLOVEN. part. pret. [from *cleave.*] See To CLEAVE.

CLOVEN-FOOTED. } *adj.* [*cloven* and *foot*, or *hoof.*] Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof.
CLOVEN-HOOFED. }

CLOVER—CLO-VER. } *n. ſ.* [more properly *claver*,
CLOVER-GRASS. } claꝛen, Saxon.] A ſpecies of TREFOIL, which ſee.—*To live in* CLOVER, is to live luxuriouſly; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

A CLOUT—CLOUT. *n. ſ.* [clut, Saxon.] A cloth for any mean uſe.—A patch on a ſhoe or coat.—An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

To CLOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patch; to mend coarſely.—To cover with a cloth.—To join awkwardly or coarſely together.

CLOUTED. *participial adj.* Congealed; coagulated; corruptly uſed for *clotted.*

CLOUTERLY. *adj.* [probably by corruption from *louterly.*] Clumſy; awkward; as a *clouterly* fellow.

CLOWN—CLOWN. *n. ſ.* Probably a Saxon word, corrupted from *lown*; *loen*, Dut. a word nearly of the ſame import.] A ruſtick; a country fellow; a churl.—A coarſe ill-bred man.

CLOWNISH—CLOWN-ISH. *adj.* [from *clown.*] Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns.—Coarſe; rough; rugged.—Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.—Clumſy; ungainly.

CLOWNISHLY. *adv.* [from *clowniſh.*] Coarſely; rudely; brutally.

To CLOY—CLOY. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr. To nail up; to ſtop up.] To ſatiate; to ſate; to fill beyond deſire; to ſurfeit; to fill to loathing.—To nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike into the touch-hole.

CLUB—CLUB. *n. ſ.* [*clwppa*, Welſh; *kluppel*, Dutch.] A heavy ſtick; a ſtaff intended for offence.—The name of one of the ſuits of cards.—[From cleopan, to divide, *Skinner.*] The ſhot or dividend of a reckoning, paid by the company in juſt proportions.—An aſſembly of perſons meeting under certain conditions.—Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

To CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To contribute to a common expence in ſettled proportions.—To join to one effect; to contribute ſeparate powers to one end.

To CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.

CLUBHEADED. *adj.* [*club* and *head.*] Having a thick head.

CLUBLAW. *n. ſ.* [*club* and *law.*] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

CLUBROOM. *n. ſ.* [*club* and *room.*] The room in which a club or company aſſembles.

To CLUCK—CLUCK. *v. n.* [cloccan, Saxon; *klocken*, Dutch.] To call chickens; as a hen.

CLU'MP — CLUMP. *n. ſ.* [formed from *lump.*] A ſhapeleſs piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimenſions.

CLU'MSILY — CLUM-SI-LY. *adv.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardly; without readineſs; without nimbleneſs; without grace.

CLU'MSINESS — CLUM-SI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardneſs; ungainlineſs; want of readineſs, nimbleneſs, or dexterity.

CLU'MSY — CLUM-SY. *adj.* [derived by *Bailey* from *lompſch*, Dut. ſtupid. In Engliſh, *lump, clump, lumpiſh, clumpiſh, clumpiſhly, clumſily, clumſy.*] Awkward; heavy; artleſs; unhandy; without dexterity, readineſs, or grace. It is uſed either of perſons, or actions, or things.

CLUNG — CLUNG. The preterite and participle of *cling.*

CLU'STER — CLUS-TER. *n. ſ.* [clyſtep, Sax. *kliſter*, Dut.] A bunch; a number of things of the ſame kind growing or joined together.—A number of animals gathered together.—A body of people collected: uſed in contempt.

To CLU'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather themſelves into bunches, to congregate.

CLU'STER-GRAPE. *n. ſ.* [from *cluſter* and *grape.*]

To CLU'TCH — CLUTCH. *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To hold in the hand; to gripe; to graſp.—To contract; to double the hand, ſo as to ſeize and hold faſt.

CLU'TCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The gripe; graſp; ſeizure.—Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.—Hands, in a ſenſe of rapacity and cruelty.

A CLU'TTER — CLUT-TER. *n. ſ.* [See CLATTER.] A noiſe; a buſtle; a buſy tumult; a hurry; a clamour: a low word.

To CLU'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noiſe, or buſtle.

A CLY'STER — CLYS-TER. *n. ſ.* [χλυſτὴρ.] An injection into the anus.

CO'ACH — COACH. *n. ſ.* [*coche*, Fr. *koetzy*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is ſaid to have been invented.] A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate, diſtinguiſhed from a chariot by having ſeats fronting each other.

To CO'ACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

CO'ACH-BO'X. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *box.*] The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits.

CO'ACH-HI'RE. *n. ſ.* Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.

CO'ACH-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *man.*] The driver of a coach.

COA'CTIVE — CO-AC-TIVE. *adj.* [from *coact.*] Having the force of reſtraining or impelling; compulſory; reſtrictive.—Acting in concurrence.

CO'ADJU'TOR — CO-AD-JU-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjutor*, Lat.] A fellow-helper; an aſſiſtant; an aſſociate; one engaged in the aſſiſtance of another.—In the canon law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

To CO'A'GULA'TE — CO-AG-U-LATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affuſion of ſome other ſubſtance, to turn milk.

To CO'A'GULA'TE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

CO'A'GULA'TION — CO-AG-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coagulate.*] Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the ſtate of being coagulated.—The body formed by coagulation.

CO'AL — COAL. *n. ſ.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Dan.] The common foſſil fewel.—The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.—Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

CO'AL-MI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *mine.*] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.

CO'AL-PI'T. *n. ſ.* [from *coal* and *pit.*] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

CO'AL-WO'RK. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *work.*] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

To CO'ALE'SCE — CO-A-LESCE. *v. n.* [*coaleſco*, Lat.] To unite in maſſes by a ſpontaneous approximation to each other.—To grow together; to join.

CO'ALI'TION — CO-A-LITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *coaleſco coalitum*, Lat.] Union in one maſs or body; conjunction of ſeparate parts in one whole.

CO'ARSE — COARSE. *adj.* Not refined; not ſeparated from impurities or baſer parts.—Not ſoft or fine: uſed of cloath, of which the threads are large.—Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.—Groſs; not delicate.—Inelegant; rude; unpoliſhed.—Unaccompliſhed; unfiniſhed by art or education.—Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

CO'ARSELY — COARSE-LY. *adv.* [from *coarſe.*] Without fineneſs; without refinement.—Meanly; not elegantly.—Rudely; not civilly.—Inelegantly.

CO'ARSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coarſe.*] Impurity; unrefined ſtate.—Roughneſs; want of fineneſs.—Croſſneſs; want of delicacy.—Roughneſs; rudeneſs of manners.—Meanneſs; want of nicety.

CO'AST — COAST. *n. ſ.* [*coſte*, Fr. *coſta*, Lat.] The edge or margin of the land next the ſea; the ſhore.—*The* COAST *is clear.* A proverbial expreſſion. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

To CO'AST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſail cloſe by the coaſt; to ſail within ſight of land.

To CO'AST. *v. a.* To ſail by; to ſail near to.

CO'ASTER — COAST-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *coaſt.*] He that ſails timorouſly near the ſhore.

CO'AT — COAT. *n. ſ.* [*cotte*, Fr, *cotta*, Ital.] The upper garment.—Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dreſs.—The habit or veſture, as demonſtrative of the office.—The hair or fur of a beaſt; the covering of any animal.—Any tegument; tunick; or covering.—That on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed.

To CO'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to inveſt; to overſpread: as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a cieling.

To CO'AX — COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to humour: a low word.

CO'AXER — COAX-ER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

CO'BALT — CO-BALT. *n. ſ.* A marcaſite frequent in Saxony, plentifully impregnated with arſenick, containing copper and ſome ſilver.

To

To CO'BBLE — COB-BLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Daniſh.] To mend any thing coarſely: uſed generally of ſhoes.—To do or make any thing clumſily, or unhandily.

Co'BBLER — COB-BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cobble*.] A mender of old ſhoes.—A clumſy workman in general.—In a kind of proverbial ſenſe, any mean perſon.

Co'BNUT — COB-NUT. *n. ſ.* [*cob* and *nut*.] See HAZEL, of which it is a ſpecies.

Co'BWEB — COB-WEB. *n. ſ.* [*kopweb*, Dut.] The web or net of a ſpider.—Any ſnare, or trap; implying inſidiouſneſs and weakneſs.

Co'CHINE'AL — COCH-I-NEAL. *n. ſ.* [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouſe.] An inſect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried; from which a beautiful red colour is extracted.

CO'CK — COCK. *n. ſ.* [cocc, Sax. *coq*, Fr.] The male to the hen; a domeſtick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.—The male of any ſmall birds.—The weathercock, that ſhews the direction of the wind by turning.—A ſpout to let out water at will, by turning the ſtop.—The notch of an narrow.—The part of the lock of a gun that ſtrikes with the flint.—A conqueror; a leader; a governing man: a ludicrous term.—Cockcrowing: a note of the time in a morning.—A ſmall heap of hay.—The form of a hat. [From the comb of the cock.]—The ſtyle or gnomon of a dial.—The needle of a balance.—*Cock a Hoop*. Triumphant; exulting: a low phraſe.

To Co'CK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet erect; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head.—To ſet up the hat with an air of petulance and pertneſs.—To mould the form of the hat.—To fix the cock of a gun ready for a diſcharge.—To raiſe hay in ſmall heaps.

To Co'CK. *v. n.* To ſtrut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.—To train or uſe fighting cocks.

Co'CK, in compoſition, ſignifies ſmall or little.

COCKA'DE — COCK-ADE. *n. ſ.* [from *cock*.] A ribband worn in the hat.

A Co'CKATRI'CE — COCK-A-TRICE. *n. ſ.* [from *cock* and atten, Sax. a ſerpent.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to riſe from a cock's egg.

Co'CK-BO'AT. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *boat*.] A ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip.

Co'CKBRO'ATH — COCK-BROATH. *n. ſ.* Broath made by boiling a cock.

Co'CKCRO'WING. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *crow*.] The time at which cocks crow; the morning.

To Co'CKER — COCK-ER. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, Fr.] To cade; to fondle; to indulge.

Co'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *cock*.] One who follows the ſport of cockfighting.

Co'CKEREL. *n. ſ.* [from *cock*.] A young cock.

Co'CKET — COCK-ET. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain derivation.] A ſeal belonging to the king's cuſtomhouſe: likewiſe a ſcroll of parchment, ſealed and delivered by the officers of the cuſtomhouſe to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered.

Co'CKFI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *fight*.] A battle or match of cocks.

Co'CKHORSE. [*cock* and *horſe*.] On horſeback; triumphant; exulting. A puerile word.

CO'CKLE — COC-KLE. *n. ſ.* [*coquille*, Fr.] A ſmall teſtaceous fiſh.

Co'CKLO'FT. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *loft*.] The room over the garret, in which fowls are ſuppoſed to rooſt.

Co'CKMA'TCH. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *match*.] Cockfight for a prize.

Co'CKNEY — COCK-NEY. *n. ſ.* A native of London, by way of contempt.—Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, deſpicable citizen.

Co'CKPIT. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *pit*.] The area where cocks fight.—A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are ſubdiviſions for the purſer, the ſurgeon, and his mates.

Co'CKSU'RE. [from *cock* and *ſure*.] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence: a word of contempt.

Co'CKSWAIN — COCK-SWAIN. *n. ſ.* [cogꝛpaine, Sax.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat.

Co'CO'A — CO-COA. *n. ſ.* [*cacaolal*, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao*.] A ſpecies of palm-tree, cultivated in moſt of the inhabited parts of the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies; but thought a native of the Maldives.

Co'CTION — COC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

CO'D — COD. } *n. ſ.* A ſea fiſh.
Co'DFISH. }

CO'D — COD. *n. ſ.* [cobbe, Sax.] Any caſe or huſk in which ſeeds are lodged.

Co'DE — CODE. *n. ſ.* [*codex*, Lat.] A book or ſyſtem of laws.

Co'DICI'L — COD-I-CIL. *n. ſ.* [*codicillus*, Lat.] An appendage to a will.

CODI'LLE — CO-DILLE. *n. ſ.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won againſt the player.

To CO'DDLE — COD-DLE. *v. a.* [*coquo coctulo*, Lat. *Skinner*.] To parboil; to ſoften by the heat of water.

Co'DLING — COD-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *to coddle*.] An apple generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

Co'EFFI'CIENCY — CO-EF-FICI-EN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficio*, Lat.] Co-operation; the ſtate of acting together to ſome ſingle end.

Co'EFFI'CIENT — CO-EF-FICI-ENT. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.] That which unites its action with the action of another.

COE'LIAC *Paſſion* — COE-LI-AC. A diarrhœa, or flux, that ariſes from the indigeſtion or putrefaction of food in the ſtomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was eaten.

Co'E'QUAL — CO-E-QUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being in the ſame ſtate with another.

Co'EQUA'LITY — CO-E-QUAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *coequal*.] The ſtate of being equal.

To COE'RCE — CO-ERCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] To reſtrain; to keep in order by force.

COE'RCIVE — CO-ER-CIVE. *adj.* [from *coerce*.] That which has the power of laying reſtraint.—That which has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment.

Co'ESSE'NTIAL—Co-ES-SEN-TIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *eſſentia*, Lat.] Participating of the ſame eſſence.

Co'ESSE'NTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *coeſſential.*] Participation of the ſame eſſence.

Co'ETE'RNAL—Co-E-TER-NAL. *adj.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Co'ETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *coeternal.*] In a ſtate of equal eternity with another.

Co'ETE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *coeternal.*] Having exiſtence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

CO'E'VAL—CO-E-VAL. *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.] Of the ſame age.—Of the ſame age with another, followed by *with*.—Sometimes by *to*.

Co'E'VAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary.

To Co'EXI'ST—Co-EX-IST. *v. n.* [*con* and *exiſto*, Lat.] To exiſt at the ſame time.—Followed by *with*.

Co'EXI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *coexiſt.*] Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another, commonly followed by *with*.

Co'E'XISTENT. *adj.* [from *coexiſt.*] Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another, with *to*.—Sometimes *with*.

To Co'EXTE'ND—Co-EX-TEND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

Co'EXTE'NSION—Co-EX-TEN-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *coextend.*] The act, or ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

CO'FFEE—COF-FEE. *n. ſ.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *caheu* by the Turks, and *cahuah* by the Arabs.] The berry of a tree which is a ſpecies of Arabick JESSAMINE, which ſee.—COFFEE alſo denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for theſe eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty.

Co'FFEEHO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*coffee* and *houſe.*] A houſe of entertainment where coffee is ſold, and the gueſts are ſupplied with news papers.

Co'FFEEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*coffee* and *man.*] One that keeps a coffeehouſe.

Co'FFEEPO'T. *n. ſ.* [*coffee* and *pot.*] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled. For the pronunciation of all theſe compound words, ſee the words of which they are compounded.

CO'FFER—COF-FER. *n. ſ.* [coffne, Sax.] A cheſt generally for keeping money.—Treaſure.

To Co'FFER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treaſure up in cheſts.

Co'FFERER *of the King's Houſhold. n. ſ.* A principal officer of his majeſty's court.

CO'FFIN—COFF-IN. *n. ſ.* [*cofin*, Fr.] The box or cheſt in which dead bodies are put into the ground.—A mould of paſte for a pye.—A paper caſe, in form of a cone, uſed by grocers.

Co'FFINMA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*coffin* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make coffins.

To CO'G—COG. *v. a.* To flatter; to wheedle; to ſooth by adulatory ſpeeches.—To obtrude by falſehood.—*To* COG *a die.* To ſecure it, ſo as to direct its fall; to falſify.

To Co'G. *v. n.* To lye; to wheedle.

CO'G. *n. ſ.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

Co'GENCY—Co-GEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *cogent.*] Force; ſtrength; power of compelling; conviction.

CO'GENT—CO-GENT. *adj.* [*cogens*, Lat.] Forcible; reſiſtleſs; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Co'GENTLY—Co-GENT-LY. *adv.* [from *cogent.*] With reſiſtleſs force; forcibly; ſo as to force conviction.

Co'GITABLE—COG-IT-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Lat.] That which may be thought on; what may be the ſubject of thought.

To CO'GITA'TE—COG-I-TATE. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think.

Co'GITA'TION—COG-I-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*cogitatio*, Lat.] Thought; the act of thinking.—Purpoſe; reflection previous to action.—Meditation.

Co'GITA'TIVE—COG-I-TA-TIVE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Lat.] Having the power of thought and reflection.—Given to thought and deep meditation.

COGNI'TION—COG-NITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*cognitio*, Lat.] Knowledge; complete conviction.

Co'GNIZABLE—COG-NI-ZA-BLE. *adj.* [*cognoiſable*, Fr.] That falls under judicial notice.—Proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

Co'GNIZANCE—COG-NI-ZANCE. *n. ſ.* [*connoiſance*, Fr.] Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.—A badge, by which any one is known.

CO'GNO'MINAL—COG-NOM-I-NAL. *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the ſame name.

COGNO'SCIBLE—COG-NOS-CI-BLE. *adj.* [*cognoſco*, Lat.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

To COHA'BIT—CO-HAB-IT. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Lat.] To dwell with another in the ſame place.—To live together as huſband and wife.

COHA'BITANT—Co-HAB-I-TANT. *n. ſ.* [from *cohabit.*] An inhabitant of the ſame place.

Co'HABITA'TION—Co-HAB-I-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cohabit.*] The act or ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another.—The ſtate of living together as married perſons.

COHE'IR—Co-HEIR. *n. ſ.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] One of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided.

COHE'IRESS—Co-HEIR-ESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coheir.*] A woman who has an equal ſhare of an inheritance with other women.

To COHE'RE—CO-HERE. *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Lat.] To ſtick together; to hold faſt one to another, as parts of the ſame body.—To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of diſcourſe.—To ſuit; to fit; to be fitted to.—To agree.

COHE'RENCE—Co-HE-RENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*cohærentia*, Lat.]
COHE'RENCY. } That ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together, ſo that they reſiſt divulſion and ſeparation.—Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.—The texture of a diſcourſe, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.—Conſiſtency in reaſoning, or relating, ſo that one part of the diſcourſe does not deſtroy or contradict the reſt.

COHE'RENT

COHE'RENT — CO-HE-RENT. *n. ſ.* [*cohærens*, Latin.] Sticking together, ſo as to reſiſt ſeparation.—Suitable to ſomething elſe; regularly adapted.—Conſiſtent; not contradictory to itſelf.

COHE'SION — CO-HE-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [from *cohere*.] The act of ſticking together.—The ſtate of union or inſeparability.—Connection; dependence.

COHE'SIVE. *adj.* [from *cohere*.] That has the power of ſticking to another, and of reſiſting ſeparation.

CO'HORT. *n. ſ.* [*cohors*, Lat.] A troop of ſoldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.—In poetical language, a body of warriors.

COIF — COIF. *n. ſ.* [*coeffe*, Fr.] The head-dreſs; a a lady's cap; the ſerjeant's cap.

CO'IFED. *adj.* [from *coif*.] Wearing a coif.

CO'IFFURE — COIF-FURE. *n. ſ.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Head-dreſs.

To COIL — COIL. *v. a.* [*ceuillir*, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compaſs; as to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

CO'IL. *n. ſ.* [*kolleren*, Germ.] Tumult; turmoil; buſtle; ſtir; hurry; confuſion.—A rope wound into a ring.

COIN — COIN. *n. ſ.* [from *cuneus*, a wedge, becauſe metal is cut into wedges to be coined.] Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion.—Payment of any kind.

To CO'IN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mint or ſtamp metals for money.—To make or forge any thing, in an ill ſenſe.

COI'NAGE — COIN-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *coin*.] The act or practice of coining money.—Coin; money; ſtamped and legitimated metal.—The charges of coining money.—Forgery; invention.

To COINCI'DE — CO-IN-CIDE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.] To fall upon the ſame point; to meet in the ſame point.—To concur; to be conſiſtent with.

COI'NCIDENCE — CO-IN-CI-DENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *coincide*.] The ſtate of ſeveral bodies, or lines, falling upon the ſame point.—Concurrence; conſiſtency; tendency of many things to the ſame end.—It is followed by *with*.

COI'NCIDENT — CO-IN-CI-DENT. *adj.* [from *coincide*.] Falling upon the ſame point.—Concurrent; conſiſtent; equivalent; tantamount.

COINDICA'TION — CO-IN-DI-CA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *indico*, Lat.] Many ſymptoms, betokening the ſame cauſe.

COI'NER — COIN-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *coin*.] A maker of money; a minter; a ſtamper of coin.—A counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp; a maker of baſe money.—An inventor.

COIT — COIT. *n. ſ.* [*kote*, a die, Dut.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See QUOIT.

COI'TION — CO-IT*I*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*coitio*, Lat.] Copulation; the act of generation.—The act by which two bodies come together.

COLBERTI'NE — COL-BER-TINE. *n. ſ.* A kind of lace worn by the women.

COLD — COLD. *adj.* [colb, Sax. *kalt*, Germ.] Not hot; not warm; gelid; without warmth; without heat.—Chill; ſhivering; having ſenſe of cold.—Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.—Unaffected; frigid; without paſſion; without zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned.—Unaffecting; unable to move the paſſions.—Reſerved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.—Chaſte.—Not welcome; not received with kindneſs or warmth of affection.—Not haſty; not violent.—Not affecting the ſcent ſtrongly.—Not having the ſcent ſtrongly affected.

COLD. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold; the privation of heat; the figorifick power.—The ſenſation of cold; coldneſs; chilneſs.—A diſeaſe cauſed by cold; the obſtruction of perſpiration.

CO'LDLY — COLD-LY. *adv.* [from *cold*.] Without heat; Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expreſſion.

CO'LDNESS — COLD-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cold*.] Want of heat; power of cauſing the ſenſation of cold.—Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; diſregard.—Coyneſs; want of kindneſs; want of paſſion.—Chaſtity; exemption from vehement deſire.

COLE. *n. ſ.* [capl, Sax.] A general name for all ſorts of CABBAGE, which ſee.

COLEWORT — COLE-*WORT*. *n. ſ.* [caplpyꝛt, Sax.] See CABBAGE, of which it is a ſpecies.

COLICK — COL-ICK. *n. ſ.* [*colicus*, Lat.] Is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, a diſorder of the colon; but, looſely, any diſorder of the ſtomach or bowels that is attended with pain.

CO'LIC. *adj.* Affecting the bowels.

To COLLA'PSE — COL-LAPSE. *v. n.* [*collapſus*, Latin.] To fall together; to cloſe ſo as that one ſide touches the other.

COLLAR — COL-LAR. *n. ſ.* [*collare*, Lat.] A ring of metal put round the neck.—The part of the harneſs that is faſtened about the horſe's neck.—The part of the dreſs that ſurrounds the neck.—*To ſlip* the COLLAR. To get free; to eſcape; to diſentangle himſelf from any engagement or difficulty.—*A* COLLAR *of Brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

CO'LLAR-BONE. *n. ſ.* [from *collar* and *bone*.] The clavicle; the bones on each ſide of the neck.

To CO'LLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeize by the collar; to take by the throat.—*To* COLLAR *beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and cloſe with a ſtring or collar.

To COLLA'TE — COL-LATE. *v. a.* [*confero collatum*, Lat.] To compare one thing of the ſame kind with another.—To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.—With *to*. To place in an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

COLLA'TERAL — COL-LAT-E-RAL. *adj.* [*con* and *latus*, Lat.] Side to ſide.—Running parallel.—Diffuſed on either ſide.—In genealogy, thoſe that ſtand in equal relation to ſome common anceſtor.—Not direct; not immediate.—Concurrent.

COLLA'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *collateral*.] Side by ſide.—Indirectly.—In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION — COL-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*collatio*, Lat.] The act of conferring or beſtowing; gift.—Compariſon of one copy, or one thing of the ſame kind, with another.—A repaſt.

COLLA'TOR

COLLA'TOR — 7 12 1 COL-LA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *collate.*] One that compares copies or manuſcripts.—One who preſents to an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

CO'LLE'AGUE — 7 14 COL-LEAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment.

To CO'LLE'AGUE — 7 14 COL-LEAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

To COLLE'CT — 7 13 COL-LECT. *v. a.* [*colligo collectum*, Lat.] To gather together; to bring into one place.—To draw many units, or numbers, into one ſum.—To gain from obſervation.—To infer as a conſequence; to gather from premiſes.—*To* COLLECT *himſelf.* To recover from ſurpriſe; to gain command over his thoughts; to aſſemble his ſentiments.

CO'LLECT. *n. ſ.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A ſhort comprehenſive prayer, uſed at the ſacrament; any ſhort prayer.

COLLE'CTION — 7 13 1 COL-LEC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *collect.*] The act of gathering together.—An aſſemblage; the things gathered.

COLLE'CTIVE — 7 13 15 COL-LEC-TIVE. *adj.* [from *collect*, *collectif*, Fr.] Gathered into one maſs; aggregated; accumulative.—Employed in deducing conſequences; argumentative.—[In grammar.] A collective noun is a word which expreſſes a multitude, though itſelf be ſingular; as, a *company*; an *army*.

COLLE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *collective.*] In a general maſs; in a body; not ſingly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a ſtate of combination or union.

COLLE'CTOR — 7 13 1 COL-LEC-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*collector*, Lat.] A gatherer; he that collects ſcattered things together.—A taxgatherer; a man employed in levying duties, or tributes.

CO'LLEGE — 7 15 COL-LEGE. *n. ſ.* [*collegium*, Lat.] A community; a number of perſons living by ſome common rules.—A ſociety of men ſet apart for learning or religion. The houſe in which the collegians reſide.—A college in foreign univerſities is a lecture read in publick.

COLLE'GIAL — 7 14 15 1 COL-LE-GI-AL. *adj.* [from *college.*] Relating to a college; poſſeſſed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN — 7 14 15 1 COL-LE-GI-AN. *n. ſ.* [from *college.*] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE — 7 14 15 1 COL-LE-GI-ATE. *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Lat.] Containing a college; inſtituted after the manner of a college.—A *collegiate* church, was ſuch as was built at a convenient diſtance from the cathedral church, wherein a number of preſbyters were ſettled, and lived together in one congregation.

CO'LLET — 7 13 COL-LET. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.] Anciently ſomething that went about the neck: ſometimes the neck.—That part of the ring in which the ſtone is ſet.—A term uſed by turners.

CO'LLIER — 7 1 COLL-*IER*. *n. ſ.* [from *coal.*] A digger of coals; one that works in the coal-pits.—A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.—A ſhip that carries coals.

CO'LLIERY — 7 1 15 COLL-*IER*-Y. *n. ſ.* [from *collier.*] The place where coals are dug.—The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from capl, Sax. cabbage, and *flower.*] See CAULIFLOWER and CABBAGE.

COLLI'QUATIVE — 7 15 11 15 COL-LIQ-UA-TIVE. *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] Melting; diſſolvent: uſed generally of a fever.

COLLI'SION — 7 15 1 COL-LI*SI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *colliſio*, Latin.] The act of ſtriking two bodies together.—The ſtate of being ſtruck together; a claſh.

To COLLO'GUE — 7 8 COL-LOGUE. *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Lat.] To wheedle; to flatter; to pleaſe with kind words: a low word.

CO'LLOP — 7 7 COL-LOP. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſlice of meat.—A piece of any animal.

CO'LLOQUY — 7 15 COL-LO-QUY. *n. ſ.* [*colloquium*, Latin.] Converſation; alternate diſcourſe; talk.

COLLU'SION — 7 6 1 COL-LU-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [*colluſio*, Lat.] A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more to defraud a third.

COLLU'SIVE — 7 6 15 COL-LU-SIVE. *adj.* [from *collude.*] Fraudulently concerted. See COLLUSION.

COLLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *colluſive.*] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

CO'LON — 8 7 CO-LON. *n. ſ.* [κῶλον.] A point [:] uſed to mark a pauſe greater than that of a comma, and leſs than that of a period.—The greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines, about eight or nine hands breadth long.

CO'LONEL. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the higheſt rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally ſounded with only two diſtinct ſyllables, *col'nel*, and vulgarly as if written *cur-nel*.

CO'LONELSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *colonel.*] The office or character of colonel.

To CO'LONISE — 7 7 16 COL-O-NISE. *v. a.* [from *colony.*] To plant with inhabitants; to ſettle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

CO'LONNA'DE — 7 7 12 COL-ON-NADE. *n. ſ.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.] A periſtyle of a circular figure, or a ſeries of columns, diſpoſed in a circle, and inſulated within ſide.—Any ſeries or range of pillars.

CO'LONY — 7 7 15 COL-O-NY. *n. ſ.* [*colonia*, Lat.] A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit ſome diſtant place.—The country planted; a plantation.

CO'LORI'FIC — 8 8 15 15 CO-LO-RIF-IC. *adj.* [*colorificus*, Latin.] That which has the power of producing dies, tints, colours, or hues.

COLO'SSE. } *n. ſ.* [*coloſſus*, Latin.]
COLO'SSUS — 7 7 1 CO-LOS-SUS. } The name of an ancient ſtatue of enormous magnitude, and thence applied to perſons of great bulk.

COLO'SSEAN. *adj.* [*coloſſeus*, Lat.] In form of a coloſſus; of the height and bigneſs of ſuch a ſtatue; giantlike.

CO'LOUR — 1 1 COL-OUR. *n. ſ.* [*color*, Lat.] The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die.—The freſhneſs; or appearance of blood in the face.—The tint of the painter.—The repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined.—Concealment; palliation; excuſe; ſuperficial cover.—Appearance; pretence; falſe ſhew.—Kind; ſpecies; character.—In the plural, a ſtandard; an enſign of war: they ſay the *colours* of the foot, and *ſtandard* of horſe.

To Co'LOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Lat.] To mark with ſome hue, or die.—To palliate; to excuſe; to dreſs in ſpecious colours, or fair appearances.—To make plauſible.

To Co'LOUR. *v. n.* To bluſh: a low word, only uſed in converſation.

Co'LOURED. *participial adj.* [from *colour.*] Streaked; diverſified with variety of hues.

Co'LOURING. *n. ſ.* [from *colour.*] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

Co'LOURLESS. *adj.* [from *colour.*] Without colour; not diſtinguiſhed by any hue; tranſparent.

CO'LT — COLT. *n. ſ.* [colt, Sax.] A young horſe: uſed commonly for the male offspring of a horſe, as *foal* for the female.—A young fooliſh fellow.

Co'LT'S-TO'OTH — COLT'S-TOOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *colt* and *tooth.*] An imperfect or ſuperfluous tooth in young horſes.—A love of youthful pleaſure; a diſpoſition to the practices of youth.

Co'LTER — COL-TER. *n. ſ.* [cultop, Sax. *culter*, Lat.] The ſharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the ſhare.

Co'LTISH — COLT-ISH. *adj.* [from *colt.*] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

Co'LUMBARY — COL-UM-BA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dove-cot; a pigeon-houſe.

Co'LUMBINE — COL-UM-BINE. *n. ſ.* [*columbina*, Latin.] A plant with leaves like the meadow rue.

CO'LUMN — COL-UMN. *n. ſ.* [*columna*, Lat.] A round pillar.—Any body of certain dimenſions preſſing vertically upon its baſe.—[In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.—[With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line paſſing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by ſeveral parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

Colu'RES — Co-LURES. *n. ſ.* [*coluri*, Lat. κολουροι.] Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the ſolſtitial points, Cancer and Capricorn.

Co'LWORT. *n. ſ.* See COLEWORT.

Co'MATO'SE — COM-A-TOSE. *adj.* [from *coma.*] Lethargick; ſleepy to a diſeaſe.

CO'MB — COMB. *n. ſ.* [camb, Sax. *kam*, Dut.] An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair.—The top or creſt of a cock, ſo called from its pectinated indentures.—The cantons in which the bees lodge their honey.

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide, and clean, and adjuſt the hair with a comb.—To lay any thing conſiſting of filaments ſmooth, by drawing through narrow interſtices; as, *to comb wool.*

To CO'MBAT — COM-BAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.] To fight; generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

To Co'MBAT. *v. a.* To oppoſe; to fight.

Co'MBAT — COM-BAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conteſt; battle; duel; ſtrife; oppoſition generally between two; but ſometimes it is uſed for battle.

Co'MBATANT — COM-BAT-ANT. *n. ſ.* [*combattant*, Fr.] He that fights with another; duelliſt; antagoniſt in arms.—A champion.—With *for* before the thing defended.

Co'MBER — COMB-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *comb.*] He whoſe trade it is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth for the ſpinner.

Co'MBINA'TION — COM-BI-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *combine.*] Union for ſome certain purpoſe; aſſociation; league. A combination is of private perſons, a confederacy of ſtates or ſovereigns.—It is now generally uſed in an ill ſenſe; but was formerly indifferent.—Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.—Copulation of ideas in the mind. —COMBINATION is uſed in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, ſounds, or the like, in all the different manners poſſible.

To COMBI'NE — COM-BINE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr. *binos jungere.*] To join together.—To link in union.—To agree; to accord; to ſettle by compact.—To join words or ideas together; oppoſed to *analyſe.*

To COMBI'NE. *v. n.* To coaleſce; to unite each with other. Uſed both of things and perſons.—To unite in friendſhip or deſign.

COMBU'STIBLE — COM-BUST-I-BLE. *adj.* [*comburo combuſtum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; ſuſceptible of fire.

COMBU'STION — COM-BUST-ION. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Conflagration; burning; conſumption by fire.—Tumult; hurry; hubbub; buſtle; hurly-burly.

To COME — COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come.* [coman, Sax. *komen*, Dut.] To remove from a diſtant to a nearer place; to arrive. Oppoſed to *go.*—To draw near; to advance towards.—To move in any manner towards another.—To proceed; to iſſue.—To advance from one ſtage or condition to another.—To change condition either for better or worſe.—To attain any condition or character.—To become.—To arrive at ſome act or habit, or diſpoſition. —To change from one ſtate into another deſired; as the butter *comes* when the parts begin to ſeparate in the churn. —To become preſent, and no longer future.—To become preſent; no longer abſent.—To happen; to fall out.—To follow as a conſequence.—To ceaſe very lately from ſome act or ſtate; to have juſt done or ſuffered any thing.—*To* COME *about.* To come to paſs; to fall out; to come into being.—To change; to come round.—To return.—To follow.—*To* COME *at.* To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.—*To* COME *by.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire.—*To* COME *in.* To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.—To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.—To become modiſh; to be brought into uſe.—To be an ingredient; to make part of a compoſition.—*To* COME *in for.* To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are ſlow get nothing.—*To* COME *in to.* To join with; to bring help.—To comply with; to agree to.—*To* COME *near.* To approach; to reſemble in excellence; a metaphor from races.—*To* COME *of.* To proceed; as a deſcendant from anceſtors.—To proceed; as effects from their cauſes.—*To* COME *off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.—To eſcape.—To end an affair; to be diſmiſſed with our lot.—*To* COME *on.* To advance; to make progreſs.—To advance to combat.—To thrive; to grow big.—*To* COME *over.* To repeat an act.—To revolt. —To riſe in diſtillation.—*To* COME *out.* To be made publick.

lick.—To appear upon trial; to be diſcovered.—*To* COME *out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.—*To* COME *to.* To conſent or yield.—To amount to.—*To* COME *to himſelf.* To recover his ſenſes.—*To* COME *to paſs.* To be effected; to fall out.—*To* COME *up.* To grow out of the ground.—To make appearance.—To come into uſe, as *a faſhion comes up.*—*To* COME *up to.* To riſe to; to amount to.—*To* COME *up with.* To overtake.—*To* COME *upon.* To invade; to attack.

COME. [participle of the verb.]

COME. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.

COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it; as *come, come,* let's be friends.

COME. A kind of adverbial word for *when it ſhall come*; as, *come Wedneſday,* when Wedneſday ſhall come: a low phraſe.

To COME. In futurity; not preſent; to happen hereafter; as, in time to *come.*

COME'DIAN — CO-ME-DI-AN. *n. ſ.* [from *comedy.*] A player or actor of comick parts.—A player in general; a ſtage-player; an actreſs or actor.—A writer of comedies.

CO'MEDY — COM-E-DY. *n. ſ.* [*comedia,* Lat.] A dramatick repreſentation of the lighter faults of mankind.

CO'MELINESS — COME-LI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *comely.*] Grace; beauty; dignity.

CO'MELY — COME-LY. *adj.* [from *become*; or from cpeman, Sax. to pleaſe.] Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. Comelineſs ſeems to be that ſpecies of beauty which excites reverence rather than pleaſure.—Uſed of things, decent; according to propriety.

CO'MELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Handſomely; gracefully.

CO'MER — COM-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *come.*] One that comes.

CO'MET — COM-ET. *n. ſ.* [*cometa,* Lat. a hairy ſtar.] Popularly called a blazing ſtar. It is diſtinguiſhed from other ſtars by a long train or tail of light, always oppoſite to the ſun.

CO'METARY — COM-E-TA-RY. *adj.* [from *comet.*] Relating to a comet.

CO'MFIT — COM-FIT. *n. ſ.* A dry ſweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preſerved with ſugar, and dried.

To CO'MFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve dry with ſugar.

CO'MFITU'RE — COM-FIT-URE. *n. ſ.* [from *comfit,* or *confecture.*] Sweetmeat.

To CO'MFORT — COM-FORT. *v. a.* [*comforto,* low Lat.] To ſtrengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.—To conſole; to ſtrengthen the mind under the preſſure of calamity.

CO'MFORT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Support; aſſiſtance; countenance.—Conſolation; ſupport under calamity or danger.—That which gives conſolation or ſupport.

CO'MFORTABLE — COM-FORT-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *comfort.*] Receiving comfort; ſuſceptible of comfort.—Diſpenſing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

CO'MFORTABLY. *adv.* [from *comfortable.*] In a comfortable manner; with comfort; without deſpair.

CO'MFORTER — COM-FORT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *comfort.*] One that adminiſters conſolation in misfortunes; one that ſtrengthens and ſupports the mind in miſery or danger.

CO'MFORTLESS. *adj.* [from *comfort.*] Without comfort; without any thing to allay misfortune: uſed of perſons as well as things.

CO'MICAL — COM-I-CAL. *adj.* [*comicus,* Lat.] Raiſing mirth; merry; diverting.—Relating to comedy; befitting comedy.

CO'MICALLY — COM-IC-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *comical.*] In ſuch a manner as raiſes mirth.—In a manner befitting comedy.

CO'MIC. *adj.* [*comicus,* Lat. *comique,* Fr.] Relating to comedy.—Raiſing mirth.

CO'MING — COM-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *To come.*] The act of coming; approach.—State of being come; arrival.

CO'MING-IN. *n. ſ.* Revenue; income.

CO'MING. *particip. adj.* [from *come.*] Fond; forward; ready to come.—Future; to come.

CO'MMA — COM-MA. *n. ſ.* [κόμμα.] The point which notes the diſtinction of clauſes, and order of conſtruction in the ſentence, marked thus [,].

To COMMA'ND — COM-MAND. *v. a.* [*commander,* Fr. *mando,* Lat.] To govern; to give orders to; to hold in ſubjection or obedience; contrary to obey.—To order; to direct to be done; contrary to prohibit: ſometimes formerly with *of* before the perſon.—To have in power.—To overlook; to have ſo ſubject as that it may be ſeen or annoyed.

To COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the ſupreme authority; to poſſeſs the chief power; to govern.

COMMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The right of commanding; power; ſupreme authority. It is uſed in military affairs, as magiſtracy or government in civil life; with *over.*—Cogent authority; deſpotiſm.—The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order.—The power of overlooking, or ſurveying any place.

COMMA'NDER — COM-MAND-ER. *n ſ.* [from *command.*] He that has the ſupreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

COMMA'NDMENT. *n. ſ.* [*commandement,* Fr.] Mandate; command; order; precept.—Authority; coactive power.—By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moſes.

COMME'MORABLE — COM-MEM-O-RA-BLE. *adj.* [from *commemorate.*] Deſerving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To COMME'MORATE — COM-MEM-O-RATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro,* Lat.] To preſerve the memory by ſome publick act; to celebrate ſolemnly.

CO'MMEMORA'TION — COM-MEM-O-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commemorate.*] An act of publick celebration; ſolemnization of the memory of any thing.

COMME'MORATIVE *adj.* [from *commemorate.*] Tending to preſerve memory of any thing.

To COMME'NCE — COM-MENCE. *v. n.* [*commencer,* Fr.] To begin; to take beginning.—To take a new character.

To COMME'NCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of; as *to commence a ſuit.*

COMME'NCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *commence.*] Beginning; date.

To COMME'ND — COM-MEND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Lat.] To repreſent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindneſs; to recommend.—To deliver up with confidence.—To praiſe; to mention with approbation.—To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

COMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *commend.*] Laudable; worthy of praiſe.

COMME'NDABLY. *adv.* [from *commendable.*] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMME'NDAM — COM-MEN-DAM. [*commenda*, low Lat.] A benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of ſome ſufficient clerk to be ſupplied, until it be conveniently provided of a paſtor.

COMME'NDATARY. *n. ſ.* [from *commendam.*] One who holds a living in commendam.

CO'MMENDA'TION — COM-MEN-DA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *commend.*] Recommendation; favourable repreſentation.—Praiſe; declaration of eſteem.

COMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *commend.*] Favourably repreſentative; containing praiſe.

CO'MMENSURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meaſure; or of being meaſured by another.

COMME'NSURABLE — COM-MEN-SUR-A-BLE. *adj.* [*con* and *menſura*, Lat.] Reducible to ſome common meaſure; as a yard and a foot are meaſured by an inch.

To COMME'NSURATE — COM-MEN-SU-RATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *menſura*, Lat.] To reduce to ſome common meaſure.

COMME'NSURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Reducible to ſome common meaſure.—Equal; proportionable to each other.

COMME'NSURATELY. *adv.* [from *commenſurate.*] With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured by ſome other thing.

CO'MMENSURA'TION — COM-MEN-SU-RA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurate.*] Proportion; reduction of ſome things to ſome common meaſure.

To CO'MMENT — COM-MENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.] To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain; with *upon* before the thing explained.

CO'MMENT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; expoſition; remarks.

CO'MMENTARY — COM-MEN-TA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*commentarius*, Lat.] An expoſition; annotation; remark.—Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

CO'MMENTA'TOR — COM-MEN-TA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *comment.*] Expoſitor; annotator.

CO'MMERCE — COM-MERCE. *n. ſ.* [*commercium*, Lat.] Intercourſe; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

COMME'RCIAL — COM-MER-*CIAL*. *adj.* [from *commerce.*] Relating to commerce or traffick.

CO'MMINA'TION — COM-MI-NA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*comminatio*, Lat.] A threat; a denunciation of puniſhment, or of vengeance.—The recital of God's threatenings on ſtated days.

COMMI'NATORY. *adj.* [from *commination.*] Denunciatory; threatening.

To COMMI'NGLE — COM-MIN-GLE. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mix into one maſs; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

To COMMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To unite with another thing.

To CO'MMINU'TE — COM-MI-NUTE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Lat.] To grind; to pulveriſe; to break into ſmall parts.

COMMINU'TION — COM-MI-NU-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *comminute.*] The act of grinding into ſmall parts; pulveriſation.

To COMMI'SERATE — COM-MIS-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *miſereor*, Lat.] To pity; to look on with compaſſion; to compaſſionate.

CO'MMISERA'TION — COM-MIS-E-RA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *commiſerate.*] Pity; compaſſion; tenderneſs, or concern for another's pains.

CO'MMISSARY — COM-MIS-SA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*commiſſarius*, low Lat.] An officer made occaſionally for a certain purpoſe; a delegate; a deputy.—It is a title of eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction; alſo that of an officer who draws up liſts of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procuration and conveyance of proviſion or ammunition.

COMMI'SSION — COM-MIS-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [*commiſſio*, low Lat.] The act of entruſting any thing.—A truſt; a warrant by which any truſt is held, or authority exerciſed.—A warrant by which a military officer is conſtituted.—Charge; mandate; office; employment.—Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *commiſſion* are diſtinguiſhed in theology from ſins of omiſſion.—A number of people joined in a truſt or office.—The ſtate of that which is intruſted to a number of joint officers; as, *the broad ſeal was put into commiſſion.*—[In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for another perſon.

To COMMI'SSION. *v. a.* [from *commiſſion.*] To empower; to appoint.

COMMI'SSIONER — COM-MIS-SION-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *commiſſion.*] One included in a warrant of authority.

To COMMI'T — COM-MIT. *v. a.* [*committo*, Lat.] To intruſt; to give in truſt; to put into the hands of another.—To put in any place to be kept ſafe.—To ſend to priſon; to impriſon.—To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

COMMI'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *commit.*] Act of ſending to priſon; impriſonment.—An order for ſending to priſon.

COMMI'TTEE — COM-MIT-TEE. *n. ſ.* [from *commit.*] A ſelect number of perſons to whom the conſideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by ſome court or ſociety to whom they belong, or by conſent of parties.

To COMMI'X — COM-MIX. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one maſs.

COMMI'XTION — COM-MIXT-*ION*. *n. ſ.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation; union of various ſubſtances in one maſs.

COMMI'XTURE — COM-MIX-TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *commix.*] The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled; incorporation; union in one maſs.—The maſs formed by mingling different things; compoſition; compound.

COMMO'DE — COM-MODE. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] The head-dreſs of women.

COMMO'DIOUS — COM-MOD-*I*OUS. *adj.* [*commodus*, Lat.] Convenient; ſuitable; accommodate to any purpoſe; fit; proper; free from hindrance or uneaſineſs.—Uſeful; ſuited to wants or neceſſities.

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodious*.] Conveniently.—Without diſtreſs.—Suitably to a certain purpoſe.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *commodious*.] Convenience; advantage.

COMMO'DITY — COM-MOD-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*commoditas*, Lat.] Intereſt; advantage; profit.—Convenience of time or place.—Wares; merchandiſe; goods for traffick.

CO'MMODO'RE — COM-MO-DORE. *n. ſ.* [probably corrupted from the Spaniſh *comendador*.] The captain who commands a ſquadron of ſhips.

CO'MMON — COM-MON. *n. ſ.* [*communis*, Lat.] Belonging equally to more than one.—Having no poſſeſſor or owner.—Vulgar; mean; not diſtinguiſhed by any excellence; often ſeen; eaſy to be had; of little value; not rare; not ſcarce.—Publick; general; ſerving the uſe of all.—Of no rank; mean; without birth or deſcent.—Frequent; uſual; ordinary.—Proſtitute.

CO'MMON. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equally uſed by many perſons,

In CO'MMON. Equally to be participated by a certain number.—Equally with another; indiſcriminately.

CO'MMON LA'W contains thoſe cuſtoms and uſages which have, by long preſcription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is diſtinguiſhed from the ſtatute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

CO'MMON PLE'AS. The king's court now held in Weſtminſter-hall; but anciently moveable.

CO'MMONABLE. *adj.* [from *common*.] What is held in common.

CO'MMONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *common*.] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of uſing any thing in common with others.

CO'MMONA'LTY — COM-MON-AL-TY. *n. ſ.* [*communauté*, Fr.] The common people; the people of the lower rank.—The bulk of mankind.

CO'MMONER. *n. ſ.* [from *common*.] One of the common people; a man of low rank; of mean condition.—A man not noble.—A member of the houſe of commons.—One who has a joint right in common ground.—A ſtudent of the ſecond rank at the univerſity of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.—A proſtitute.

CO'MMONLY — COM-MON-LY. *adv.* [from *common*.] Frequently; uſually; ordinarily.

To CO'MMONPLA'CE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

COMMONPLACE-BOOK. *n. ſ.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

CO'MMONS — COM-MONS. *n. ſ.* The vulgar; the lower people; thoſe who inherit no honours.—The lower houſe of parliament, by which the people are repreſented, and of which the members are choſen by the people.—Food; fare; diet: ſo called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

CO'MMONWE'AL. } *n. ſ.* [from *common* and *weàl* or
CO'MMONWE'ALTH. } *weálth*; which ſee.] A polity; an eſtabliſhed form of civil life.—The publick; the general body of the people.—A government in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people; a republick.

CO'MMO'TION — COM-MO-TION. *n. ſ.* *commotio*, Lat.] Tumult; diſturbance; combuſtion; ſedition; publick diſorder; inſurrection.—Perturbation; diſorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.—Diſturbance; reſtleſneſs.

To COMMU'NE — COM-MUNE. *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] To converſe; to talk together; to impart ſentiments mutually.

CO'MMUNICABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicated; capability to be imparted.

COMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* [from *communicate*.] That which may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one; with *to*.—That which may be imparted, or recounted; with *to*.

COMMU'NICANT — COM-MU-NI-CANT. *n. ſ.* [from *communicate*.] One who partakes of the ſacrament.

To COMMU'NICATE — COM-MU-NI-CATE. *v. a.* [*communico*, Lat.] To impart to others what is in our own power; to make others partakers; to confer a joint poſſeſſion; to beſtow.—To reveal; to impart knowledge.—It had anciently the prepoſition *with* before the perſon, to whom communication either of benefits or knowledge was made.—Now it has only *to*.

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. n.* To partake of the ſacrament.—To have ſomething in common with another; as, *the houſes communicate*, that is, there is a paſſage between them common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

CO'MMUNICA'TION — COM-MU-NI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *communicate*.] The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.—Common boundary or inlet; paſſage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.—Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between ſeveral perſons.—Conference; converſation.

COMMU'NICATIVE — COM-MU-NI-CA-TIVE. *adj.* [from *communicate*.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not cloſe; not ſelfiſh.

COMMU'NION — COM-MUN-ION. *n. ſ.* [*communio*, Lat.] Intercourſe; fellowſhip; common poſſeſſion; participation of ſomething in common; interchange of tranſactions.—The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the bleſſed ſacrament.—A common or publick act.—Union in the common worſhip of any church.

COMMU'NITY — COM-MU-NI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*communitas*, Lat.] The commonwealth; the body politick.—Common poſſeſſion; the ſtate contrary to property or appropriation.—Frequency; commonneſs.

CO'MMUTABI'LITY — COM-MU-TA-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *commutable*.] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *commute*.] That may be exchanged for ſomething elſe; that may be bought off, or ranſomed.

CO'MMUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commute*.] Change; alteration.—Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another. Ranſom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary puniſhment.

To COMMU'TE — COM-MUTE. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.] To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.—To buy off, or ranſom one obligation by another.

To

To COMMU'TE. *v. n.* To attone; to bargain for exemption.

7 11
CO'MPACT—COM-PACT. *n. ſ.* [*pactum*, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and ſettled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear ſomething.

7 11
To COMPA'CT—COM-PACT. *v. a.* [*compingo compactum*, Latin.] To join together with firmneſs; to unite cloſely; to conſolidate.—To make out of ſomething.—To league with.—To join together; to bring into a ſyſtem.

COMPA'CT. *adj.* [*compactus*, Lat.] Firm; ſolid; cloſe; denſe; of firm texture.—Brief; as *a compact diſcourſe*.

COMPA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *compact*.] Cloſely; denſely.—With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPA'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compact*.] Firmneſs; cloſeneſs; denſity.

1 11 1
COMPA'NION—COM-PAN-ION. *n. ſ.* [*compagnon*, Fr.] See COMPANY. One with whom a man frequently converſes, or with whom he ſhares his hours of relaxation. It differs from *friend*, as *acquaintance* from *confidence*.—A partner; an aſſociate.

1 11 15
CO'MPANY—COM-PA-NY. *n. ſ.* [*compagnie*, French.] Perſons aſſembled together; a body of men.—Perſons aſſembled for the entertainment of each other; an aſſembly of pleaſure.—Perſons conſidered as aſſembled for converſation; or, as capable of converſation and mutual entertainment.—The ſtate of a companion; the act of accompanying; converſation; fellowſhip.—A number of perſons united for the execution or performance of any thing; a band.—Perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip.—A number of ſome particular rank or profeſſion, united by ſome charter; a body corporate; a corporation.—A ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot; ſo many as are under one captain.—*To bear* COMPANY. To accompany; to aſſociate with; to be a companion to.—*To keep* COMPANY. To frequent houſes of entertainment.—Sometimes in an ill ſenſe.

7 11 11 0
CO'MPARABLE—COM-PA-RA-BLE. *adj.* [from *To compare*.] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

CO'MPARABLY. *adv.* [from *comparable*.] In a manner worthy to be compared.

1 11 11 15
COMPA'RATIVE—COM-PAR-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*comparativus*, Latin.] Eſtimated by compariſon; not poſitive; not abſolute.—Having the power of comparing different things.—[In grammar.] The comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right hand is the* ſtronger.

COMPA'RATIVELY. *adv.* [from *comparative*.] In a ſtate of compariſon; according to eſtimate made by compariſon; not poſitively.

7 12
To COMPA'RE—COM-PARE. *v. a.* [*comparo*, Latin.] To make one thing the meaſure of another; to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs, or other qualities, of any one thing, by obſerving how it differs from ſomething elſe.—It may be obſerved, that when the compariſon intends only ſimilitude or illuſtration by likeneſs, we uſe *to* before the thing brought for illuſtration; as, he *compared* anger *to* a fire.—When two perſons or things are compared, to diſcover their relative proportion of any quality, *with* is uſed before the thing uſed as a meaſure.—*To compare* is, in Spenſer, uſed after the Latin *comparo*, for to get; to procure; to obtain.

COMPA'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſtate of being compared; comparative eſtimate; compariſon; poſſibility of entering into compariſon.—Simile; ſimilitude; illuſtration by compariſon.

1 11 15 1
COMPA'RISON—COM-PAR-I-SON. *n. ſ.* [*comparaiſon*, French.] The act of comparing.—The ſtate of being compared.—A comparative eſtimate; proportion.—A ſimile in writing or ſpeaking; an illuſtration by ſimilitude.—[In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification; as *ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt*.

1 10 13
COMPA'RTMENT—COM-PART-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*compartiment*, French.] Diviſion; ſeparate part of a deſign.

1 1
To COMPASS—COM-PASS. *v. a.* [*compaſſer*, Fr. *compaſſare*, Ital.] To encircle; to environ; to ſurround; to incloſe.—To walk round any thing.—To beleaguer; to beſiege; to block.—To graſp; to incloſe in the arms; to ſeize.—To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.—[In law.] To take meaſures preparatory to any thing; as, *to compaſs the death of the king*.

COMPASS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Circle; round.—Extent; reach; graſp.—Space; room; limits.—Incloſure; circumference.—A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, *to fetch a compaſs round the camp*.—Moderate ſpace; moderation; due limits.—The power of the voice to expreſs the notes of muſick.—The inſtrument with which circles are drawn. This is rarely uſed in the ſingular.—The inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer.

1 11 1
COMPA'SSION—COM-PAS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*compaſſion*, Fr. from *con* and *patior*, Lat.] Pity; commiſeration; ſorrow for the ſufferings of others; painful ſympathy.

1 11 1 11
COMPA'SSIONATE—COM-PAS-SION-ATE. *adj.* [from *compaſſion*.] Inclined to compaſſion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; ſoft; eaſily affected with ſorrow by the miſery of others.

To COMPA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiſerate.

COMPA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *compaſſionate*.] Mercifully; tenderly.

4 11 15 15 15 15
CO'MPATIBI'LITY—COM-PAT-I-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *compatible*.] Conſiſtency; the power of co-exiſting with ſomething elſe; agreement with any thing.

7 11 15 0
COMPA'TIBLE—COM-PAT-I-BLE. *adj.* [corrupted from *competible*, from *competo*, Latin, *to ſuit, to agree*.] Suitable to; fit for; conſiſtent with; not incongruous to.—Conſiſtent; agreeable.

7 12 15 1
COMPA'TRIOT—COM-PA-TRI-OT. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the ſame country.

7 14
COMPE'ER—COM-PEER. *n. ſ.* [*compar*, Latin.] Equal; companion; colleague; aſſociate.

1 13
To COMPE'L—COM-PEL. *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.] To force to ſome act; to oblige; to conſtrain; to neceſſitate; to urge irreſiſtibly.—To take by force or violence; to raviſh from; to ſeize.—This ſignification is uncommon and harſh.

7 13 15 1
COMPE'NDIOUS—COM-PEN-DI-OUS. *adj.* [from *compendium*.] Short; ſummary; abridged; direct; comprehenſive; holding much in a narrow ſpace; near; by which time is ſaved, and circuition cut off.

COM-

COMPE'NDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *compendious.*] Shortly; in a ſhort method; ſummarily; in epitome.

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compendious.*] Shortneſs; brevity; comprehenſion in a narrow compaſs.

COMPE'NDIUM—COM-PEN-DI-UM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Abridgement; ſummary; breviate; abbreviature; that which holds much in a narrow room.

COMPE'NSABLE. *adj.* [from *compenſate.*] That which may be recompenſed.

To COMPE'NSATE—COM-PEN-SATE. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Lat.] To recompenſe; to be equivalent to; to counterballance; to countervail; to make amends for.

CO'MPENSA'TION—COM-PEN-SA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *compenſate.*] Recompenſe; ſomething equivalent; amends.

COMPE'NSATIVE. *adj.* [from *compenſate.*] That which compenſates; that which countervails.

CO'MPETENCE } *n. ſ.* [from *compe-*
CO'MPETENCY—COM-PE-TEN-CY. } *tent.*] Such a quantity of any thing as is ſufficient, without ſuperfluity.—Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the neceſſities of life.

CO'MPETE'NT—COM-PE-TENT. *adj.* [*competens*, Latin.] Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.—Adapted to any purpoſe without defect or ſuperfluity.—Reaſonable; moderate.—Qualified; fit.—Conſiſtent with; incident to.

CO'MPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *competent.*] Reaſonably; moderately; without ſuperfluity or want.—Adequately; properly.

CO'MPETI'TION—COM-PE-TI-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Latin.] The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the ſame time; rivalry; conteſt.—Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing; anciently with *to*.—Now with *for*.

COMPE'TITOR—COM-PET-I-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *petitor*, Latin.] One that has a claim oppoſite to another's; a rival; with *for* before the thing claimed.—It had formerly *of* before the thing claimed.—In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify only an opponent.

CO'MPILA'TION—COM-PI-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *compilo*, Latin.] A collection from various authors.—An aſſemblage; a coacervation.

To COMPI'LE—COM-PILE. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.] To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.—To write; to compoſe.—To contain; to compriſe: not in uſe.

COMPI'LEMENT—COM-PILE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *compile.*] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

COMPI'LER—COM-PI-LER. *n. ſ.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a compoſition from various authors.

COMPLA'CENCE—COM-PLA-CENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*complacentia*,
COMPLA'CENCY. } low Lat.] Pleaſure; ſatisfaction; gratification.—The cauſe of pleaſure; joy.—Civility; complaiſance; ſoftneſs of manners.

COMPLA'CENT—COM-PLA-CENT. *adj.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; ſoft; complaiſant.

To COMPLA'IN—COM-PLAIN. *v. a.* [*complaindre*, French.] To mention with ſorrow or reſentment; to murmur; to lament. With *of* before the cauſe of ſorrow.—Sometimes with *for* before the cauſal noun.—To inform againſt.

COMPLA'INANT. *n. ſ.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a ſuit, or commences a proſecution againſt another.

COMPLA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *complain.*] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

COMPLA'INT—COM-PLAINT. *n. ſ.* [*complainte*, French.] Repreſentation of pains or injuries; lamentation.—The cauſe or ſubject of complaint; grief.—A malady; a diſeaſe.—Remonſtrance againſt; information againſt.

CO'MPLAISA'NCE—COM-PLAI-SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*complaiſance*, French.] Civility; deſire of pleaſing; act of adulation.

CO'MPLAISA'NT—COM-PLAI-SANT. *adj.* [*complaiſant*, French.] Civil; deſirous to pleaſe.

CO'MPLAISA'NTLY. *adv.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civilly; with deſire to pleaſe; ceremoniouſly.

COMPLE'AT. See COMPLETE.

CO'MPLEMENT—COM-PLE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*complementum*, Latin.] Perfection; fulneſs; completion; completement.—Complete ſet; complete proviſion; the full quantity or number.—[In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.—[In aſtronomy.] The diſtance of a ſtar from the zenith.

COMPLE'TE—COM-PLETE. *adj.* [*completus*, Latin.] Perfect; full; without any defects.—Finiſhed; ended; concluded.

To COMPLE'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finiſh.

COMPLE'TELY—COM-PLETE-LY. *adv.* [from *complete.*] Fully; perfectly.

CO'MPLE'TION—COM-PLE-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *complete.*] Accompliſhment; act of fulfilling; ſtate of being fulfilled.—Utmoſt height; perfect ſtate.

CO'MPLEX—COM-PLEX. *adj.* [*complexus*, Latin.] Compoſite; of many parts; not ſimple; including many particulars.

CO'MPLEX. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.

COMPLE'XION—COM-PLEX-ION. *n. ſ.* [*complexio*, Lat.] The incloſure or involution of one thing in another.—The colour of the external parts of any body.—The temperature of the body according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

COMPLE'XIONAL. *adj.* [from *complexion.*] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

COMPLE'XIONALLY. *adv.* [from *complexion.*] By complexion.

COMPLI'ANCE—COM-PLI-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *comply.*] The act of yielding to any deſire or demand; accord; ſubmiſſion.—A diſpoſition to yield to others; complaiſance.

COMPLI'ANT—COM-PLI-ANT. *adj.* [from *comply.*] Yielding; bending.—Civil; complaiſant.

To CO'M-

To CO'MPLICA'TE—7 COM-15 PLI-12 CATE. *v. a.* [*complico*, Latin.] To entangle one with another; to join.—To unite by involution of parts one in another.—To form by complication; to form by the union of ſeveral parts into one integral.

Co'MPLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

Co'MPLICA'TION—7 COM-15 PLI-12 CA-1 TION. *n. ſ.* [from *complicate.*] The act of involving one thing in another.—The ſtate of being involved one in another.—The integral conſiſting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

Co'MPLICE—7 COM-15 PLICE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *complex*, an aſſociate, low Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill deſign; an aſſociate; a confederate; an accomplice.

CO'MPLIMENT—7 COM-15 PLI-13 MENT. *n. ſ.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act, or expreſſion of civility, uſually underſtood to include ſome hypocriſy, and to mean leſs than it declares. It is alſo uſed for civil ſpeeches in general.

To Co'MPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſooth with acts or expreſſions of reſpect; to flatter; to praiſe.

Co'MPLIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *compliment.*] Expreſſive of reſpect or civility; implying compliments.

Co'MPLIME'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *compliment.*] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLO'T—1 COM-7 PLOT. *n. ſ.* A conſpiracy in ſome ſecret crime; a plot; a conſpiracy.

To Complo't. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conſpire; to join in any ſecret deſign, generally criminal.

Complo'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *complot.*] A conſpirator; one joined in a plot.

To COMPLY'—1 COM-16 PLY. *v. n.* [probably from *complier*, Fr. to bend to.] To yield to; to be obſequious to; to accord with; to ſuit with. It has *with* before as well perſons as things.

Compo'nent—7 Com-8 po-13 nent. *adj.* [*componens*, Latin.] That which conſtitutes the compound body.

To COMPO'RT—7 COM-8 PORT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Latin.] To agree; to ſuit with. Followed by *with.*

Compo'rt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

Compo'rtable. *adj.* [from *comport.*] Conſiſtent; not contradictory.

Compo'rtment. *n. ſ.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour.

To COMPO'SE—1 COM-8 POSE. *v. a.* [*compoſer*, French. *compono*, Latin.] To form a maſs by joining different things together.—To place any thing in its proper form and method.—To diſpoſe; to put in the proper ſtate for any purpoſe.—To put together a diſcourſe or ſentence.—To conſtitute by being parts of a whole.—To calm; to quiet.—To adjuſt the mind to any buſineſs, by freeing it from diſturbance.—To adjuſt; to ſettle; as, *to compoſe a difference.*—[With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in order in the forms.—[In muſick.] To form a tune from the different muſical notes.

Compo'sed—1 Com-8 posed. *participial adj.* [from *compoſe.*] Calm; ſerious; even; ſedate.

Compo'sedly—1 Com-8 poſ-13 ed-15 ly. *adv.* [from *compoſed.*] Calmly; ſeriouſly; ſedately.

Compo'sedness. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſed.*] Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.

Compo'ser—1 Com-8 poſ-1 er. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*] An author; a writer.—He that adapts the muſick to words; he that forms a tune.

Compo'site—1 Com-7 poſ-15 ite. *adj.* [*compoſitus*, Latin.] The *compoſite* order in architecture is the laſt of the five orders of columns.

Co'mpoſi'tion—7 Com-7 po-15 ſiti-1 on. *n. ſ.* [*compoſitio*, Latin.] The act of forming an integral of various diſſimilar parts.—The act of bringing ſimple ideas into complication, oppoſed to analyſis, or the ſeparation of complex notions.—A maſs formed by mingling different ingredients.—The ſtate of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.—The arrangement of various figures in a picture.—Written work.—Adjuſtment; regulation.—Compact; agreement; terms on which difference are ſettled.—The act of diſcharging a debt by paying part; the ſum paid.—Conſiſtency; congruity.—[In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminiſh, or change its ſignification.—A certain method of demonſtration in mathematicks, which is the reverſe of the analytical method, or of reſolution.

Compo'sitor—7 Com-7 poſ-15 i-1 tor. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*] He that ranges and adjuſts the types in printing; diſtinguiſhed from the preſſman, who makes the impreſſion upon paper.

CO'MPOST—7 COM-7 POST. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *compoſitum*, Lat.] A mixture of various ſubſtances for enriching the ground; manure.

Compo'sure—1 Com-8 po-1 ſure. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*] The act of compoſing or inditing.—Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.—The form ariſing from the diſpoſition of the various parts.—Frame; make; temperament.—Diſpoſition; relative adjuſtment.—Compoſition; framed diſcourſe.—Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.—Agreement; compoſition; ſettlement of differences.

Co'mpota'tion—7 Com-7 po-12 ta-1 tion. *n. ſ.* [*compotatio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or tippling together.

To COMPO'UND—1 COM-2 POUND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Latin.] To mingle many ingredients together in one maſs.—To form by uniting various parts.—To mingle in different poſitions; to combine.—[In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.—To compoſe by being united.—To adjuſt a difference by ſome receſſion from the rigour of claims.—To diſcharge a debt by paying only part.

To Compo'und. *v. n.* To come to terms of agreement by abating ſomething of the firſt demand. It has *for* before the thing accepted or remitted.—To bargain in the lump.—To come to terms.

Co'mpound—7 Com-2 pound. *adj.* [from the verb.] Formed out of many ingredients; not ſingle.—[In grammar.] Compoſed of two or more words; not ſimple.

Co'mpound. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The maſs formed by the union of many ingredients.

Compo'under—7 Com-2 pound-1 er. *n. ſ.* [from *To compound.*] One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.—A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To CO'MPREHE'ND—7 COM-13 PRE-13 HEND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Lat.] To compriſe; to include; to contain; to

to imply.—To contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive.

Co'MPREHE'NSIBLE—COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLE. *adj.* [*comprehensible*, Fr. *comprehensibilis*, Lat.] Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the understanding.

Co'MPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *comprehensible.*] With great power of signification or understanding; significantly; with great extent of sense.

Co'MPREHE'NSION—COM-PRE-HEN-SION. *n. s.* [*comprehensio*, Latin.] The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion.—Summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgement in which much is comprised.—Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

Co'MPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *comprehend.*] Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.—Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extensive.

Co'MPREHE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *comprehensive.*] In a comprehensive manner.

To COMPRE'SS—COM-PRESS. *v. a.* [*compressus*, Latin.] To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.—To embrace.

COMPRE'SS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen rags, by which surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose.

Co'MPRESSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *compressible.*] The quality of being compressible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as, air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies.

COMPRE'SSIBLE—COM-PRES-SI-BLE. *adj.* [from *compress.*] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

COMPRE'SSION—COM-PRES-SION. *n. s.* [*compressio*, Lat.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

COMPRE'SSURE—COM-PRES-SURE. *n. s.* [from *compress.*] The act or force of one body pressing against another.

To COMPRI'SE—COM-PRISE. *v. a.* [*comprendre compris*, French.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

CO'MPROMI'SE—COM-PRO-MISE. *n. s.* [*compromissum*, Latin.] A mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators.—A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

To Co'MPROMI'SE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions; as, they *compromised* the affair at a middle rate.

To CO'MPTROL. This word is pronounced as if written CON-TROL. *v. a.* To control; to over-rule; to oppose.

Co'MPTRO'LLER. *n. s.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; supervisor; superior intendant; governor.

COMPU'LSATORY. *n. s.* [from *compulsor*, Latin.] Having the force of compelling; coactive.

COMPU'LSION—COM-PUL-SION. *n. s.* [*compulsio*, Lat.] The act of compelling to something; force; violence of the agents. The state of being compelled; violence suffered.

COMPU'LSIVE—COM-PUL-SIVE. *adj.* [from *compulser*, Fren. *compulsus*, Latin.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

COMPU'LSIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsive.*] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSORY. *adj.* [*compulsoire*, Fr.] Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

COMPU'NCTION—COM-PUNC-TION. *n. s.* [*compunction*, Fr. from *pungo punctum*, to prick, Lat.] The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.—The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition.

Co'MPURGA'TION—COM-PUR-GA-TION. *n. s.* [*compurgatio*, Latin.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

Co'MPURGA'TOR. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

COMPU'TABLE—COM-PU-TA-BLE. *adj.* [from *compute.*] Capable of being numbered or computed.

Co'MPUTA'TION—COM-PU-TA-TION. *n. s.* [from *compute.*] The act of reckoning; calculation.—The sum collected or settled by calculation.

To COMPU'TE—COM-PUTE. *v. a.* [*computo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

COMPU'TE *n. s.* [*computus*, Latin.] Computation; calculation.

COMPU'TER. *n. s.* [from *compute.*] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

CO'MRADE—COM-RADE. *n. s.* [*camerade*, French.] One who dwells in the same house or chamber.—A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

CON. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association; as *concourse*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together.

CON. [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Latin.] A cant word for one who is on the negative side of a question; as *pro* and *con*, the *pros* and *cons*.

To CON—CON. *v. a.* [connan, Sax. *kennen*, Dutch, to know.] To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

To CONCA'TENATE—CON-CAT-E-NATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive order.

Co'NCATENA'TION. *n. s.* [from *concatenate.*] A series of links; an uninterrupted unvariable succession.

CONCA'VE—CON-CAVE. *adj.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Hollow without angles; as, the inner surface of an egg-shell; the inner curve of an arch: opposed to convex.—Hollow.

CONCA'VITY—CON-CAV-I-TY. *n. s.* [from *concave.*] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidical body.

To CONCE'AL—CON-CEAL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

CONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [from *conceal.*] Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or hid.

CONCE'ALER—CON-CEAL-ER. *n. s.* [from *conceal.*] He that conceals any thing.

CONCE'ALMENT—CON-CEAL-MENT. *n. s.* [from *conceal.*] The act of hiding; secrecy.—The state of being hid; privacy; deliteſcence.—Hiding place; retreat; cover; shelter.

To CONCE'DE—CON-CEDE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

CONCE'IT—CON-CEIT. *n. s.* [*concept*, French; *conceptus*, Lat.] Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.—Understanding; readiness of apprehension.—Opinion, generally in a sense of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion.—Opinion in a neutral sense.—A pleasant fancy.—Sentiment, as distinguished from imagery.—Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.—*Out of* CONCEIT *with*. No longer fond of.

To CONCE'IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

CONCE'ITED—CON-CEIT-ED. *particip. adj* [from *conceit*.] Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; affected; fantastical.—With *of* before the object of conceit.

CONCE'ITEDLY. *adv.* [from *conceited*.] Fancifully; whimsically.

CONCE'IVABLE—CON-CEIV-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *conceive*.] That may be imagined or thought.—That may be understood or believed.

CONCE'IVABLY. *adv.* [from *conceivable*.] In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

To CONCEIVE—CON-CEIVE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr. *concipere*, Latin.] To admit into the womb.—To form in the mind; to imagine.—To think; to be of opinion.

To CONCE'IVE—CON-CEIVE. *v. n.* To think; to have an idea of.—To become pregnant.

CONCEI'VER. *n. s.* [from *conceive*.] One that understands or apprehends.

To CONCE'NTRATE—CON-CEN-TRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the center.

CO'NCENTRA'TION—CON-CEN-TRA-TION. *n. s.* [from *concentrate*.] Collection into a narrow space round the center; compression into a narrow compass.

To CONCE'NTRE—CON-CEN-TRE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Latin.] To tend to one common centre; to have the same centre with something else.

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. a.* To emit towards one centre.

CONCE'NTRICAL—CON-CEN-TRIC-AL. } *adj.* [*concentricus*, Lat.] Having one common centre.
CONCE'NTRIC. }

CONCE'PTACLE—CON-CEP-TA-CLE. *n. s.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel.

CONCE'PTIBLE—CON-CEP-TI-BLE. *adj.* [from *concipio conceptum*, Lat.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood.

CONCE'PTION—CON-CEP-TION. *n. s.* [*conceptio*, Latin.] The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy.—The state of being conceived.—Notion; idea; image in the mind.—Sentiments; purpose.—Apprehension; knowledge.—Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought.

CONCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Capable to conceive.

To CONCE'RN—CON-CERN. *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*, low Latin.] To relate to; to belong to.—To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.—To interest; to engage by interest.—To disturb; to make uneasy.

CONCE'RN—CON-CERN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Business; affair; considered as relating to some one.—Interest; engagement.—Importance; moment.—Passion; affection; regard

CONCE'RNING. *prep.* [from *concern*: this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a preposition.] Relating to; with relation to.

CONCE'RNMENT. *n. s.* [from *concern*.] The thing in which we are concerned or interested; affair; business; interest.—Relation; influence.—Intercourse; business.—Importance; moment.—Interposition; regard; meddling.—Passion; emotion of mind.

To CONCE'RT—CON-CERT. *v. a.* [*concerter*, Fr.] To settle any thing in private by mutual communication.—To settle; to contrive; to adjust.

CO'NCERT—CON-CERT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Communication of designs; establishment of measures among those who are engaged in the same affair.—A symphony; many performers playing to the same tune.

CONCE'SSION—CON-CES-SION. *n. s.* [*concessio*, Lat.] The act of granting or yielding.—A grant; the thing yielded.

CONCE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *concession*.] Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *concession*.] By way of concession; as yielding, not controverting by assumption.

To CONCI'LIATE—CON-CIL-I-ATE. *v. a* [*concilio*, Lat.] To gain; to procure good will; to reconcile.

CONCI'NNOUS—CON-CIN-NOUS. *adj.* [*concinnus*, Latin.] Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CONCI'SE—CON-CISE. *adj.* [*concisus*, cut, Latin.] Brief; short; broken into short periods.

CONCI'SELY. *adv.* [from *concise*.] Briefly; shortly; in few words; in short sentences.

CONCI'SENESS *n. s.* [from *concise*.] Brevity; shortness.

CO'NCLAMA'TION—CON-CLA-MA-TION. *n. s.* [*conclamatio*, Latin.] An outcry or shout of many together.

CO'NCLAVE—CON-CLAVE. *n. s.* [*conclave*, Latin.] A private apartment.—The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals.—A close assembly.

To CONCLU'DE—CON-CLUDE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Latin.] To shut.—To include; to comprehend.—To collect by ratiocination.—To decide; to determine.—To end; to finish.

To CONCLU'DE. *v. n.* To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence; to infer; to determine.—To settle opinion.—Finally to determine.—To end.

CONCLU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *conclude*.] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

CONCLU'SION—CON-CLU-SION. *n. s.* [from *conclude*.] Determination; final decision.—The collection from propositions premised; the consequence.—The close; the last result of argumentative deduction.—The event of experiments.—The end; the upshot; the last part.

CONCLU'SIVE—CON-CLU-SIVE. *adj* [from *conclude*.] Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.—Regularly consequential.

CON-

CONCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *concluſive.*] Deciſively; with final determination.

To CONCO'CT—CON-COCT. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Lat.] To digeſt by the ſtomach, ſo as to turn food to nutriment.—To purify or ſublime by heat; or heighten to perfection.

CONCO'CTION—CON-COC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concoct.*] Digeſtion in the ſtomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing towards purity and perfection.

CONCO'MITANCE—CON-COM-I-TANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from
CONCO'MITANCY. } *concomitor*, Lat.] Subſiſtence together with another thing.

CONCO'MITANT—CON-COM-I-TANT. *adj.* [*concomitans*, Latin.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not cauſative, or conſequential.

CONCO'MITANT. *n. ſ.* Companion; perſon or thing collaterally connected.

CO'NCORD—CON-CORD. *n. ſ.* [*concordia*, Latin.] Agreement between perſons or things; ſuitableneſs of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindneſs.—A compact.—Harmony; concent of ſounds.—Principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

CONCO'RDANCE—CON-CORD-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*concordantia*, Latin.] Agreement.—A book which ſhews in how many texts of ſcripture any word occurs.—A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in ſpeech.

CONCO'RDANT—CON-CORD-ANT. *adj.* [*concordans*, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; correſpondent; harmonious.

CO'NCO'URSE—CON-COURSE. *n. ſ.* [*concurſus*, Latin.] The confluence of many perſons or things to one place.—The perſons aſſembled.—The point of junction or interſection of two bodies.

CONCRE'SCENCE—CON-CRES-CENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of ſeparate particles.

To CONCRE'TE—CON-CRETE. *v. n.* [*concreſco*, Latin.] To coaleſce into one maſs; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

CO'NCRETE—CON-CRETE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of ſeparate particles into one maſs. In logick. Not abſtract; applied to a ſubject.

CO'NCRETE. *n. ſ.* A maſs formed by concretion; or union of various parts adhering to each other.

CONCRE'TION—CON-CRE-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concrete.*] The act of concreting; coalition.—The maſs formed by a coalition of ſeparate particles.

CONCU'BINAGE—CON-CU-BI-NAGE. *n. ſ.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubinatus*, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

CO'NCUBINE—CON-CU-BINE. *n. ſ.* [*concubina*, Latin.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a ſtrumpet

CONCU'PISCENCE—CON-CU-PIS-CENCE. *n. ſ.* [*concupiſcentia*, Latin.] Irregular deſire; libidinous wiſh; luſt; lechery.

CONCU'PISCENT—CON-CU-PIS-CENT. *adj.* [*concupiſcens*. Latin.] Libidinous; lecherous.

To CONCU'R—CON-CUR. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Lat.] To meet in one point.—To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.—It has *with* before the perſon with whom one agrees.—It has *to* before the effect to which one concurs.—To be united with; to be conjoined.—To contribute to one common event with joint power.

CONCU'RRENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *con-*
CONCU'RRENCY—CON-CUR-REN-CY. } *cur.*] Union; aſſociation; conjunction.—Agreement; act of joining in any deſign, or meaſures.—Combination of many agents or circumſtances.—Aſſiſtance; help.—Joint right; common claim.

CONCU'RRENT. *adj.* [from *concur.*] Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the ſame act; contributing to the ſame event; concomitant in agency.—Conjoined; aſſociate; concomitant.

CONCU'RRENT. *n. ſ.* [from *concur.*] That which concurs; a contributory cauſe.

CONCU'SSION—CON-CUS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*concuſſio*, Lat.] The act of ſhaking; agitation; tremefaction.

To CONDE'MN—CON-DEMN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Lat.] To find guilty; to doom to puniſhment; contrary to abſolve.—It has *to* before the puniſhment.—To cenſure; to blame; to declare criminal; contrary to approve.—To fine.—To ſhow guilt by contraſt.

CONDE'MNABLE—CON-DEM-NA-BLE. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Blameable; culpable.

CO'NDEMNA'TION—CON-DEM-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*condemnatio*, Latin.] The ſentence by which any one is doomed to puniſhment; the act of condemning; the ſtate of being condemned.

CONDE'NSABLE—CON-DEN-SA-BLE. *adj.* [from *condenſate.*] That which is capable of condenſation; that which can be drawn or compreſſed into a narrower compaſs.

To CONDE'NSATE—CON-DEN-SATE. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Latin.] To condenſe; to make thicker.

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE. *adj.* [*condenſatus* Latin.] Made thick; condenſed; compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

CO'NDENSA'TION—CON-DENS-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *condenſate.*] The act of thickening any body, or making it more groſs and weighty. Oppoſite to rarefaction.

To CONDE'NSE—CON-DENSE. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Lat.] To make any body more thick, cloſe, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other. Oppoſed to rarefy; to inſpiſſate.

To CONDE'NSE. *v. n.* To grow cloſe and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compaſs.

CONDE'NSITY—CON-DEN-SI-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *condenſe.*] The ſtate of being condenſed; condenſation; denſeneſs; denſity.

To CO'NDESCE'ND—CON-DE-SCEND. *v. a.* [*condeſcendre*, Fr. from *deſcendo*, Latin.] To depart from the privileges of ſuperiority by a voluntary ſubmiſſion; to ſink willingly to equal terms with inferiors; to ſooth by familiarity.

—To conſent to do more than mere juſtice can require.—To ſtoop; to bend; to yield; to ſubmit; to become ſubject.

CO'NDESCE'NDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*condeſcendance*, Fr.] Voluntary ſubmiſſion to a ſtate of equality with inferiors.

CO'NDESCE'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *condeſcending*.] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind conceſſion.

CO'NDESCE'NSION—CON-DE-SCEN-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *condeſcend*.] Voluntary humiliation; deſcent from ſuperiority; voluntary ſubmiſſion to equality with inferiors.

CONDIGN—CON-DIGN. The *g* is ſilent in this word. *adj.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Worthy of a perſon; ſuitable; deſerved; merited: it is always uſed of ſomething deſerved by crimes.

To CONDITE—CON-DITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preſerve by ſalts or aromaticks.

CONDITION—CON-DI*TI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*condition*, Fren. *conditio*, Latin.] Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.—Attribute; accident; property.—Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.—Moral quality; virtue, or vice.—State; circumſtances.—Rank.—Stipulation; terms of compact.—The writing in which the terms of agreement are compriſed; compact; bond.

To CONDI'TION—CON-DI*TI*-ON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to ſtipulate.

CONDI'TIONAL—CON-DI*TI*-ON-AL. *adj.* [from *condition*.] By way of ſtipulation; not abſolute; with limitations; on particular terms. In grammar and logick. Expreſſing ſome condition or ſuppoſition.

CONDI'TIONAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. A word not now in uſe.

CONDI'TIONALLY—CON-DI*TI*-ON-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *conditional*.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain ſtipulations.

CONDI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Stipulated.

CONDI'TIONED—CON-DI*TI*-ON-ED. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

To CONDO'LE—CON-DOLE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] To lament with thoſe that are in misfortune; to expreſs concern for the miſeries of others. It has *with* before the perſon for whoſe misfortune we profeſs grief.

To CONDO'LE *v. a.* To bewail with another.

CONDO'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *condole*.] Grief; ſorrow; mourning.

CONDO'LENCE. *n. ſ.* [*condolance*, Fr.] The expreſſion of grief for the ſorrows of another; the civilities and meſſages of friends upon any loſs or misfortune.

A CONDO'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *condole*.] One that compliments another upon his misfortune.

To CONDU'CE—CON-DUCE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Latin.] To promote an end; to contribute; to ſerve to ſome purpoſe. Followed by *to*.

To CONDU'CE. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany in order to ſhew the way.

CONDU'CIBLE—CON DU-CI-BLE. *adj* [*conducibilis*, Lat.] Having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward.

CONDU'CIVE—CON-DU-CIVE. *adj.* [from *conduce*.] That which may contribute to any end; having the power of forwarding or promoting.

CONDU'CIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conducive*.] The quality of conducing.

CO'NDUCT—CON-DUCT. *n. ſ.* [*conduit*, Fr. *con* and *ductus*, Latin.] Management; œconomy.—The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.—Convoy; eſcorte; guard.—The act of convoying or guarding.—A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or ſafety is aſſured.—Behaviour; regular life.

To CONDU'CT—CON-DUCT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.] To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to ſhew the way.—To uſher, and to attend in civility.—To manage; as, *to conduct an affair*.—To head an army; to order troops.

CONDU'CTOR—CON-DUCT-OR. *n. ſ.* [from *conduct*.] A leader; one who ſhews another the way by accompanying him.—A chief; a general.—A manager; a director.—An inſtrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the ſtone.

CONDU'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conduct*.] A woman that directs; directreſs.

CO'NDUIT—CON-DUIT. *n. ſ.* [*conduit*, Fr.] A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.—The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

CO'NE—CONE. *n. ſ.* [κῶνος.] A ſolid body, of which the baſe is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CO'NEY. See CONY.

To CONFA'BULATE—CON-FAB-U-LATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk eaſily or careleſsly together; to chat; to prattle.

CO'NFABULA'TION—CON-FAB-U-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*confabulatio*, Latin.] Eaſy converſation; chearful and careleſs talk.

To CO'NFECT—CON-FECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into ſweetmeats; to preſerve with ſugar.

CO'NFECT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſweetmeat.

CONFE'CTION—CON-FEC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*confectio*, Latin.] A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with ſugar; a ſweetmeat.—An aſſemblage of different ingredients; a compoſition; a mixture.

CONFE'CTIONARY. *n. ſ.* [from *confection*.] One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats.

CONFE'CTIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *confection*.] One whoſe trade is to make confections or ſweetmeats.

CONFE'DERACY—CON-FED-E-RA-CY. *n. ſ.* [*confederation*, Fr. *fœdus* Lat.] A league; a contract by which ſeveral perſons or bodies of men engage to ſupport each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

To CONFE'DERATE—CON-FED-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

CONFE'DERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in league.

CONFE'DERATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One who engages to ſupport another; an ally.

CO'NFEDERA'TION—CON-FED-E-RA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; compact of mutual ſupport; alliance.

To

To CONFER—CON-FER. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, French.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

To Confe'r. *v. a.* To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.—To give; to bestow; with *on* before him who receives the gift.—To contribute; to conduce. With *to*.

Co'nference—Con-fer-ence. *n. s.* [*conference*, Fr.] The act of conversing on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.—An appointed meeting for discussing some point, by personal debate.—Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

To CONFE'SS—CON-FESS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, Fr. *confiteor confessum*, Latin.] To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.—It has *of* before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally.—To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.—To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.—To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.—To grant; not to dispute.—To shew; to prove; to attest.—It is used in a loose and unimportant sense by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

To Confe'ss—Con-fess. *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal; as, *he is gone to the priest to confess.*

Confe'ssedly—Con-fess-ed-ly. *adv.* [from *confessed.*] Avowedly; indisputably.

Confe'ssion—Con-fes-sion. *n. s.* [from *confess.*] The acknowledgment of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.—The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest.—Profession; avowal.—A formulary, in which the articles of faith are comprised.

Confe'ssional. *n. s.* [French.] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

Confe'ssor—Con-fes-sor. *n. s.* Sometimes, but improperly, the accent is laid on the first syllable. [*confesseur*, French.] One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger.—He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who suffers for it is a confessor.—He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence.—He who confesses his crimes.

Confe'st—Con-fest. *adj.* [a poetical word for *confessed.*] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed.

To CONFIDE—CON-FIDE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] To trust in; to put trust in.

Co'nfidence—Con-fi-dence. *n. s.* [*confidentia*, Lat.] Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.—Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security; opposed to dejection or timidity.—Vitious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies; opposed to modesty.—Conciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.—Trust in the goodness of another.—That which gives or causes confidence, boldness or security.

Co'nfident *adj.* [from *confide.*] Assured beyond doubt.—Positive; affirmative; dogmatical.—Secure of success; without fear of miscarriage.—Without suspicion; trusting without limits.—Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

Co'nfident. *n. s.* [from *confide.*] One trusted with secrets.

Co'nfidently. *adv.* [from *confident.*] Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.—With firm trust.—Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.

Co'nfigura'tion—Con-fig-ur-a-tion. *n. s.* [*configuration*, French.] The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

CO'NFINE—CON-FINE. *n. s.* [*confinis*, Lat. It had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.

To Confi'ne—Con-fine. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Latin.] To bound; to limit.—To shut up; to imprison; to immure; to restrain within certain limits.—To restrain; to tie up to.

Confi'nement—Con-fine-ment. *n. s.* [from *confine.*] Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

To CONFI'RM—CON-FIRM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.] To put past doubt by new evidence.—To settle; to establish either persons or things.—To fix; to radicate.—To complete; to perfect.—To strengthen by new solemnities or ties.—To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

Confi'rmable. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] That which is capable of incontestible evidence.

Co'nfirma'tion—Con-fir-ma-tion. *n. s.* [from *confirm.*] The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement; establishment.—Evidence by which any thing is ascertained; additional proof.—Proof; convincing testimony.—An ecclesiastical rite.

Confi'scable—Con-fis-ca-ble. *adj.* [from *confiscate.*] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFI'SCATE—CON-FIS-CATE, and sometimes CON-FIS-CATE, with the accent on the first syllable. *v. a.* To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

Co'nfiscate—Con-fis-cate. Johnson accents this word on the second syllable, but, in the only quotation he hath made under it, it is accented on the first. *adj.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

Co'nfisca'tion—Con-fis-ca-tion. *n. s.* [from *confiscate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

Co'nfitu're—Con-fi-ture. *n. s.* [Fr. from *confectura*, Latin.] A sweetmeat; a confection.

Co'nflagra'tion—Con-fla-gra-tion. *n. s.* [*conflagratio*, Lat.] A general fire spreading over a large space.—It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

To CONFLI'CT—CON-FLICT. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage.

A Co'nflict—Con-flict. *n. s.* [*conflictus*, Lat.] A violent collision, or opposition of two substances.—A combat;

bat; a fight between two. It is ſeldom uſed of a general battle.—Conteſt; ſtrife; contention.—Struggle; agony; pang.

Co'NFLUENCE—CON-FLU-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*confluo*, Lat.] The junction or union of ſeveral ſtreams.—The act of crouding to a place.—A concourſe; a multitude crouded into one place.

CONFLUENT — CON-FLU-ENT. *adj.* [*confluens*, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting.

Co'NFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*confluxio*, Lat.] The union of ſeveral currents; concourſe.—Crowd; multitude collected.

CONFO'RM—CON-FORM. *adj.* [*conformis*, Lat.] Aſſuming the ſame form; wearing the ſame form; reſembling.

To CONFO'RM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Lat.] To reduce to the like appearance, ſhape, or manner with ſomething elſe.

To CONFO'RM. *v. n.* To comply with; to yield to.

CONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *conform.*] Having the ſame form; uſing the ſame manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; ſimilar; reſembling.—It has ſometimes *to* before that with which there is agreement.—Sometimes *with*.—Agreeable; ſuitable; not oppoſite; conſiſtent.—Compliant; ready to follow directions; ſubmiſſive; peaceable; obſequious.

CONFO'RMABLY. *adv.* [from *conformable.*] With conformity; agreeably; ſuitably.

Co'NFORMA'TION—CON-FOR-MA-TION. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *conformatio*, Lat.] The form of things as relating to each other; the particular texture, and conſiſtence of the parts of a body, and their diſpoſition to make a whole; as, *light of different colours is reflected from bodies according to their different* conformation.—The act of producing ſuitableneſs, or conformity to any thing.

CONFO'RMIST—CON-FORM-IST. *n. ſ.* [from *conform.*] One that complies with the worſhip of the church of England; not a diſſenter.

CONFO'RMITY—CON-FORM-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *conform.*] Similitude; reſemblance; the ſtate of having the ſame character of manners or form.—It has, in ſome authors, *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.—In ſome, *to*.—Conſiſtency.

To CONFO'UND—CON-FOUND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Lat.] To mingle things ſo that their ſeveral forms or natures cannot be diſcerned.—To perplex; to compare or mention without due diſtinction.—To diſturb the apprehenſion by indiſtinct words or notions.—To throw into conſternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to aſtoniſh; to ſtupify.—To deſtroy; to overthrow.

CONFO'UNDED—CON-FOUND-ED. *particip. adj.* [from *confound.*] Hateful; deteſtable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

CONFO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *confounded.*] Hatefully; ſhamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

CONFO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *confound.*] He who diſturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or deſtroys.

Co'NFRATE'RNITY—CON-FRA-TER-NI-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe.

To CONFRO'NT—CON-FRONT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.] To ſtand againſt another in full view; to face.—To ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another.—To oppoſe one evidence to another in open court.—To compare one thing with another.

Co'NFRONTA'TION—CON-FRONT-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFU'SE—CON-FUSE. *v. a.* [*confuſus*, Latin.] To diſorder; to diſperſe irregularly.—To mix, not ſeparate. To perplex, not diſtinguiſh; to obſcure.—To hurry the mind.

CONFU'SEDLY—CON-FUS-ED-LY. *adv.* [from *confuſed.*] In a mixed maſs; without ſeparation.—Indiſtinctly; one mingled with another.—Not clearly; not plainly.—Tumultuouſly; haſtily; not deliberately; not exactly.

CONFU'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſed.*] Want of diſtinctneſs; want of clearneſs.

CONFU'SION—CON-FU-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſe.*] Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley; diſorder.—Tumult.—Indiſtinct combination.—Overthrow; deſtruction.—Aſtoniſhment; diſtraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

CONFU'TABLE—CON-FU-TA-BLE. *adj.* [from *confute.*] Poſſible to be diſproved; poſſible to be ſhewn falſe.

Co'NFUTA'TION—CON-FU-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*confutatio*, Lat.] The act of confuting; diſproof.

To CONFU'TE—CON-FUTE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Lat.] To convict of error or falſhood; to diſprove.

CO'NGE'—CON-GE. *n. ſ.* [*conge*, Fr.] Act of reverence; bow; courteſy.—Leave; farewel.

To Co'NGE'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.

CO'NGE'D'ELIRE—CON-GE-D'E-LIRE. ſignifies, in common law, the king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuſe a biſhop.

To CONGE'AL—CON-GEAL. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Lat.] To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate.—To bind or fix, as by cold.

To CONGE'AL. *v. n.* To concrete; to gather into a maſs by cold.

CONGE'ALMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Co'NGELA'TION—CON-GE-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *congeal.*] Act of turning fluids to ſolids.—State of being congealed, or made ſolid.

CO'NGE'NIAL—CON-GE-NI-AL. *adj.* [*con* and *genius*, Lat.] Partaking of the ſame genius; kindred; cognate.

Co'NGENIA'LITY—CON-GE-NI-AL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Participation of the ſame genius; cognation of mind.

Co'NGER—CON-GER. *n. ſ.* [*congrus*, Lat.] The ſea-eel.

CONGE'RIES—CON-GE-RI-ES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A maſs of ſmall bodies heaped up together.

To CONGLO'MERATE — CON-GLOM-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round maſs.

CONGLO'MERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the conſtituent parts and fibres are diſtinct.—Collected; twiſted together.

Co'NGLOMERA'TION — CON-GLOM-E-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from

[from *conglamerate.*] Collection of matter into a looſe ball.—Intertexture; mixture.

To CONGLU'TINATE — CON-GLU-TI-NATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Lat.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* To coaleſce; to unite by the intervention of a callous.

CO'NGLUTINA'TION — CON-GLU-TI-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.

CONGRA'TULANT — CON-GRAT-U-LANT. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation; expreſſing participation of another's joy.

To CONGRA'TULATE — CON-GRAT-U-LATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.] To compliment upon any happy event; to expreſs joy for the good of another.—It has ſometimes the accuſative caſe of the cauſe of joy, and *to* before the perſon.

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

CO'NGRATULA'TION — CON-GRAT-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *congratulate.*] The act of profeſſing joy for the happineſs or ſucceſs of another.—The form in which joy for the happineſs of another is profeſſed.

CONGRA'TULATORY. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Expreſſing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CO'NGREGATE — CON-GRE-GATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to aſſemble; to bring into one place.

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. n.* To aſſemble; to meet; to gather together.

CO'NGREGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact.

CO'NGREGA'TION — CON-GRE-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *congregate.*] A collection; a maſs of various parts brought together.—An aſſembly met to worſhip God in publick, and hear doctrine.

CO'NGREGA'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *congregation.*] Publick; pertaining to a congregation or aſſembly.

CO'NGRESS — CON-GRESS. *n. ſ.* [*congreſſus*, Lat.] A meeting; a ſhock; a conflict.—An appointed meeting for ſettlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *congreſs.*] Meeting; encountering; coming together.

CONGRU'ITY — CON-GRU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *congruitas*, Lat.] Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs.—Fitneſs; pertinence.—Conſequence of argument; reaſon; conſiſtency.—[In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correſpond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

CO'NGRUOUS — CON-GRU-OUS. *adj.* [*congruus*, Latin.] Agreeable to; conſiſtent with.—Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commenſurate.—Rational; fit.

CO'NGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *congruous.*] Suitably; pertinently; conſiſtently.

CO'NICAL. } *adj.* [*conicus*, Latin.] Having the
CO'NIC — CO-NIC. } form of a cone, or round pyramid.

CO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *conical.*] In form of a cone.

CO'NIC *Section.* *n. ſ.* A curve line ariſing from the ſection of a cone by a plane.

CO'NIC *Sections.* } *n. ſ.* That part of geometry which
CO'NICKS. } conſiders the cone, and the curves ariſing from its ſections.

CONJE'CTURABLE — CON-JEC-TUR-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *conjecture.*] Being the object of conjecture; poſſible to be gueſſed.

CONJE'CTURAL. *adj.* [from *conjecture.*] Depending on conjecture; ſaid or done by gueſs.

CONJE'CTURALLY. *adv.* [from *conjectural.*] By gueſs; by conjecture.

CONJE'CTURE — CON-JEC-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*conjectura*, Lat.] Gueſs; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.—Idea; notion; conception: not now in uſe.

To CONJE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gueſs; to judge by gueſs; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

A CONJE'CTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *conjecture.*] A gueſſer; one who forms opinion without proof.

To CONJO'IN — CON-JOIN, or more familiarly CON-JOIN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Lat.] To unite; to conſolidate into one.—To unite in marriage.—To aſſociate; to connect.

To CONJO'IN. *v. n.* To league; to unite.

CONJO'INT. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; aſſociate.

CONJO'INTLY. *adv.* [from *conjoint.*] In union; together; in aſſociation; jointly; not apart.

CO'NJUGAL — CON-JU-GAL. *adj.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

CO'NJUGALLY. *adv.* [from *conjugal.*] Matrimonially; connubially.

To CO'NJUGA'TE — CON-JU-GATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.] To join; to join in marriage; to unite.—To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

CO'NJUGA'TION — CON-JU-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.] A couple; a pair.—The act of uniting or compiling things together.—The form of inflecting verbs through their ſeries of terminations.—Union; aſſemblage.

CONJU'NCT — CON-JUNCT. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Lat.] Conjoined; concurrent; united.

CONJU'NCTION — CON-JUNC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*conjunctio*, Lat.] Union; aſſociation; league.—The congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiack, where they are ſuppoſed to have great power and influence.—A word made uſe of to connect the clauſes of a period together, and to ſignify the relation they have to one another.

CONJU'NCTIVE — CON-JUNC-TIVE. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Lat.] Cloſely united: a ſenſe not in uſe.—[In grammar.] The mood of a verb, uſed ſubſequently to a conjunction.

CONJU'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunctive.*] In union; not apart.

CONJU'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *conjunct.*] Jointly; together; not apart.

CONJU'NCTURE — CON-JUNC-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*conjoncture*, Fr.] Combination of many circumſtances, or cauſes.—Occaſion; critical time.—Mode of union; connection.—Conſiſtency.

CO'NJURA'TION — CON-JUR-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*] The form or act of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name.—A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.—A plot; a conſpiracy.

To

To CONJU'RE — CON-JURE. It is to be obſerved, that when this word is uſed for *ſummon* or *conſpire*, its accent is on the laſt ſyllable, *conjùre*; when for *charm*, on the firſt, *cónjure*. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Lat.] To ſummon in a ſacred name; to enjoin with the higheſt ſolemnity.—To conſpire; to bind many by an oath to ſome common deſign. This ſenſe is rare.—To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm.

To Co'NJURE — CON-JURE. *v. n.* To practiſe charms or enchantments; to enchant.

Co'NJURER — CON-JUR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure*.] An enchanter; one that uſes charms.—An impoſtor who pretends to ſecret arts; a cunning man.—By way of irony; a man of ſhrewd conjecture; a man of ſagacity.

CONJU'REMENT — CON-JURE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure*.] Serious injunction; ſolemn demand.

CONNA'TE — CON-NATE. *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.] Born with another; being of the ſame birth.

CONNA'TURAL — CON-NAT-U-RAL. *adj.* [*con* and *natural*.] Suitable to nature.—United with the being; connected by nature.—Participation of the ſame nature.

CONNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *connatural*.] By the act of nature; originally.

To CONNE'CT — CON-NECT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Lat.] To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to faſten together.—To unite by intervention, as a cement.—To join in a juſt ſeries of thought, or regular conſtruction of language; as, *the author* connects *his reaſons well*.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *connect*.] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.

CONNE'XION — CON-NEX-ION. *n. ſ.* [from *connex*, or *connexio*, Lat.] Union; junction; the act of faſtening together; the ſtate of being faſtened together.—Juſt relation to ſome thing precedent or ſubſequent; conſequence of argumentation; coherence.

CONNE'XIVE — CON-NEX-IVE. *adj.* [from *connex*.] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

CONNI'VANCE — CON-NI-VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *connive*.] The act of winking: not in uſe.—Voluntary blindneſs; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

To CONNI'VE — CON-NIVE. *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Lat.] To wink.—To pretend blindneſs or ignorance; to forbear; to paſs uncenſured.

CO'NNOISSE'UR — CON-NOIS-SEUR. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A judge; a critick: it is often uſed of a pretended critick.

CONNU'BIAL — CON-NU-BI-AL. *adj.* [*connubialis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

CONO'ID — CO-NOID. *n. ſ.* [κωνοειδης.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

CONOI'DICAL — CO-NOI-DI-CAL. *adj.* [from *conoid*.] Approaching to a conic form, to the form of a round pyramid.

To CO'NQUER — CON-QUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquirere*, Lat.] To gain by conqueſt; to over-run; to win.—To overcome; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh.—To ſurmount; to overcome: as, *he conquered his reluctance*.

To Co'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

Co'NQUERABLE. *adj.* [from *conquer*.] Poſſible to be overcome.

Co'NQUEROR — CON-QUER-OR. *n. ſ.* [from *conquer*.] A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.—One that ſubdues and ruins countries.

Co'NQUEST — CON-QUEST. *n. ſ.* [*conqueſte*, Fr.] The act of conquering; ſubjection.—Acquiſition by victory; thing gained.—Victory; ſucceſs in arms.

CO'NSANGUI'NEOUS — CON-SANG-UIN-E-OUS. *adj.* [*conſanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the ſame blood; related by birth, not affined.

CONSANGUI'NITY — CON-SANG-UIN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*conſanguinitas*, Lat.] Relation by blood; relation by deſcent from one common progenitor. Diſtinguiſhed from *affinity*, or relation by marriage. Nearneſs of kin.

CO'NSCIENCE — CON-SCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*conſcientia*, Lat.] The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs or wickedneſs of ourſelves.—Juſtice; the eſtimate of conſcience; the determination of conſcience; honeſty.—Conſciouſneſs; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.—Real ſentiment; veracity; private thoughts.—Scruple; difficulty.—In ludicrous language, reaſon; reaſonableneſs.

CONSCIE'NTIOUS — CON-SCI-EN-TIOUS, or more familiarly CON-SCIEN-TIOUS. *adj.* [from *conſcience*.] Scrupulous; exactly juſt; regulated by conſcience.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conſcientious*.] According to the direction of conſcience.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcientious*.] Exactneſs of juſtice; tenderneſs of conſcience.

Co'NSCIONABLE — CON-SCION-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *conſcience*.] Reaſonable; juſt; according to conſcience.

Co'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conſcionable*.] In a manner agreeable to conſcience; reaſonably; juſtly.

Co'NSCIOUS — CON-SCIOUS. *adj.* [*conſcius*, Lat.] Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.—Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.—Admitted to the knowledge of any thing; with *to*.—Bearing witneſs by conſcience to any thing.

Co'NSCIOUSLY — CON-SCIOUS-LY. *adv.* [from *conſcious*.] With knowledge of one's own actions.

Co'NSCIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcious*.] The perception of what paſſes in a man's own mind.—Internal ſenſe of guilt, or innocence.

Co'NSCRI'PTION — CON-SCRIP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*conſcriptio*, Lat.] An enrolling or regiſtering.

To CO'NSECRATE — CON-SE-CRATE. *v. a.* [*conſecro*, Lat.] To make ſacred; to appropriate to ſacred uſes. To dedicate inviolably to ſome particular purpoſe, or perſon; with *to*.—To canonize.

Co'NSECRATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Conſecrated; ſacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

Co'NSECRA'TION — CON-SE-CRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſecrate*.] A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or perſons to the ſervice of God, with an application of certain proper ſolemnities.—The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

Co'NSECU'TION — CON-SE-CU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*conſecutio*, Lat.] Train of conſequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propoſitions.—Succeſſion.

CONSE'CUTIVE — CON-SEC-U-TIVE. *adj.* [*conſecutif*, Fr.] Following in train; uninterrupted; ſucceſſive.—Conſequential; regularly following in ſucceſſion.

Conse'cutively. *adv.* [from *conſecutive.*] A term uſed in the ſchool philoſophy, in oppoſition to antecedently, and ſometimes to effectively or cauſally.

CONSE'NT — CON-SENT. *n. ſ.* [*conſenſus*, Lat.] The act of yielding or conſenting.—Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.—Coherence with; relation to; correſpondence.—Tendency to one point; joint operation.

To Conse'nt — Con-sent. *v. n.* [*conſentio*, Lat.] To be of the ſame mind; to agree.—To co-operate to the ſame end.—To yield; to give conſent; to allow; to admit. With *to*.

Co'nsenta'neous — Con-sen-ta-ne-ous. *adj.* [*conſentaneus*, Lat.] Agreeable to; conſiſtent with.

Consenta'neously. *adv.* [from *conſentaneous.*] Agreeably; conſiſtently; ſuitably.

CO'NSEQUENCE — CON-SE-QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*conſequentia*, Lat.] That which follows from any cauſe or principle.—Event; effect of a cauſe.—Propoſition collected from the agreement of other previous propoſitions; deduction; concluſion.—The laſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm; as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.*—Concatenation of cauſes and effects.—That which produces conſequences; influence; tendency.—Importance; moment.

Co'nsequent. *adj.* [*conſequens*, Lat.] Following by rational deduction.—Following as the effect of a cauſe. With *to*.—Sometimes with *upon*.

Co'nsequent. *n. ſ.* Conſequence; that which follows from previous propoſitions by rational deduction.—Effect; that which follows an acting cauſe.

Co'nseque'ntial — Con-se-quen-tial. *adj.* [from *conſequent.*] Produced by the neceſſary concatenation of effects to cauſes.—Having the conſequences juſtly connected with the premiſes; concluſive.

Co'nseque'ntially. *adv.* [from *conſequential.*] With juſt deduction of conſequences; with right connection of ideas.—By conſequence; not immediately; eventually.—In a regular ſeries.

Co'nsequently. *adv.* [from *conſequent.*] By conſequence; neceſſarily; inevitably; by the connection of effects to their cauſes.—In conſequence; purſuantly.

Conse'rvancy — Con-ser-van-cy. *n. ſ.* [from *conſervans*, Lat.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preſervation of the fiſhery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conſervancy*.

Co'nserva'tion — Con-ser-va-tion. *n. ſ.* [*conſervatio*, Lat.] The act of preſerving; care to keep from periſhing; continuance; protection.—Preſervation from corruption.

Conse'rvative — Con-ser-va-tive. *adj.* [from *conſervo*, Lat.] Having the power of oppoſing diminution or injury.

Co'nserva'tor — Con-ser-va-tor. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Preſerver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

Conse'rvatory — Con-ser-va-to-ry. *n. ſ.* [from *conſervo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; as, fiſh in a pond, corn in a granary.

Conse'rvatory. *adj.* Having a preſervative quality.

To CONSE'RVE — CON-SERVE. *v. a.* [*conſervo*, Lat.] To preſerve without loſs or detriment.—To candy or pickle fruit.

Conse'rve. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſweetmeat made of the inſpiſſated juices of fruit, boiled with ſugar till they will harden and candy.—A conſervatory or place in which any thing is kept. This ſenſe is unuſual.

Conse'rver. *n. ſ.* [from *conſerve.*] A layer up; a repoſiter; one that preſerves any thing from loſs or diminution.—A preparer of conſerves.

To CONSI'DER — CON-SID-ER. *v. a.* [*conſidero*, Lat.] To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to ſift; to ſtudy.—To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.—To have regard to; to reſpect; not to deſpiſe.—A kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is ſummoned.—To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

To Conſi'der. *v. n.* To think maturely; not to judge haſtily or raſhly.—To deliberate; to work in the mind.—To doubt; to heſitate.

Conſi'derable. *adj.* [from *conſider.*] Worthy of conſideration; worthy of regard and attention.—Reſpectable; above neglect; deſerving notice.—Important; valuable.—More than a little.—It has a middle ſignification between little and great.

Conſi'derably. *adv.* [from *conſiderable.*] In a degree deſerving notice, though not the higheſt.—With importance; importantly.

Conſi'derate — Con-sid-er-ate. *adj.* [*conſideratus*, Lat.] Serious; given to conſideration; prudent; not raſh; not negligent.—Having reſpect to; regardful.—Moderate; not rigorous. This ſenſe is much uſed in converſation.

Conſi'derately. *adv.* [from *conſiderate.*] Calmly; cooly; prudently.

Co'nsidera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider.*] The act of conſidering; mental view; regard; notice.—Mature thought; prudence; ſerious deliberation.—Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.—Importance; claim to notice; worthineſs of regard.—Equivalent; compenſation.—Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.—Reaſon; ground of concluding.—[In law.] *Conſideration* is the material cauſe of a contract, without which no contract bindeth.

To CONSI'GN — CON-SIGN. *v. a.* [*conſigno*, Latin.] To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer.—Sometimes with *to*, ſometimes *over to*.—To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpoſe.—To commit; to entruſt.

To Conſi'gn. *v. n.* To yield; to ſubmit; to reſign. This is not now in uſe.—To ſign; to conſent to. Obſolete.

Co'nsigna'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſign.*] The act of conſigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.—The act of ſigning.

Conſi'gnment. *n. ſ.* [from *conſign.*] The act of conſigning.—The writing by which any thing is conſigned.

To CONSI'ST—CON-SIST. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Lat.] To subsist; not to perish.—To continue fixed; without dissipation.—To be comprised; to be contained.—To be composed.—To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict.

CONSI'STENCE. } *n. s.* [*consistentia*, low Lat.] State with
CONSI'STENCY. } respect to material existence.—Degree of denseness or rarity.—Substance; form; make.—Agreement with itself, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

CONSI'STENT. *adj.* [*consistens*, Lat.] Not contradictory; not opposed.—Firm; not fluid.

CONSI'STENTLY. *adv.* [from *consistent.*] Without contradiction; agreeably.

CO'NSISTO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *consistory.*] Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

CO'NSISTORY—CON-SIS-TO-RY. *n. s.* [*consistorium*, Lat.] The place of justice in the court Christian.—The assembly of cardinals.—Any solemn assembly.—Place of residence.

CONSO'CIATE. *n. s.* [from *consocio*, Lat.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

To CONSO'CIATE—CON-SO-CIATE. *v. a.* [*consocio*, Lat.] To unite; to join.—To cement; to hold together.

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite.

CO'NSOCIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consociate.*] Alliance.—Union; intimacy; companionship.

CONSO'LABLE—CON-SO-LA-BLE. *adj.* [from *console.*] That which admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE—CON-SO-LATE. *v. a.* [*consolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to console; to ease in misery.

CO'NSOLA'TION—CON-SO-LA-TION. *n. s.* [*consolatio*, Lat.] Comfort; alleviation of misery; such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

CONSO'LATORY—CON-SOL-A-TO-RY. *n. s.* [from *consolate.*] A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

CONSO'LATORY. *adj.* [from *consolate.*] Tending to give comfort.

To CONSO'LE—CON-SOLE. *v. a.* [*consolor*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the sense of misery.

To CONSO'LIDATE—CON-SOL-I-DATE. *v. a.* *consolider*, Fr. *solidus*, Lat.] To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass.—To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

CO'NSOLIDA'TION—CON-SOL-I-DA-TION. *n. s.* [from *consolidate.*] The act of uniting into a solid mass.—The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.—In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one.

CO'NSONANCE. } *n. s.* [*consonance*, Fr. *consonans*, Latin.]
CO'NSONANCY. } Accord of sound.—Consistency; congruence; agreeableness.—Agreement; concord; friendship. A sense now not used.

CO'NSONANT—CON-SO-NANT. *adj.* [*consonans*, Lat.] Agreeable; according; consistent: followed by either *with* or *to*.

CO'NSONANT. *n. s.* [*consonans*, Lat.] A letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

CO'NSONANTLY. *adv.* [from *consonant.*] Consistently; agreeably.

CO'NSONANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *consonant.*] Agreeableness; consistency.

CO'NSONOUS. *adj.* [*consonus*, Lat.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CO'NSORT—CON-SORT. *n. s.* [*consors*, Lat. It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the former.] Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.—An assembly; a divan; a consultation.—Concurrence; union.

To CONSO'RT—CON-SORT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

To CONSO'RT. *v. a.* To join; to mix; to marry.—To accompany.

CONSO'RTABLE—CON-SORT-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *consort.*] To be compared with; to be ranked with; suitable.

CO'NSPICU'ITY—CON-SPI-CU-I-TY. *n. s.* [from *conspicuous.*] Brightness; favourableness to the sight.

CONSPI'CUOUS—CON-SPIC-U-OUS. [*conspicuus*, Lat.] Obvious to the sight; seen at distance.—Eminent; famous; distinguished.

CONSPI'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conspicuous.*] Obviously to the view.—Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPI'RACY—CON-SPIR-A-CY. *n. s.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.] A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime; a plot; a concerted treason.—In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part.—A concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

CO'NSPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.] A plot.

CONSPI'RATOR—CON-SPIR-A-TOR. *n. s.* [from *conspiro*, Lat.] A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concerted with others commission of a crime; a plotter.

To CONSPI'RE—CON-SPIRE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Lat.] To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.—To agree together; as, *all things* conspire *to make him happy.*

CO'NSTABLE—CON-STA-BLE. [*comes stabuli*, as is supposed.] The name of a peace-officer, of which there are high-constables and petty-constables. The governor of the Tower of London, and those of some other castles, are also called *constables.*—*To over-run the* CONSTABLE. [Perhaps from *conte stable*, Fr. the settled, firm and stated account.] To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth: a loyal phrase.

CO'NSTANCY—CON-STAN-CY. *n. s.* [*constantia*, Lat.] Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.—Consistency; unvaried state.—Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken determination.—Lasting affection; continuance of love, or friendship.—Certainty; veracity; reality.

CO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*constans*, Lat.] Firm; fixed; not fluid.—Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.—Firm; resolute; determined; immoveable; unshaken.—Free from change of affection.—Certain; not various; steady; firmly adherent.

CO'NSTANTLY. *adv.* [from *constant.*] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily.

CO'NSTELLA'TION—CON-STEL-LA-TION. *n. s.* [from *constellate.*] A cluster of fixed stars.—An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

Co'NSTERNA'TION — CON-STER-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſterno*, Lat.] Aſtoniſhment; amazement; alienation of mind by a ſurpriſe; ſurpriſe; wonder.

To CO'NSTIPATE — CON-STI-PATE. *v. a.* [from *conſtipo*, Lat.] To croud together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condenſe.—To ſtuff up, or ſtop by filling up the paſſages.—To bind the belly; or make coſtive.

Co'NSTIPA'TION — CON-STI-PA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtipate.*] The act of crouding any thing into leſs room; condenſation.—Stoppage; obſtruction by plenitude.

CONSTI'TUENT — CON-STIT-U-ENT. *adj.* [*conſtituens*, Lat.] That which makes any thing what it is; neceſſary to exiſtence; elemental; eſſential; that of which any thing conſiſts.

CONSTI'TUENT. *n. ſ.* The perſon or thing which conſtitutes or ſettles any thing in its peculiar ſtate.—That which is neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of any thing.—He that deputes another.

To CO'NSTITUTE — CON-STI-TUTE. *v. a.* [*conſtituo*, Lat.] To give formal exiſtence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.—To erect; to eſtabliſh.—To depute; to appoint another to an office.

Co'NSTITU'TION — CON-STI-TU-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtitute.*] The act of conſtituting; enacting; deputing; eſtabliſhing; producing.—State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.—Corporeal frame.—Temper of body, with reſpect to health or diſeaſe.—Temper of mind. Eſtabliſhed form of government; ſyſtem of laws and cuſtoms.—Particular law; eſtabliſhed uſage; eſtabliſhment; inſtitution.

Co'NSTITU'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *conſtitution.*] Bred in the conſtitution; radical.—Conſiſtent with the conſtitution; legal.

Co'NSTITU'TIVE. *adj.* [from *conſtitute.*] That which conſtitutes any thing what it is; elemental; eſſential; productive.—Having the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

To CONSTRA'IN — CON-STRAIN. *v. a.* [*conſtraindre*, Fr. *conſtringo*, Lat.] To compel; to force to ſome action.—To hinder by force; to reſtrain.—To neceſſitate.—To violate; to raviſh.—To confine; to preſs.

CONSTRA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *conſtrain.*] Liable to conſtraint; obnoxious to compulſion.

CONSTRA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtrain.*] He that conſtrains.

CONSTRA'INT. *n. ſ.* [*contrainte*, Fr.] Compulſion; compelling force; violence; act of over-ruling the deſire; confinement.

To CONSTRI'CT — CON-STRICT. *v. a.* [*conſtringo, conſtrictum*, Lat.] To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compaſs.—To contract; to cauſe to ſhrink.

CONSTRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtrict.*] Contraction; compreſſion.

To CONSTRI'NGE — CON-STRINGE. *v. a.* [*conſtringo*, Lat.] To compreſs; to contract; to bind.

CONSTRI'NGENT — CON-STRIN-GENT. *adj.* [*conſtringens*, Lat.] Having the quality of binding or compreſſing.

To CONSTRU'CT — CON-STRUCT. *v. a.* [*conſtructus*, Lat.] To build; to form; to compile; to conſtitute.

CONSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*conſtructio*, Lat.] The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.—The form of building; ſtructure; conformation.—[In grammar.] The putting of words, duly choſen, together in ſuch a manner as is proper to convey a complete ſenſe.—The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by diſentangling tranſpoſitions; the act of interpreting; explanation.—The ſenſe; the meaning; interpretation.—Judgment; mental repreſentation.—The manner of deſcribing a figure or problem in geometry.—CONSTRUCTION *of Equations*, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonſtration.

CONSTRU'CTURE — CON-STRUC-TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtruct.*] Pile; edifice; fabrick.

To CO'NSTRUE — CON STRUE. *v. a.* [*conſtruo*, Lat.] To range words in their natural order; to diſentangle tranſpoſition.—To interpret; to explain; to ſhew the meaning.

To CONSTU'PRATE — CON-STU-PRATE. *v. a.* [*conſtrupo*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

Co'NSTUPRA'TION — CON-STU-PRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtuprate.*] Violation; defilement.

CO'NSUBSTA'NTIAL — CON-SUB-STAN-TIAL. *adj.* [*conſubſtantialis*, Lat.] Having the ſame eſſence or ſubſiſtence.—Being of the ſame kind or nature.

Co'NSUBSTA'NTIA'LITY — CON-SUB-STAN-TIAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantial.*] Exiſtence of more than one perſon, in the ſame ſubſtance: a word whoſe meaning is not very clear and intelligible.

To Co'NSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common ſubſtance or nature.

Co'NSUBSTA'NTIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantiate.*] The union of the body of our pretended Saviour with the ſacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

CO'NSUL — CON-SUL. *n. ſ.* [*conſul, conſulendo*, Lat.] The chief magiſtrate in the Roman republick.—An officer commiſſioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

Co'NSULAR — CON-SU-LAR. *adj.* [*conſularis*, Lat.] Relating to the conſul.

Co'NSULSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *conſul.*] The office of conſul.

To CONSU'LT — CON-SULT. *v. n.* [*conſulto*, Latin.] To take counſel together; to deliberate in common. It has *with* before the perſon admitted to conſultation.

To CONSU'LT. *v. a.* To aſk advice of; as, *he* conſulted *his friends.*—To regard; to act with view or reſpect to.—To plan; to contrive.—To ſearch into; to examine; as, *to* conſult *an author.*

Co'NSULTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſult.*] The act of conſulting; ſecret deliberation.—A number of perſons conſulted together; a council.

CONSU'MABLE. *adj.* [from *conſume.*] Suſceptible of deſtruction; poſſible to be waſted, ſpent, or deſtroyed.

To CONSU'ME — CON-SUME. *v. a.* [*conſumo*, Lat.] To waſte; to ſpend; to deſtroy.

To CONSU'ME. *v. n.* To waſte away; to be exhauſted.

CONSU'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſume.*] One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing.

To CONSU'MMATE — CON-SUM-MATE. *v. a.* [*conſommer*, Fr. *conſummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finiſh; to end. Anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable.

CONSU'MMATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finiſhed.

CO'NSUMMA'TION — CON-SUM-MA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *conſummate.*] Completion; perfection; end.—The end of the preſent ſyſtem of things; the end of the world.—Death; end of life.

CONSU'MPTION — CON-SUMP-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*conſumptio*, Lat.] The act of conſuming; waſte; deſtruction.—The ſtate of waſting or periſhing.—[In phyſick.] A waſte of muſcular fleſh.

CONSU'MPTIVE — CON-SUMP-TIVE. *adj.* [from *conſume.*] Deſtructive; waſting; exhauſting; having the quality of conſuming.—Diſeaſed with a conſumption.

CONSU'MPTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſumptive.*] A tendency to a conſumption.

CO'NTACT — CON-TACT. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; cloſe union; juncture of one body to another.

CONTA'CTION — CON-TAC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Lat.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

CONTA'GION — CON-TA-GION. *n. ſ.* [*contagio*, Lat.] The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated.—Infection; propagation of miſchief, or diſeaſe.—Peſtilence; venomous emanations.

CONTA'GIOUS — CON-TA-GIOUS. *adj.* [from *contagio*, Lat.] Infectious; caught by approach; poiſonous; peſtilential.

CONTA'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious.

To CONTA'IN — CON-TAIN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Latin.] To hold as a veſſel.—To compriſe; as, a writing.—To reſtrain; to with-hold; to keep within bounds.

To CONTA'IN — CON-TAIN. *v. a.* To live in continence.

To CONTA'MINATE — CON-TAM-I-NATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by baſe mixture.

CONTA'MINATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled.

CONTA'MINA'TION — CON-TAM-I-NA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *contaminate.*] Pollution; defilement.

To CONTE'MN — CON-TEM*N*. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Lat. To deſpiſe; to ſcorn; to ſlight; to diſregard; to neglect; to defy.

CONTE'MNER — CON-TEM-NER. *n. ſ.* [from *contemn.*] One that contemns; a deſpiſer; a ſcorner.

To CONTE'MPER — CON-TEM-PER. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing ſomething of oppoſite qualities.

CONTE'MPERAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *contempero*, Lat.] The degree of any quality.

To CONTE'MPERATE — CON-TEM-PE-RATE. *v. a* [from *contemper.*] To diminiſh any quality by ſomething contrary; to moderate; to temper.

CO'NTEMPERA'TION — CON-TEM-PE-RA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *contemperate.*] The act of diminiſhing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.—Proportionate mixture; proportion.

To CONTE'MPLATE — CON-TEM-PLATE. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To conſider with continued attention; to ſtudy; to meditate.

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. n.* To muſe; to think ſtudiouſly with long attention.

CO'NTEMPLA'TION — CON-TEM-PLA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *contemplate.*] Meditation; ſtudious thought on any ſubject; continued attention.—Holy meditation; a holy exerciſe of the ſoul, employed in attention to ſacred things.—The faculty of ſtudy; oppoſed to the power of action.

CONTE'MPLATIVE. *adj.* [from *contemplate.*] Given to thought or ſtudy; ſtudious; thoughtful.—Employed in ſtudy; dedicated to ſtudy.—Having the power of thought or meditation.

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *contemplative.*] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTE'MPORARY — CON-TEM-PO-RA-RY. *adj.* [*contemporain*, Fr.] Living in the ſame age; coetaneous.—Born at the ſame time.—Exiſting at the ſame point of time.

CONTE'MPORARY. *n. ſ.* One who lives at the ſame time with another.

CONTE'MPT — CON-TEM*P*T. *n. ſ.* [*contemptus*, Lat.] The act of deſpiſing others; ſlight regard; ſcorn.—The ſtate of being deſpiſed; vileneſs.

CONTE'MPTIBLE — CON-TEMP-TI-BLE. *adj.* [from *contempt.*] Worthy of contempt; deſerving ſcorn.—Deſpiſed; ſcorned; neglected.—Scornful; apt to deſpiſe. This is no proper uſe.

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *contemptible.*] Meanly; in a manner deſerving contempt.

CONTE'MPTUOUS — CON-TEMP-TU-OUS, or CON-TEMPT-*VOUS*, as if written CON-TEMT-*CHUS*, or rather CON-TEMPT-*YUS*: the ſame mode of pronouncing is carried through all its derivatives. *adj.* [from *contempt*] Scornful; apt to deſpiſe; uſing words or actions of contempt; inſolent.

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contemptuous.*] With ſcorn; with deſpight; ſcornfully; deſpitefully.

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contemptuous.*] Diſpoſition to contempt; inſolence.

To CONTE'ND — CON-TEND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.] To ſtrive; to ſtruggle in oppoſition.—To vie; to act in emulation.—It has *for* before the ground or cauſe of contention.—Sometimes *about*.—It has *with* before the opponent.—Sometimes *againſt*.

To CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To diſpute any thing; to conteſt.

CONTE'NDER — CON-TEND-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *contend.*] Combatant; champion.

CONTE'NT — CON-TENT. *adj.* [*contentus*, Lat.] Satisfied ſo as not to repine; eaſy, though not highly pleaſed.—Satisfied ſo as not to oppoſe.

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſatisfy ſo as to ſtop complaint; not to offend; to appeaſe without plenary happineſs or complete gratification.—To pleaſe; to gratify.

CONTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Moderate happineſs; ſuch ſatisfaction as, though it does not fill up deſire, appeaſes complaint.—Acquieſcence; ſatisfaction in a thing unexamined.—[From *contentus*, contained.] That which is contained,

tained, or included in any thing.—The power of containing; extent; capacity.—That which is compriſed in a writing. In this ſenſe the plural only is in uſe.

CONTE'NTED. *participial adj.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; at quiet; not-repining; not demanding more; eaſy, though not plenarily happy.

CONTE'NTION — CON-TEN-TION. *n. ſ.* [*contentio*, Lat.] Strife; debate; conteſt; quarrel; mutual oppoſition.—Emulation; endeavour to excel.—Eagerneſs; zeal; ardor; vehemence of endeavour.

CONTE'NTIOUS — CON-TEN-TIOUS. *adj.* [from *contend.*] Quarrelſome; given to debate; perverſe; not peaceable.

CONTE'NTIOUS *Juriſdiction.* [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief juſtices, and judges, have a *contentious* juriſdiction.

CONTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contentious.*] Perverſely; quarrelſomely.

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contentious.*] Proneneſs to conteſt; perverſeneſs; turbulence; quarrelſomeneſs.

CONTE'NTMENT — CON-TENT-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *content*, the verb.] Acquieſcence without plenary ſatisfaction.—Gratification.

CONTE'RMINOUS — CON-TER-MI-NOUS. *adj.* [*conterminus*, Lat.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

To CONTE'ST — CON-TEST. *v. a.* [*conteſter*, Fr.] To diſpute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in queſtion.

To CONTE'ST. *v. n.* Followed by *with.* To ſtrive to contend.—To vie; to emulate.

CO'NTEST — CON-TEST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpute; difference; debate.

CONTE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *conteſt.*] That may be conteſted; diſputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conteſtable.*] Poſſibility of conteſt.

CO'NTEXT — CON-TEXT. *n. ſ.* [*contextus*, Lat.] The general ſeries of a diſcourſe; the parts of the diſcourſe that precede and follow the ſentence quoted.

CONTE'XTURE — CON-TEXT-URE. *n. ſ.* [from *contex.*] The diſpoſition of parts one amongſt others; the compoſitioe of any thing out of ſeparate parts; the ſyſtem; the conſtitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

CO'NTIGU'ITY — CON-TI-GU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Actual contact; ſituation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

CONTI'GUOUS — CON-TIG-U-OUS. *adj.* [*contiguus*, Lat.] Meeting ſo as to touch; bordering upon each other; not ſeparate.—It has ſometimes *with*; but generally *to*.

CONTI'GUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contiguous.*] Without any intervening ſpaces.

CO'NTINENCE — CON-TI-NENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*continentia*, Lat.]
CO'NTINENCY. } Reſtraint; command of one's ſelf.—Chaſtity in general.—Forbearance of lawful pleaſure.—Moderation in lawful pleaſures.—Continuity; uninterrupted courſe.

CO'NTINE'NT — CON-TI-NENT. *adj.* [*continens*, Lat.] Chaſte; abſtemious in lawful pleaſures.—Reſtrained; moderate; temperate.—Continuous; connected.

CO'NTINENT. *n. ſ.* [*continens*, Lat.] Land not diſjoined by the ſea from other lands.—That which contains any thing. This ſenſe is perhaps only in *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONTI'NGE — CON-TINGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] To touch; to reach; to happen.

CONTI'NGENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *con-*
CONTI'NGENCY — CON-TIN-GEN-CY. } *tingent.*] The quality of being fortuitous; accidental poſſibility.

CONTI'NGENT. *adj.* [*contingens*, Lat.] Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

CONTI'NGENT. *n. ſ.* A thing in the hands of chance.—A proportion that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furniſh his *contingent* of men, money, and munition.

CONTI'NGENTLY. *adv.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentally; without any ſettled rule.

CONTI'NUAL — CON-TIN-U-AL. *adj.* [*continuus*, Lat.] Inceſſant; proceeding without interruption; ſucceſſive without any ſpace of time between. *Continual* is uſed of time, and *continuous* of place.—[In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in ſome reſpect, we cannot attain without danger.

CONTI'NUALLY. *adv.* [from *continual.*] Without pauſe; without interruption.—Without ceaſing.

CONTI'NUANCE — CON-TIN-U-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *continue.*] Succeſſion uninterrupted.—Permanence in one ſtate.—Abode in a place.—Duration; laſtingneſs.—Perſeverance.—Progreſſion of time.

CO'NTINUA'TION — CON-TIN-U-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] Protraction, or ſucceſſion uninterrupted.

To CONTI'NUE — CON-TIN-UE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Lat.] To remain in the ſame ſtate.—To laſt; to be durable.—To perſevere.

To CONTI'NUE. *v. a.* To protract, or repeat without interruption.—To unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance.

CONTI'NU'ITY — CON-TI-NU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*continuitas*, Lat.] Connection uninterrupted; coheſion; cloſe union.

CONTI'NUOUS — CON-TIN-U-OUS. *adj.* [*continuus*, Lat.] Joined together without the intervention of any ſpace.

To CONTO'RT — CON-TORT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Lat.] To twiſt; to writhe.

CONTO'RTION — CON-TOR-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contort.*] Twiſt; wry motion; flexure.

CONTO'UR — CON-TOUR. *n. ſ.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CO'NTRA — CON-TRA. A Latin prepoſition uſed in compoſition, which ſignifies *againſt.*

CO'NTRABA'ND — CON-TRA-BAND. *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

To CO'NTRABA'ND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

To CONTRA'CT — CON-TRACT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Lat.] To draw together; to ſhorten.—To bring two parties together; to make a bargain.—To betroth; to affiance.

To

To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.—To ſhorten; to abridge; to epitomiſe.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. n.* To ſhrink up; to grow ſhort.—To bargain; as, *to* contract *for a quantity of proviſions.*

CO'NTRACT—CON-TRACT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.—An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.—A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction.

CONTRA'CTILE. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Having the power of contraction, or of ſhortening itſelf.

CONTRA'CTION—CON-TRAC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*contractio*, Latin.] The act of contracting or ſhortening.—The act of ſhrinking or ſhriveling.—The ſtate of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compaſs.—[In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or ſyllables to one.—Any thing in its ſtate of abbreviation or contraction; as, *the writings is full of* contractions.

CONTRA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *contract.*] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To CO'NTRADI'CT—CON-TRA-DICT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Latin.] To oppoſe verbally; to aſſert the contrary to what has been aſſerted.—To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppoſe.

CO'NTRADI'CTION—CON-TRA-DIC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *contradict.*] Verbal oppoſition; controverſial aſſertion.—Oppoſition.—Inconſiſtency; incongruity in words or thoughts.—Contrariety, in thought or effect.

CO'NTRADI'CTIOUS—CON-TRA-DIC-*TIOUS*. *adj.* [from *contradict.*] Filled with contradictions; inconſiſtent.—Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

CO'NTRADI'CTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contradictious.*] Inconſiſtency; contrariety to itſelf.

CO'NTRADI'CTORY—CON-TRA-DIC-TO-RY. *adj.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.] Oppoſite to; inconſiſtent with.—[In logick.] That which is in the fulleſt oppoſition, where both the terms of one propoſition are oppoſite to thoſe of another.

CO'NTRADI'CTORY. *n. ſ.* A propoſition which oppoſes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconſiſtency.

CO'NTRADISTI'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *contradiſtinguiſh.* See DISTINCTION.] Diſtinction by oppoſite qualities.

To CO'NTRADISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *diſtinguiſh*, which ſee.] To diſtinguiſh not ſimply by differential but by oppoſite qualities.

To CO'NTRAI'NDICATE—CON-TRA-IN-DI-CATE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Latin.] To point out ſome peculiar or incidental ſymptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenor of the malady requires.

CO'NTRAI'NDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contraindicate.*] An indication or ſymptom, which forbids that to be done which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe points out at firſt.

CO'NTRARI'ETY—CON-TRA-RI-E-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *contrarietas*, Lat.] Repugnance; oppoſition.—Inconſiſtency; quality or poſition deſtructive of its oppoſite.

CO'NTRA'RILY. An ill-formed word, as it is difficult to ſound it with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, where it ought to be laid. *adv.* [from *contrary.*] In a manner contrary.—Different ways; in different directions.

CO'NTRA'RIWI'SE—CON-TRA-RI-WISE. *adv.* [*contrary* and *wiſe.* See WISE.] Converſely.—On the contrary.

CO'NTRARY—CON-TRA-RY. *adj.* [*contrarius*, Lat.] Oppoſite; contradictory; not ſimply different, or not alike, but repugnant, ſo that one deſtroys or obſtructs the other.—Inconſiſtent; diſagreeing.—Adverſe; in an oppoſite direction.

CO'NTRARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A thing of oppoſite qualities.—A propoſition contrary to ſome other; a fact contrary to the allegation.—*On the* CONTRARY. In oppoſition; on the other ſide.—*To the* CONTRARY. To a contrary purpoſe; to an oppoſite intent.

CO'NTRAST—CON-TRAST. *n. ſ.* [*contraſte*, Fren.] Oppoſition and diſſimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the viſibility or effect of another.

To CONTRA'ST—CON-TRAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in oppoſition, ſo that one figure ſhews another to advantage.—To ſhew another figure to advantage by its colour or ſituation.

CO'NTRAVALLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Latin.] The fortification thrown up, by the beſiegers, round a city, to hinder the ſallies of the garriſon.

To CO'NTRAVE'NE—CON-TRA-VENE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *uenio*, Latin.] To oppoſe; to obſtruct; to baffle.

CO'NTRAVE'NTION—CON-TRA-VEN-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Oppoſition,

CONTRI'BUTARY—CON-TRIB-U-TA-RY. *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary.*] Paying tribute to the ſame ſovereign.

To CONTRI'BUTE—CON-TRIB-UTE. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Lat.] To give to ſome common ſtock; to advance towards ſome common deſign.

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a ſhare in any act or effect.

CO'NTRIBU'TION—CON-TRI-BU-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *contribute.*] The act of promoting ſome deſign in conjunction with other perſons.—That which is given by ſeveral hands for ſome common purpoſe.—That which is paid for the ſupport of an army lying in a country.

CONTRI'BUTIVE—CON-TRIB-U-TIVE. *adj.* [from *contribute.*] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpoſe in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRI'BUTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *contribute.*] One that bears a part in ſome common deſign; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to ſome end, in conjunction with others.

CONTRI'BUTORY. *adj.* [from *contribute.*] Promoting the ſame end; bringing aſſiſtance to ſome joint deſign, or increaſe to ſome common ſtock.

CO'NTRITE—CON-TRITE. *adj.* [*contritus*, Latin.] Bruiſed; much worn.—Worn with ſorrow; harraſſed with the ſenſe of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines *contrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the love of God and deſire of pleaſing him; and *attrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the fear of puniſhment.

CONTRI'TION—CON-TRI-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *contrite.*] The act of grinding; or rubbing to powder.—Penitence; ſorrow for ſin: in the ſtrict ſenſe, the ſorrow which ariſes from the deſire to pleaſe God, diſtinguiſhed from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

CONTRI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *contrive.*] Poſſible to be planned by the mind; poſſible to be invented and adjuſted.

CONTRI'VANCE—CON-TRI-VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*] The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.—Scheme; plan; diſpoſition of parts or cauſes.—A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

To CONTRI'VE—CON-TRIVE. *v. a.* [*controuver*, French.] To plan out; to excogitate.—To wear away. Out of uſe.

To CONTRI'VE. *v. n.* To form or deſign; to plan; to ſcheme; to complot.

CONTRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*] An inventor; one that plans a deſign; a ſchemer.

CONTRO'L—CON-TROL. *n. ſ.* [*controle*, that is, *contre role*, French.] A regiſter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.—Check; reſtraint.—Power; authority; ſuperintendence.

To CONTRO'L. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep under check by a counter reckoning.—To govern; to reſtrain; to ſubject.—To overpower; to confute; as, he *controlled* all the evidence of his adverſary.

CONTRO'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *control.*] Subject to control; ſubject to command; ſubject to be over-ruled.

CONTRO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *control.*] One that has the power of governing or reſtraining; a ſuperintendant.

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *controller.*] The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *control.*] The power or act of ſuperintending or reſtraining; reſtraint; ſuperintendence.—Oppoſition; reſiſtance; confutation.

CO'NTROVE'RSIAL—CON-TRO-VER-SIAL. *adj.* [from *controverſy.*] Relating to diſputes; diſputatious.

CO'NTROVERSY—CON-TRO-VER-SY. *n. ſ.* [*controverſia*, Latin.] Diſpute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a diſpute is commonly oral, and a controverſy in writing.—A ſuit in law.—A quarrel.—Oppoſition; enmity: this is an unuſual ſenſe.

To CO'NTROVE'RT—CON-TRO-VERT. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in oppoſite books; to diſpute any thing in writing.

CO'NTROVE'RTIBLE—CON-TRO-VERT-I-BLE. *adj.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputable; that may be the cauſe of controverſy.

CO'NTROVE'RTIST. *n. ſ.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputant; a man verſed or engaged in literary wars or diſputations.

CO'NTUMA'CIOUS—CON-TU-MA-CIOUS. *adj.* [*contumax*, Lat.] Obſtinate; perverſe; ſtubborn; inflexible.—He is in law ſaid to be a *contumacious* perſon, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave.

CO'NTUMA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly; inflexibly; perverſely.

CO'NTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; inflexibility; ſtubbornneſs.

CO'NTUMACY—CON-TU-MA-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacia*, Latin.] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; ſtubbornneſs; inflexibility.—[In law.] A wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order.

CO'NTUME'LIOUS—CON-TU-ME-LI-OUS. *adj.* [*contumelioſus*, Latin.] Reproachful; rude; ſarcaſtick; contemptuous.—Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude.—Productive of reproach; ſhameful; ignominious.

CO'NTUME'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumelious.*] Reproachfully; contemptuouſly; rudely.

CO'NTUMELY—CON-TU-ME-LY. *n. ſ.* [*contumelia*, Latin.] Rudeneſs; contemptuouſneſs; bitterneſs of language; reproach.

CONTU'SE—CON-TUSE. *v. a.* [*contuſus*, Lat.] To beat together; to bruiſe.—To bruiſe the fleſh without a breach of the continuity.

CONTU'SION—CON-TU-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *contuſio.*] The act of beating or bruiſing.—The ſtate of being beaten or bruiſed.—A bruiſe; a compreſſion of the fibres, diſtinguiſhed from a wound.

CO'NVALE'SCENCE—CON-VA-LES-CENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from
CO'NVALE'SCENCY. } *convaleſco*, Latin.] Renewal of health; recovery from a diſeaſe.

CO'NVALE'SCENT. *adj.* [*convaleſcens*, Lat.] Recovering; returning to a ſtate of health.

To CONVE'NE—CON-VENE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Lat.] To come together; to aſſemble; to aſſociate; to unite.

To CONVE'NE. *v. a.* To call together; to aſſemble; to convoke.—To ſummon judicially.

CONVE'NIENCE—CON-VEN-IENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*convenientia*, Latin.] Fitneſs; propriety.—Commodiouſneſs; eaſe; freedom from difficulties.—Cauſe of eaſe; accommodation.—Fitneſs of time or place.

CONVE'NIENT—CON-VEN-IENT. *adj.* [*conveniens*, Lat.] Fit; ſuitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

CONVE'NIENTLY. *adv.* [from *convenient.*] Commodiouſly; without difficulty.—Fitly; with proper adaption of part to part, or of the whole to the effect propoſed.

CO'NVENT—CON-VENT. *n. ſ.* [*conventus*, Lat.] An aſſembly of religious perſons; a body of monks or nuns.—A religious houſe; an abbey; a monaſtery; a nunnery.

To CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Lat.] To call before a judge or judicature.

CONVE'NTICLE—CON-VEN-TI-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*conventiculum*, Latin.] An aſſembly; a meeting.—An aſſembly for worſhip. Generally uſed in an ill ſenſe, including hereſy or ſchiſm.—A ſecret aſſembly; an aſſembly where conſpiracies are formed.

CONVE'NTICLER—CON-VEN-TI-CLER. *n. ſ.* [from *conventicle.*] One that ſupports or frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies.

CONVE'NTION—CON-VEN-TION. *n. ſ.* [*conventio*, Lat.] The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.—An aſſembly.—A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

CONVE'NTIONARY. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Acting upon contract; ſettled by ſtipulations.

CONVE'NTUAL—CON-VEN-TU-AL. *adj.* [*conventuel*, Fr.] Belonging to a convent; monaſtick.

CONVE'NTUAL. *n. ſ.* [from *convent.*] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

To CONVE'RGE—CON-VERGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Latin.] To tend to one point from different places.

CONVE'RGENT. } *adj.* [from *converge.*] Tending to one
CONVE'RGING. } point from different places.

CONVE'RGING *Series.* See SERIES.

CONVE'RSABLE—CON-VER-SA-BLE. *adj.* [from *converſe.* It is ſometimes written *converſible*, but improperly: *converſant*, *converſation*, *converſable.*] Qualified for converſation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

CONVE'RSABLY. *adv.* [from *converſable.*] In a converſable manner; with the qualities of a pleaſing communicative companion.

CONVE'RSANT. *adj.* [*converſant*, French.] Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: with *in.*—Having intercourſe with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowſhip; cohabiting: with *among* or *with.*—Relating to; having for its object; concerning: with *about*, formerly *in.*

CO'NVERSA'TION—CON-VER-SA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*converſatio*, Latin.] Familiar diſcourſe; chat; eaſy talk: oppoſed to a formal conference.—A particular act of diſcourſing upon any ſubject; as, *we had a long* converſation *on that queſtion.*—Commerce; intercourſe; familiarity.—Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

CONVE'RSATIVE. *adj.* [from *converſe.*] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

To CONVE'RSE—CON-VERSE. *v. n.* [*converſer*, Fr. *converſor*, Latin.] To cohabit with; to hold intercourſe with; to be a companion to: followed by *with.*—To be acquainted with; to be familiar to.—To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.—To diſcourſe familiarly upon any ſubject: with *on* before the thing.—To have commerce with a different ſex.

CO'NVERSE—CON-VERSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable, ſometimes on the laſt. *Pope* has uſed both: the firſt is more analogical.] Converſation; manner of diſcourſing in familiar life.—Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.—[In geometry.] A propoſition is ſaid to be the *converſe* of another, when, after drawing a concluſion from ſomething firſt propoſed, we proceed to ſuppoſe what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been ſuppoſed.

CONVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *converſe.*] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION—CON-VER-SION. *n. ſ.* [*converſio*, Latin.] Change from one ſtate into another; tranſmutation.—Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.—Change from one religion to another.—The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice, no vice is virtue.*—CONVERSION *of Equations*, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *converſe.*] Converſable; ſociable.

To CONVE'RT—CON-VERT. *v. a.* [*converto*, Lat.] To change into another ſubſtance; to tranſmute.—To change from one religion to another.—To turn from a bad to a good life.—To turn towards any point.—To apply to any uſe; to appropriate.—To change one propoſition into another, ſo that what was the ſubject of the firſt becomes the predicate of the ſecond.

To CONVE'RT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be tranſmuted.

CO'NVERT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

CO'NVERTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *convertible.*] The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

CONVE'RTIBLE—CON-VER-TI-BLE. *adj.* [from *convert.*] Suſceptible of change; tranſmutable; capable of tranſmutation.—So much alike as that one may be uſed for the other.

CONVE'RTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible.*] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

CO'NVEX—CON-VEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Lat.] Riſing in a circular form; oppoſite to concave.

CO'NVEX. *n. ſ.* A convex body; a body ſwelling externally into a circular form.

CONVE'XITY. *n. ſ.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form.

CONVE'XLY. *adv.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inſide, correſponding to the external protuberance.

To CONVE'Y—CON-VEY. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Lat.] To carry; to tranſport from one place to another.—To hand from one to another.—To remove ſecretly.—To bring any thing, as an inſtrument of tranſmiſſion; to tranſmit.—To transfer; to deliver to another.—To impart, by means of ſomething.—To impart; to introduce.—To manage with privacy.

CONVE'YANCE—CON-VEY-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *convey.*] The act of removing any thing.—Way for carriage or tranſportation.—The method of removing ſecretly from one place to another.—The means or inſtrument by which any thing is conveyed.—Tranſmiſſion; delivery from one to another.—Act of transferring property; grant.—Writing by which property is transferred.—Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; ſecret ſubſtitution of one thing for another.

CONVE'YANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *conveyance.*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *convey.*] One who carries or tranſmits any thing from one place or perſon to another.

To CONVI'CT—CON-VICT. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.] To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.—To confute; to diſcover to be falſe.

CONVI'CT. *adj.* [rather the *participle* of the verb.] Convicted; detected in guilt.

CO'NVICT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon caſt at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged againſt him; a criminal detected at his trial.

CONVI'CTION—CON-VIC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *convict.*] Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confeſſes, or elſe is found guilty by the inqueſt.—The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a poſition.

CONVI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE—CON-VINCE. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Lat.] To force another to acknowledge a conteſted poſition.—To convict; to prove guilty of.—To evince; to prove; to manifeſt; to vindicate.

CONVI'NCIBLE—CON-VIN-CI-BLE. *adj.* [from *convince.*] Capable

Capable of conviction.—Capable of being evidently diſproved, or detected.

CONVI'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *convince.*] In ſuch a manner as to leave no room for doubt or diſpute; ſo as to produce conviction.

CONVI'VIAL—CON-VIV-I-AL. *adj.* [*convivalis*, Latin.] Relating to an entertainment; feſtal; ſocial.

CONU'NDRUM—CO-NUN-DRUM. *n. ſ.* A low jeſt; a quibble; a mean conceit; a cant word.

To CONVOCATE—CON-VO-CATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly.

CO'NVOCA'TION—CON-VO-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*convocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling to an aſſembly.—An aſſembly.—An aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon matters eccleſiaſtical, in time of parliament; and as the parliament conſiſts of two diſtinct houſes, ſo does this; the one called the upper houſe, where the archbiſhops and biſhops ſit ſeverally by themſelves; the other the lower houſe, where all the reſt of the clergy are repreſented by their deputies.

To CONVO'KE—CON-VOKE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly.

To CONVO'LVE—CON-VOLVE. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Lat.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

CO'NVOLU'TED—CON-VO-LU-TED. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twiſted; rolled upon itſelf.

CO'NVOLU'TION—CON-VO-LU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*convolutio*, Latin.] The act of rolling any thing upon itſelf; the ſtate of being rolled upon itſelf.—The ſtate of rolling together in company.

To CONVO'Y—CON-VOY. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr. from *conviare*, low Lat.] To accompany by land or ſea for the ſake of defence; as, *he was* convoyed *by ſhips of war.*

CO'NVOY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the laſt ſyllable; it is now on the firſt.] Attendance on the road by way of defence.—The act of attending as a defence.

To CONVU'LSE—CON-VULSE. *v. a.* [*convulſus*, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

CONVU'LSION—CON-VUL-SION. *n. ſ.* [*convulſio*, Lat.] A *convulſion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally diſtorted.—Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; diſturbance.

CONVU'LSIVE—CON-VUL-SIVE. *adj.* [*convulſif*, Fren.] That which produces involuntary motion; that which gives twitches or ſpaſms.

CO'NY—CON-Y. *n. ſ.* [*kanin*, Germ. *connil* or *connin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabit; an animal that boroughs in the ground.

CO'NY-BOROUGH. *n. ſ.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To CO'O—COO. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

CO'OK—COOK. *n. ſ.* [*coquus*, Lat.] One whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs and prepare victuals for the table.

CO'OK-MA'ID. *n. ſ.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A maid that dreſſes proviſions.

CO'OK-RO'OM. *n. ſ.* [*cook* and *room.*] A part in a ſhip, in which proviſions are prepared for the ſhip's crew.

To CO'OK—COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.] To prepare victuals for the table.—To prepare for any purpoſe.

CO'OKERY. *n. ſ.* [from *cook.*] The art of dreſſing victuals.

COOL—COOL. *adj.* Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.—Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without paſſion.

COOL. *n. ſ.* Freedom from heat; ſoft and refreſhing coldneſs.

To COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.] To make cool; to allay heat.—To quiet paſſion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

To COOL. *v. n.* To grow leſs hot.—To grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion or inclination.

CO'OLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cool.*] That which has the power of cooling.—A veſſel in which any thing is made cool.

CO'OLLY. *adv.* [from *cool.*] Without heat, or ſharp cold.—Without paſſion.

CO'OLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cool.*] Gentle cold; a ſoft or mild degree of cold.—Want of affection; diſinclination.—Freedom from paſſion.

COOM—COOM. *n. ſ.* Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth.—That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.—It is uſed in Scotland for the uſeleſs duſt which falls from large coals.

COOMB, or COMB. *n. ſ.* [*comble*, Fr. *cumulus*, Latin, a heap, *Skinner.*] A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels.

COOP—COOP. *n. ſ.* [*kuype*, Dutch.] A barrel; a veſſel for the preſervation of liquids.—A cage; a penn for animals, as poultry or ſheep.

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs; to confine; to cage; to impriſon.

COOPE'E—COO-PEE. *n. ſ.* [*coupé*, French.] A motion in dancing.

A CO'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *coop.*] One that makes coops or barrels.

CO'OPERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cooper.*] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COO'PERATE—CO-OP-E-RATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.] To labour jointly with another to the ſame end.—To concur in producing the ſame effect.

COO'PERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end.

COO'PERATIVE. *adj.* [from *cooperate.*] Promoting the ſame end jointly.

COO'PERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

COO'RDINATE—CO-OR-DI-NATE. *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the ſame rank; not being ſubordinate. Thus ſhell-fiſh may be divided into two *coordinate* kinds, cruſtaceous and teſtaceous; each of which is again divided into many ſpecies, *ſubordinate* to the kind, but *coordinate* to each other.

COO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *coordinate.*] In the ſame rank; in the ſame relation; without ſubordination.

COO'RDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of holding the ſame rank; of ſtanding in the ſame relation to ſomething higher; collateralneſs.

Co'OT—Coot. *n. ſ.* [*maer-koet*, Dutch; *cotée*, French.] A ſmall black water-fowl, ſeen often in fens and marſhes.

COP—COP. *n. ſ.* [*kop*, Dut. cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing riſing to a head. As a *cop*, vulgarly *cock* of hay; a *cob-caſtle*, properly *cop-caſtle*, a ſmall caſtle or houſe on a hill. A *cob* of cherryſtones for *cop*, a pile of ſtones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

COPA'L—Co-pal. *n. ſ.* A peculiar kind of a gum.

COPA'RTNER—CO-PART-NER. *n. ſ.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair; one equally concerned; a ſharer; a partaker; a partner.

COPA'RTNERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *copartner*.] The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare.

COPA'YVA. *n. ſ.* [It is ſometimes written *capivi*, *copivi*, *capayva*, *copayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*.] A gum which diſtils from a tree in Braſil. It is much uſed in diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

COPE—Cope. *n. ſ.* [See Cop.] Any thing with which the head is covered.—A ſacerdotal cloak, or veſtment worn in ſacred miniſtration.—Any thing which is ſpread over the head; as the concave of the ſkies; any archwork over a door.

To Cope. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover, as with a cope.—To reward; to give in return.—To contend with; to oppoſe.

To Cope. *v. n.* To contend; to ſtruggle; to ſtrive. It has *with* before the thing or perſon oppoſed.—To encounter; to interchange kindneſs or ſentiments.

Co'PEL. See Coppel.

Co'PIER—Cop-i-er. *n. ſ.* [from *copy*.] One that copies; a tranſcriber.—One that imitates; a plagiary; an imitator.

Co'PING—Co-ping. *n. ſ.* [from *cope*.] The upper tier of maſonry which covers the wall.

CO'PIOUS—CO-PI-OUS. *adj.* [*copia*, Latin.] Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.—Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not conciſe.

Co'PIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *copious*.] Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.—At large; without brevity or conciſeneſs; diffuſely.

Co'PIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *copious*.] Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.—Diffuſion; exuberance of ſtile.

Co'PIST. *n. ſ.* [from *copy*.] A copier; a tranſcriber; an imitator.

Co'PPEL. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly ſpelt; as *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*; but its etymology is dubious.] An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry in the form of a diſh, made of aſhes, well waſhed, to cleanſe them from all their ſalt; or of bones properly calcined.

CO'PPER—COP-PER. *n. ſ.* [*koper*, Dut. *cuprum*, Lat.] One of the ſix primitive metals.

Co'PPER. *n. ſ.* A veſſel made of copper; commonly uſed for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

Co'PPER-NOSE. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *noſe*.] A red noſe.

Co'PPER-PLATE. *n. ſ.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impreſſion: diſtinguiſhed from a wooden cut.

Co'PPER-WORK. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *work*.] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

Co'PPERAS—Cop-pe-ras. *n. ſ.* [*kopperooſe*, Dut. *cuperouſe*, Fr. ſuppoſed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three ſorts of vitriol; the green, the bluiſh green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries.

Co'PPERSMITH. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *ſmith*.] One that manufactures copper.

Co'PPERWORM. *n. ſ.* [*teredo*, in Latin.] A little worm in ſhips.—A moth that fretteth garments.—A worm breeding in one's hand.

Co'PPERY. *adj.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper; made of copper.

CO'PPICE—COP-PICE. *n. ſ.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copſe*.] Low woods cut at ſtated times for fuel; a place over-run with bruſh-wood.

Copple-dust. *n. ſ.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel duſt*.] Power uſed in purifying metals, or the groſs parts ſeparated by the cupel.

Co'PPLED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Riſing in a conick form; riſing to a point.

Copse—Copse. *n. ſ.* [abbreviated from *coppice*.] Short wood cut at a certain growth for fuel: a place overgrown with ſhort wood.

To Copse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve underwoods.

CO'PULA—COP-U-LA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The word which unites the ſubject and predicate of a propoſition; as, *books are dear*.

To CO'PULATE—COP-U-LATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

To Co'PULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different ſexes.

COPULA'TION—COP-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *copulate*.] The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes.

Co'PULATIVE. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

CO'PY—COP-Y. *n. ſ.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Lat. *Quod cuipiam facta eſt* copia *exſcribendi*. *Junius* much inclines, after his manner, to derive it from κοπος, labour; becauſe, ſays he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.] A tranſcript from the archetype or original.—An individual book; one of many books; as, *a good or fair* copy.—The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.—An inſtrument by which any conveyance is made in law.—A picture drawn from another picture.

Co'PY-BOOK. *n. ſ.* [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

Co'PY-HOLD. *n. ſ.* [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court.

Co'PY-HOLDER. *n. ſ.* [from *copyhold*.] One that is poſſeſſed of land in copyhold.

To Co'PY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tranſcribe; to write after an original.—To imitate; to propoſe to imitation; to endeavour to reſemble.

To Co'PY. *v. n.* To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe.—It has ſometimes *from* before the thing imitated.—Sometimes *after*.

To Coque't—Co-quet. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs.

To Coqu'et. *v. n.* To act the lover.

Coque'try. *n. ſ.* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affectation of amorous advances; deſire of attracting notice.

COQU'ETTE—CO-QUETTE. *n. ſ.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

CO'RAL—COR-AL. *n. ſ.* [*corallium*, Lat.] A ſea plant of great hardneſs and ſtony nature, while growing in the water, and alſo after long expoſure to the air.—The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to aſſiſt them in breeding teeth.

Coral-tree. *n. ſ.* [*corallodendron*, Latin.] A native of America, producing very beautiful ſcarlet flowers.

Co'ralline. *adj.* [*corallinus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of coral; approaching to coral.

Co'ralline—Cor-al-line. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſea-plant uſed in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardneſs. *Corallines* are lately diſcovered to contain numbers of polypes.

Co'ralloid. } *adv.* [κοραλλοείδης.] Reſembling co-
Co'ralloidal. } ral.

Cora'nt—Co-rant. *n. ſ.* [*courant*, Fren.] A nimble ſprightly dance.

CORD—CORD. *n. ſ.* [*corte*, Welſh; *chorda*, Lat. *corde*, French.] A rope; a ſtring compoſed of ſeveral ſtrands or twiſts.—The cords extended in ſetting up tents, furniſh ſeveral metaphors in ſcripture.—A quantity of wood for fuel, ſuppoſed to be meaſured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

Cord-maker. *n. ſ.* [*cord* and *make*.] One whoſe trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

To Cord. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to faſten with cords; to cloſe by a bandage.

Co'rdage—Cor-dage. *n. ſ.* [from *cord*.] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ſhip.

Co'rded. *adj.* [from *cord*.] Made of ropes.—Tied with ropes.

Co'rdeli'er—Cor-de-lier. *n. ſ.* A Franciſcan frier; ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a cincture.

CO'RDIAL—CORD-IAL. *n. ſ.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.] A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.—Any medicine that increaſes ſtrength.—Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilerates.

Co'rdial. *adj.* Reviving; invigorating; reſtorative.—Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocriſy.

Cordia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *cordial*.] Relation to the heart.—Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.

Co'rdially. *adv.* [from *cordial*.] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocriſy.

Co'rdwa'iner—Cord-wain-er. *n. ſ.* [Uncertain whether from *cordovan*, Spaniſh leather, or from *cord*, of which ſhoes were formerly made, and are now uſed in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies.] A ſhoemaker.

CO'RE—CORE. *n. ſ.* [*cœur*, Fr. *cor*, Lat.] The heart.—The inner part of any thing.—The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.—The matter contained in a boil or ſore.—It is uſed by *Bacon* for a body or collection [from *corps*, French, pronounced *core*.]

Coria'ceous—Co-ri-a-ceous. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of leather.—Of a ſubſtance reſembling leather.

Co'ria'nder—Co-ri-an-der. *n. ſ.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.

CO'RINTH—COR-INTH. *n. ſ.* [from the city of that name in *Greece*.] A ſmall fruit, commonly called *currant*.

Cori'nthian *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by ſome the fifth, of the five orders of architecture, and is the moſt noble, rich, and delicate of them all.

CORK—CORK. *n. ſ.* [*cortex*, Lat. *kork*, Dutch.] A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the *cork* tree, is thick, ſpongy, and ſoft.—The bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples, or burnt into Spaniſh black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.—A piece of cork cut for the ſtopple of a bottle or barrel.

Corking-pin. *n. ſ.* A pin of the largeſt ſize.

Co'rky. *adj.* [from *cork*.] Conſiſting of cork.

Co'rmorant—Cor-mo-rant. *n. ſ.* [*cormoran*, Fren. from *corvus marinus*, Latin.] A bird that preys upon fiſh. It is nearly of the bigneſs of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greeniſh about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.—A glutton.

CO'RN—CORN. *n. ſ.* [corn, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects.]—The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods; ſuch as are made into bread.—Grain yet unreaped, ſtanding in the field upon its ſtalk.—Grain in the ear, yet unthreſhed.—An excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful; ſuppoſed to be ſo denominated from its *corneous* or horny ſubſtance.

To Corn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt. The word is ſo uſed, as *Skinner* obſerves, by the old Saxons.—To granulate.

Corn-field. *n. ſ.* A field where corn is growing.

Corn-floor. *n. ſ.* The floor where corn is ſtored.

Corn-land. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Corn-mill. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Corn-rose. *n. ſ.* See Poppy, of which it is a ſpecies.

Corn-sallad. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *ſallad*.] An herb, whoſe top-leaves are a ſallet of themſelves.

Co'rnage. *n. ſ.* [from *corne*, Fr. *cornu*, Lat.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invaſion by blowing a horn.

Co'rnchandler. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.

Co'rncutter. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whoſe profeſſion is to extirpate corns from the foot.

Co'rnel. } *n. ſ.* [*cornus*, Latin.] The *Cornel-*
Corne'lian-tree. } *tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry.

Corne'lian-stone. See Carnelian.

Co'rneous—Cor-ne-ous. *adj.* [*corneus*, Lat.] Horny; of a ſubſtance reſembling horn.

CO'RNER—COR-NER. *n. ſ.* [*cornel*, Welſh; *cornier*, French.] An angle; a place incloſed by two walls or lines, which would interſect each other, if drawn beyond the

'point where they meet.—A ſecret or remote place.—The extremities; the utmoſt limit: thus every corner is the whole, or every part.

CORNER-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*corner* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal ſtone.

CORNER-TEETH *of a Horſe*, are the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tuſhes; and are two above and two below, on each ſide of the jaw, which ſhoot forth when the horſe is four years and a half old.

CO`RNERWISE. *adv.* [*corner* and *wiſe.*] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CO`RNET—5 COR-NET 13. *n. ſ.* [*cornette*, Fren.] A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth; uſed anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.—The officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop.—CORNET *of a Horſe*, is the loweſt part of his paſtern that runs round the coffin, and is diſtinguiſhed by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.—A ſcarf anciently worn by doctors.—A head-dreſs.—*A* CORNET *of Paper*, is deſcribed by *Skinner* to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for ſmall wares.

CO`RNICE—5 COR-NICE 15. *n. ſ.* [*corniche*, Fr.] The higheſt projection of a wall or column.

CORNICE *Ring.* [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards.

CO`RNICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A little horn.

CORNI'CULATE. *adj.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A term in botany.

CORNI'FIC. *adj.* [from *cornu* and *facio*, Lat.] Productive of horns; making horns.

CORNI'GEROUS—7 COR-NIG-E-ROUS 15 0 1, or more properly 7 COR-NI-GE-ROUS 15 14 1. *adj.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

CO`RNUCO`PIÆ—5 COR-NU-CO-PI-Æ 6 8 15 14. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddeſs.

To CORNU`TE—7 COR-NUTE 6. *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] To beſtow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU`TED. *adj.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU`TO. *n. ſ.* [from *cornutus*, Lat.] A man horned; a cuckold.

CO`RNY—5 COR-NY 15. *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.] Strong or hard like horn; horny.—[from *corn.*] Producing grain or corn.

CORO'LLARY—7 CO-ROL-LA-RY 7 11 15. Some accent it on the firſt ſyllable, becauſe of its derivation; but it is difficult and uncouth to pronounce in this manner. *n. ſ.* [*corollarium*, Lat. from *corolla*; *finis coronat opus*; or from *corollair*, Fr. a ſurplus.] The concluſion; a *corollary* ſeems to be a concluſion, whether following from the premiſes neceſſarily or not.—Surplus.

CORO`NA—7 CO-RO-NA 8 11. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, ſo called becauſe it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip.

CO'RONAL. *n. ſ.* [*corona*, Lat.] A crown; a garland.

CO'RONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

CO'RONARY. *adj.* [*coronarius*, Latin.] Relating to a crown; ſeated on the top of the head like a crown.—It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompaſs the heart in the manner of a garland.

CO`RONA`TION—7 COR-O-NA-TION 7 12 1. *n. ſ.* [from *corona*, Lat.] The act or ſolemnity of crowning a king.—The pomp or aſſembly preſent at a coronation.

CO'RONER—7 COR-O-NER 7 1. *n. ſ.* [from *corona.*] An officer whoſe duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occaſioned; for which purpoſe a jury of twelve perſons is impannelled.

CO'RONET. *n. ſ.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.] An inferior crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with ſtrawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interpoſed; that of an earl raiſes the pearls above the leaves; that of a viſcount is ſurrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

CO`RPORAL—5 COR-PO-RAL 7 11. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *caporal*, French.] The loweſt officer of the infantry, whoſe office is to place and remove the ſentinels.

CO`RPORAL *of a Ship.* An officer that hath the charge of ſetting the watches and ſentries, and relieving them; who ſees that all the ſoldiers and ſailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to uſe them. He has a mate under him.

CO`RPORAL. *adj.* [*corporel*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.] Relating to the body; belonging to the body.—Material; not ſpiritual. In the preſent language, when *body* is uſed philoſophically in oppoſition to ſpirit, the word *corporeal* is uſed, as a *corporeal* being; but otherwiſe *corporal*. *Corporeal* is having a body; *corporal* relating to the body. This diſtinction ſeems not ancient.

CORPORA'LITY—7 COR-PO-RAL-I-TY 7 11 15 15. *n. ſ.* [from *corporal.*] The quality of being embodied.

CO'RPORALLY—7 COR-PO-RAL-LY 7 11 15. *adv.* [from *corporal.*] Bodily.

CO'RPORATE—7 COR-PO-RATE 7 11. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal proceſſes, as an individual.

CO'RPORA`TION—7 COR-PO-RA-TION 7 12 1. *n. ſ.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] A *corporation* is a body politick, authorized by charter to have a common ſeal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common conſent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compaſs of their charter.

CORPO`REAL—7 COR-PO-RE-AL 8 15 11. *adj.* [*corporeus*, Latin.] Having a body; not immaterial. See CORPORAL.—It is uſed by *Swift* inaccurately for *corporal.*

To CORPO`RIFY—7 COR-PO-RI-FY 8 15 16. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody; to inſpiſſate into body.

CORPS—5 CORPS. } *n. ſ.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.] A body.
CORPSE. } —A carcaſe; a dead body; a corſe. A body of forces.

CO`RPULENCE—5 COR-PU-LENCE 6 13. } *n. ſ.* [*corpulentia*,
CO`RPULENCY. } Lat.] Bulkineſs of body; fleſhineſs; fulneſs of fleſh.—Spiſſitude; groſſneſs of matter.

CO`RPULENT—5 COR-PU-LENT 6 13. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Lat.] Fleſhy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

CO`RPUSCLE—5 COR-PUS-CLE 1 0. *n. ſ.* [*corpuſculum*, Lat.] A ſmall body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

COR-

CORPU'SCULAR — COR-PUS-CU-LAR. } *adj.* [from *cor-*
CO'RPUSCULA'RIAN. } *pusculum*, Latin.] Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. It is the distinguishing epithet of that philosophy which attempts the rational solution of all physical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

To CORRE'CT — COR-RECT. *v. a.* [*corrigo correctum*, Lat.] To punish; to chastise; to discipline.—To amend; to take away faults, in writings or life.—To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.—To remark faults.

CORRE'CT. *adj.* [*correctus*, Lat.] Revised or finished with exactness; free from faults.

CORRE'CTION — COR-REC-TION. *n. f.* [from *correct.*] Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.—Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults; amendment.—That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong.—Reprehension; animadversion.—Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

CORRE'CTIVE — COR-REC-TIVE. *adj.* [from *correct.*] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

CORRE'CTIVE. *n. f.* That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss.—Limitation; restriction.

CORRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *correct.*] Accurately; appositely; exactly; without faults.

CORRE'CTNESS. *n. f.* [from *correct.*] Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.

CORRECTOR — COR-REC-TOR. *n. f.* [from *correct.*] He that amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion.—He that revises any thing to free it from faults; as, the *corrector* of the press, that amends the errors committed in printing.—In medicine, such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another.

To CO'RRELA'TE — COR-RE-LATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Lat.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CO'RRELATE. *n. f.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

CORRE'LATIVE — COR-REL-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another.

CORRE'PTION — COR-REP-TION. *n. f.* [*corripio correptum*, Lat.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

To CO'RRESPO'ND — COR-RES-POND. *v. n.* [*con* and *respondeo*, Lat.] To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted; to fit.—To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE — COR-RES-PON-DENCE. } *n. f.*
CORRESPO'NDENCY. } [from *correspond.*] Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.—Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.—Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

CO'RRESPO'NDENT — COR-RES-PON-DENT. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

CO'RRESPO'NDENT. *n. f.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

CO'RRESPO'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Answerable; adapted to any thing.

CO'RRIDOR. *n. f.* [French.] In fortification. The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.—[In architecture.] A gallery or long isle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

CO'RRIGIBLE — COR-RIG-I-BLE. *adj.* [from *corrigo*, Lat.] That which may be altered or amended.—He who is a proper object of punishment; punishable.—Corrective; having the power to correct.

CORRI'VAL — COR-RI-VAL. *n. f.* [*con* and *rival.*] Rival; competitor.

CORRI'VALRY. *n. f.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; opposition.

CORRO'BORANT — COR-ROB-O-RANT. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give strength.

To CORRO'BORATE — COR-ROB-O-RATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Latin.] To confirm; to establish.—To strengthen; to make strong.

CORRO'BORA'TION — COR-ROB-O-RA-TION. *n. f.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

CORRO'BORATIVE. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increasing strength.

To CORRO'DE — COR-RODE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Lat.] To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

CORRO'DENT — COR-RO-DENT. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or wasting any thing away.

CORRO'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed or corroded.

CORRO'SIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *corrosible.*] The quality of being corrosible; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRO'SIBLE — COR-RO-SI-BLE. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRO'SION — COR-RO-SION. *n. f.* [*corrodo*, Lat.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORRO'SIVE — COR-RO-SIVE. *adj.* [from *corrodo*, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indifferently.] Having the power of consuming or wearing away —Having the quality to fret or vex.

CORRO'SIVE. *n. f.* That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as the flesh of an ulcer.—That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

CORRO'SIVELY — COR-RO-SIVE-LY. *adv.* [from *corrosive.*] Like a corrosive.—With the power of corrosion.

CORRO'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *corrosive.*] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

CO'RRUGANT — COR-RU-GANT. *adj.* [from *corrugate.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CO'RRUGATE — COR-RU-GATE. *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Lat.] To wrinkle or purse up; as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cause.

CO'RRUGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *corrugate.*] Contraction into wrinkles.

To CORRU'PT — COR-RUPT. *v. a.* [*corrumpo corruptus*, Lat.] To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.

infect.—To deprave; to deſtroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.—To ſpoil; to do miſchief.

To CORRU'PT. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy.

CORRU'PT. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Vitious; tainted with wickedneſs; without integrity.

CORRU'PTER. *n. ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] He that taints or viſiates; he that leſſens purity or integrity.

CO'RRUPTIBI'LITY—COR-RUP-TI-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Poſſibility to be corrupted.

CORRU'PTIBLE—COR-RUP-TI-BLE. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Suſceptible of deſtruction by natural decay, or without violence.—Suſceptible of corruption; poſſible to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Suſceptibility of corruption.

CORRU'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *corruptible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

CORRU'PTION—COR-RUP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*corruptio*, Lat.] The principle by which bodies tend to the ſeparation of their parts.—Wickedneſs; perverſion of principles; loſs of integrity.—Putreſcence.—Matter or *pus* in a ſore.—The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation.—[In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony or treaſon, and to his iſſue: for as he loſeth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, ſo his iſſue cannot be heir to him, or to any other anceſtor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in reſpect of the father.

CORRU'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRU'PTLESS. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Inſuſceptible of corruption; undecaying.

CORRU'PTLY. *adv.* [from *corrupt.*] With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.—Vitiouſly; improperly; contrary to purity.

CO'RSAIR—COR-SAIR. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A pirate; one who profeſſes to ſeize merchants.

CORSE—CORSE. *n. ſ.* [*corps*, Fr.] A body.—A dead body; a carcaſe: a poetical word.

CO'RSELET—CORSE-LET. *n. ſ.* [*corſelet*, Fr.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

CO'RTICAL—COR-TI-CAL. *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward.

CO'RTICA'TED. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Reſembling the bark of a tree.

CORU'SCANT—CO-RUS-CANT. *adj.* [*coruſco*, Lat.] Glittering by flaſhes; flaſhing.

CO'RUSCA'TION—COR-US-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*coruſcatio*, Lat.] Flaſh; quick vibration of light.

COSME'TIC—COS-MET-IC. *adj.* [κοσμητικὸς.] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

CO'SMICAL—COS-MI-CAL. *adj.* [κόσμος.] Relating to the world.—Riſing or ſetting with the ſun; not acronychal.

CO'SMICALLY. *adv.* [from *coſmical.*] With the ſun; not acronychally.

CO'SMOGO'NY. *n. ſ.* [κόσμος, and γόνη.] The riſe or birth of the world; the creation.

CO'SMOGRA'PHER—COS-MO-GRAPH-ER. *n. ſ.* [κόσμος γεὰφω.] One who writes a deſcription of the world; diſtinct from geographer, who deſcribes the ſituation of particular countries.

CO'SMOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *coſmography.*] Relating to the general deſcription of the world.

CO'SMOGRA'PHY—COS-MO-GRAPH-Y. *n. ſ.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] The ſcience of the general ſyſtem or affections of the world, diſtinct from geography, which delivers the ſituation and boundaries of particular countries.

COSMO'POLITE. *n. ſ.* [κόσμος and πολίτης.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

CO'ST—COST. *n. ſ.* [*koſt*, Dut. This word is found in the remoteſt Teutonick dialects, even in the iſlandick.] The price of any thing.—Sumptuouſneſs; luxury.—Charge; expence.—Loſs; fine; detriment.

To CO'ST. *v. n. pret. coſt*; *particip. coſt.* [*couſter*, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

CO'STAL—COS-TAL. *adj.* [*coſta*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

CO'STARD. *n. ſ.* [from *coſter*, a head.] A head.—An apple round and bulky like the head.

CO'STIVE—COS-TIVE. *adj.* [*conſtipatus*, Lat. *conſtipé*, Fr.] Bound in the body; having the excretions obſtructed.—Cloſe; unpermeable.

CO'STIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coſtive.*] The ſtate of the body in which excretion is obſtructed.

CO'STLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coſtly.*] Sumptuouſneſs; expenſiveneſs.

CO'STLY—COST-LY. *adj.* [from *coſt.*] Sumptuous; expenſive; of a high price.

COT. COTE. COAT. } At the end of the name of places, come generally from the Saxon cot, a cottage.

COT—COT. *n. ſ.* [cot, Sax. *cwt*, Welſh.] A ſmall houſe; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

COT. *n. ſ.* An abridgement of COTQUEAN; which ſee.

COTE'MPORARY—CO-TEM-PO-RA-RY. *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the ſame time; coetaneous; contemporary.

CO'TQUEAN—COT-QUEAN. *n. ſ.* [probably from *coquin*, Fr.] A man who buſies himſelf with women's affairs: an old word.

CO'TTAGE—COT-TAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cot.*] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little houſe.

CO'TTAGER—COT-TA-GER. *n. ſ.* [from *cottage.*] One who lives in a hut or cottage.—A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

CO'TTON—COT-TON. *n. ſ.* [named, according to *Skinner*, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotonia*, or *quince*, called by the Italians *cotogni*; whence *cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, Fr.] The down of the cotton tree.

CO'TTON. *n. ſ.* A plant. The ſpecies are, 1. Hot or ſhrubby *cotton*. 2. The moſt excellent American *cotton*, with a greeniſh ſeed. 3. Annual ſhrubby *cotton*, of the iſland of Providence,

Providence, with a large quinquefid vine-leaf. 4. The tree *cotton*. 5. Tree *cotton* with a yellow flower.

Co'TTON. *n. ſ.* Cloth or ſtuff made of cotton.

To Co'TTON. *v. n.* To riſe with a nap.

To COUCH—COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, Fr.] To lie down on a place of repoſe.—To lie down on the knees, as a beaſt to reſt.—To lie down in ſecret, or in ambuſh.—To lie in a bed, or ſtratum.—To ſtoop; or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in reſpect.

To Couch. *v. a.* To repoſe; to lay on a place of repoſe.—To lay down any thing in a bed, or ſtratum.—To bed; to hide in another body.—To involve; to include; to compriſe.—To include ſecretly; to hide: with *under*.—To lay cloſe to another.—To fix the ſpear in the reſt, in the poſture of attack.—To depreſs the film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called *couching the eye*, for *couching the cataract*: with equal impropriety they ſometimes ſpeak of *couching the patient*.

Couch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſeat of repoſe, on which it is common to lie down dreſſed.—A bed; a place of repoſe.—A layer, or ſtratum.

Co'UCHANT—COU-CHANT. *adj.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; ſquatting.

CO'UCHEE—COU-CHEE. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Bedtime; the time of viſiting late at night.

Co'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *couch*.] He that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

COVE—COVE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall creek or bay.—A ſhelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT. *n. ſ.* [*convenant*, Fr. *conventum*, Lat.] A contract; a ſtipulation.—An agreement on certain terms; a compact.—A writing containing the terms of agreement.

To Co'VENANT—COV-E-NANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bargain; to ſtipulate.—To agree with another on certain terms: with *for*.

Co'VENANTE'E—COV-E-NAN-TEE. *n. ſ.* [from *covenant*.] A party to a covenant; a ſtipulator; a bargainer.

Co'VENANTER. *n. ſ.* [from *covenant*.] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

To CO'VER—COV-ER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, Fr.] To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe.—To conceal under ſomething laid over.—To hide by ſuperficial appearances.—To overwhelm; to bury.—To ſhelter; to conceal from harm.—To incubate; to brood on.—To copulate with a female.—To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of ſuperiority.

Co'VER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing that is laid over another.—A concealment; a ſcreen; a veil; a ſuperficial appearance, under which ſomething is hidden.—Shelter; defence.

Cover-shame. *n. ſ.* [*cover* and *ſhame*.] Some appearance uſed to conceal infamy.

Co'VERING. *n. ſ.* [from *cover*.] Dreſs; veſture; any thing ſpread over another.

Co'VERLET. *n. ſ.* [*couvrelict*, Fr.] The outermoſt of the bedcloaths; that under which all the reſt are concealed.

Co'VERT. *n. ſ.* [from *cover*, *couvert*, Fr.] A ſhelter; a defence.—A thicket, or hiding place.

Co'VERT—COV-ERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, Fr.] Sheltered; not open; not expoſed.—Secret; hidden; private; inſidious.

Co'VERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, Fr.] The ſtate of a woman ſheltered by marriage under her huſband; as, *covert* baron, feme *covert*.

Co'VERT-WAY. *n. ſ.* [from *covert* and *way*.] It is, in fortification, a ſpace of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country.

Co'VERTLY. *adv.* [from *covert*.] Secretly; cloſely; in private; with privacy.

Co'VERTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *covert*.] Shelter; defence; not expoſure.—In law, the eſtate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in *poteſtate viri*, and therefore diſabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herſelf or her huſband, without his allowance or confirmation.

To CO'VET—COV-ET. *v. a.* [*convoiter*, Fr.] To deſire inordinately; to deſire beyond due bounds.—To deſire earneſtly.

To Co'VET. *v. n.* To have a ſtrong deſire.

Co'VETOUS—COV-E-TOUS. The laſt ſyllable ſhould be written according to derivation *teous*, it being pronounced as if written *chus*. *adj.* [*convoiteux*, Fr.] Inordinately deſirous.—Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.—Deſirous; eager: in a good ſenſe.

Co'VETOUSLY—COV-E-TOUS-LY. *adv.* [from *covetous*.] Avariciouſly; eagerly.

Co'VETOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *covetous*.] Avarice; inordinate deſire of money; eagerneſs of gain.

Co'VEY—COV-EY. *n. ſ.* [*couvée*, Fr.] A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.—A number of birds together.

COU'GH—COUGH. The *GH* is ſounded in this word as an *F*. *n. ſ.* [*kuch*, Dut.] A convulſion of the lungs, vellicated by ſome ſharp ſeroſity.

To Cou'GH—Cough. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dut.] To have the lungs convulſed; to make a noiſe in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To Cough. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

Co'VING—Co-VING. *n. ſ.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, uſed of houſes that project over the ground-plot and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plaiſtered.

Could—Could. In common diſcourſe the *l* is totally mute in this word. [the imperfect preterite of *can*. See Can.] Was able to; had power to.

Co'ULTER—Coul-ter. *n. ſ.* [*culter*, Lat.] The ſharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the ſhare.

CO'UNCIL—COUN-CIL. *n. ſ.* [*conſilium*, Lat.] An aſſembly of perſons met together in conſultation.—An aſſembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.—Perſons called together to be conſulted on any occaſion, or to give advice.—The body of privy counſellors.

Council-board. *n. ſ.* [*council* and *board*.] Council-table; table where matters of ſtate are deliberated.

CO'UNSEL—COUN-SEL. *n. ſ.* [*conſilium*, Lat.] Advice; direction.—Conſultation; interchange of opinions.—Deliberation; examination of conſequences.—Prudence; art; machination.—Secrecy; the ſecrets intruſted in conſulting.—In ſcripture language, ſcheme; purpoſe; deſign.—

Thoſe

Thoſe that plead a cauſe; the counſellors. This ſeems only an abbreviature uſual in converſation.

To Co`UNSEL. *v. a.* [*conſilior*, Lat.] To give advice or counſel to any perſon.—To adviſe any thing.

Co`UNSELLOR—COUN-SEL-LOR. *n. ſ.* [from *counſel.*] One that gives advice.—Confidant; boſom friend.—One whoſe province is to deliberate and adviſe upon publick affairs.—One that is conſulted in a caſe of law; a lawyer.

To CO`UNT—COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr. *computare*, Lat.] To number; to tell.—To preſerve a reckoning.—To reckon; to place to an account.—To eſteem; to account; to reckon; to conſider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.—To impute to; to charge to.

To Co`UNT. *v. n.* To found an account or ſcheme: with *upon.*

COUNT. *n. ſ.* [*compte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.] Number.—Reckoning.

Co`UNT. *n. ſ.* [*comte*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

CO`UNTENANCE—COUN-TE-NANCE. *n. ſ.* [*contenance*, Fr.] The form of the face; the ſyſtem of the features.—Air; look.—Calmneſs of look; compoſure of face.—Confidence of mien; aſpect of aſſurance.—Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.—Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any ſide; ſupport.—Superficial appearance; ſhow; reſemblance.

To Co`UNTENANCE—COUN-TE-NANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport; to patroniſe; to vindicate.—To make a ſhew of.—To act ſuitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.—To encourage; to appear in defence.

Co`UNTER. *n. ſ.* [from *count.*] A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning.—Money in contempt.—The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a ſhop.

Co`UNTER—COUN-TER. *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.] Contrary to; in oppoſition to.—The wrong way.—Contrary ways.—This word is often found in compoſition, and may be placed before any word uſed in a ſenſe of oppoſition: its pronunciation is the ſame in all ſuch words for that of the whole word, therefore ſee the words to which it is joined.

To Co`UNTERA´CT. *v. a.* [*counter* and *act.*] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

To Co`UNTERBA´LANCE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To weigh againſt; to act againſt with an oppoſite weight.

Co`UNTERBA´LANCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſite weight; equivalent power.

Co´UNTERCHANGE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange; reciprocation.

To CO`UNTERFEIT—COUN-TER-FEIT. *v. a.* *contrefaire*, Fr.] To copy with an intent to paſs the copy for an original; to forge.—To imitate; to copy; to reſemble.

Co`UNTERFEI´T. *adj.* [from the verb.] That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to paſs for the original; forged; fictitious.—Deceitful; hypocritical.

Co`UNTERFEI´T—COUN-TER-FEIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One who perſonates another; an impoſtor.—Something made in imitation of another, intended to paſs for that which it reſembles; a forgery.

To Co`UNTERMAN`D—COUN-TER-MAND. *v. a.* [*contremander*, Fr.] To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.—To oppoſe; to contradict the orders of another.

Co`UNTERMAN`D. *n. ſ.* [*contremand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

To Co`UNTERMA`RCH—COUN-TER-MARCH. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

Co`UNTERMA`RCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Retrocedion; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.—Change of meaſures; alteration of conduct.

Co`UNTERMA`RK. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *mark.*] A ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to ſeveral merchants, that it may not be opened but in the preſence of them all.—The mark of the goldſmiths company, to ſhew the metal is ſtandard, added to that of the artificer.—An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horſes, that have outgrown their natural mark, to diſguiſe their age.—A mark added to a medal a long time after it is ſtruck, by which the curious know the ſeveral changes in value which they have undergone.

Co`UNTERMI`NE—COUN-TER-MINE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *mine.*] A well or hole ſunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine, and diſappoint it.—Means of oppoſition; means of counteraction.—A ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

To Co`UNTERMI´NE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without miſchief.—To counterwork; to defeat by ſecret meaſures.

Co`UNTERPANE—COUN-TER-PANE. *n. ſ.* [*contrepoint*, Fr.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing elſe woven in ſquares.

Co`UNTERPA`RT—COUN-TER-PART. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correſpondent part; the part which anſwers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the *key* of a cypher.

To Co`UNTERPO`ISE—COUN TER-POISE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poiſe.*] To counterbalance; to be equi-ponderant to; to act againſt with equal weight.—To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.—To act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe.

Co`UNTERPO`ISE—COUN-TER-POISE. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *poiſe.*] Equi-ponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance.—The ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance.—Equivalence of power.

Co`UNTERPO`ISON—COUN-TER-POIS-ON. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *poiſon.*] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poiſon are obviated.

COU`NTERPRE´SSURE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *preſſure.*] Oppoſite force; power acting in contrary directions.

COU`NTERPRO´JECT. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *project*; which ſee.] Correſpondent part of a ſcheme.

To COU`NTERPRO`VE. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove.*] To take off a deſign in black lead, or red chalk, by paſſing it through the rolling-preſs with another piece of paper, both being moiſtened with a ſponge.

To Co`UNTERSI`GN. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *ſign.*] To ſign an order or patent of a ſuperior, in quality of ſecretary, to render the thing more authentick.

Co`UNTER-

Co'UNTERTE'NOR. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of muſick; ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor.

To CO'UNTERVA'IL — COUN-TER-VAIL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act againſt with equal power.

Co'UNTERVA'IL — COUN-TER-VAIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Equal weight; power or value ſufficient to obviate any effect or objection.—That which has equal weight or value with ſomething elſe.

To Co'UNTERWO'RK — COUNT-ER-WORK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work.*] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

Co'UNTESS — COUNT-ESS. *n. ſ.* [*comitiſſa*, Lat. *comteſſe*, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count.

Cou'NTING-HO'USE — COUNT-ING-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*count* and *houſe.*] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Co'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *count.*] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

COU'NTRY — COUNT-RY. *n. ſ.* [*contrée*, Fr. *contrata*, low Lat. ſuppoſed to be contracted from *conterrata.*] A tract of land; a region.—The parts of a region diſtant from cities or courts; rural parts.—The place which any man inhabits.—The place of one's birth; the native ſoil.—The inhabitants of any region.

Cou'NTRY. *adj.* [This word is chiefly uſed in compoſition.] Ruſtick; rural; villatick.—Remote from cities or courts, and of an intereſt oppoſite to that of courts.—Peculiar to a region or people.—Rude; ignorant; untaught.

Co'UNTY — COUN-TY. *n. ſ.* [*comté*, Fr. *comitatus*, Lat.] A ſhire; a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the better government thereof, and the more eaſy adminiſtration of juſtice; ſo that there is no part of the kingdom, but what lieth within ſome *county*.

CO'UPLE — COUP-LE. *n. ſ.* [*couple*, Fr. *copula*, Lat.] A chain or tye that holds dogs together.—Two; a brace.—A male and his female.

To Co'UPLE — COUP-LE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] To chain together.—To join one to another.—To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

To Co'UPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

Co'UPLET — COUP-LET. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Two verſes; a pair of rhymes.—A pair; as of doves.

COU'RAGE — COUR-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*, Lat.] Bravery; active fortitude; ſpirit of enterpriſe.

Coura'GEOUS — COU-RA-GEOUS. *adj.* [from *courage.*] Brave; daring; bold; enterpriſing; adventurous; hardy; ſtout.

Coura'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courageous.*] Bravely; ſtoutly; boldly.

Coura'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *courageous.*] Bravery; boldneſs; ſpirit; courage.

Coura'NT — COU-RANT. } *n. ſ.* [*courante*, Fr.] See Co-
Coura'NTO. } RANT. A nimble dance.—Any thing that ſpreads quick, as a paper of news.

Co'URIER — COUR-IER. *n. ſ.* [*courier*, Fr.] A meſſenger ſent in haſte; an expreſs; a runner.

CO'URSE — COURSE. *n. ſ.* [*courſe*, Fr. *curſus*, Latin.] Race; career.—Paſſage from place to place; progreſs. To this may be referred *the* courſe *of a river.*—Tilt; act of running in the liſts.—Ground on which a race is run.—Track or line in which a ſhip ſails, or any motion is performed.—Sail; means by which the courſe is performed.—Progreſs from one gradation to another.—Order of ſucceſſion; as, *every one in his* courſe.—Stated and orderly method.—Series of ſucceſſive and methodical procedure.—The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical ſeries.—Conduct; manner of proceeding.—Method of life; train of actions.—Natural bent; uncontrolled will.—Catamenia; womens courſes.—Orderly ſtructure.—Series of conſequences.—Number of diſhes ſet on at once upon the table.—Regularity; ſettled rule.—Empty form; as, *words of* courſe.

To Co'URSE — COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt; to purſue.—To purſue with dogs that hunt in view.—To put to ſpeed; to force to run.

To Co'URSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

Co'URSER. *n. ſ.* [from *courſe*; *couſier*, Fr.] A ſwift horſe; a war horſe: a word not uſed in proſe.—One who purſues the ſport of courſing hares.

COURT — COURT. *n. ſ.* [*cour*, Fr. *koert*, Dut. *curtis*, low Lat.] The place where the prince reſides; the palace.—The hall or chamber where juſtice is adminiſtred.—Open ſpace before a houſe.—A ſmall opening incloſed with houſes and paved with broad ſtones.—Perſons who compoſe the retinue of a prince.—Perſons who are aſſembled for the adminiſtration of juſtice.—Any juriſdiction, military, civil, or eccleſiaſtical.—The art of pleaſing; the art of inſinuation.—It is often uſed in compoſition in moſt of its ſenſes.

To Co'URT — COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To woo; to ſolicit a woman to marriage.—To ſolicit; to ſeek.—To flatter; to endeavour to pleaſe.

Cou'RTEOUS — COURT-EOUS. *adj.* [*courtois*, Fr.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of reſpect.

Cou'RTEOUSLY — COURT-EOUS-LY. *adv.* [from *courteous.*] Reſpectfully; civilly; complaiſantly.

Cou'RTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *courteous.*] Civility; complaiſance.

Co'URTESAN — COUR-TE-SAN. } *n. ſ.* [*cortiſana*, low
Co'URTEZAN. } Lat.] A woman of the town; a proſtitute; a ſtrumpet.

Co'URTESY — COURT-E-SY. *n. ſ.* [*courtoiſie*, Fr. *corteſia*, Ital.] Elegance of manners; civility; complaiſance.—An act of civility or reſpect.—The reverence made by women.—A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, *to hold upon* courteſy.—COURTESY *of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry a woman poſſeſſed of land, and getteth a child of her which comes alive into the world, tho' both the child and his wife die, he ſhall keep the land during his life.

To Cou'RTESY — COUR-TE-SY. It is commonly pronounced as if written CUR-CHY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To perform an act of reverence.—To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

Co'URTIER — COURT-IER. *n. ſ.* [from *court.*] One

that frequents or attends the courts of princes.—One that courts or ſolicits the favour of another.

Co'URTLI'KE — COURT-LIKE. *adj.* [*court* and *like.*] Elegant; polite.

Co'URTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *courtly.*] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaiſance; civility.

Co'URTLY. *adj.* [from *court.*] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; ſoft; flattering.

Co'URTLY. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

Co'URTSHIP — COURT-SHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *court.*] The act of ſoliciting favour.—The ſolicitation of a woman to marriage.—Civility; elegance of manners.

COU'SIN — COUS-IN. *n. ſ.* [*couſin*, Fr. *conſanguineus*, Lat.] Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or ſiſter.—A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to thoſe of the council.

CO'W — COW. *n. ſ.* [*koe*, Dut.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

To Co'w — Cow. *v. a.* [from *coward*, by contraction.] To depreſs with fear; to oppreſs with habitual timidity.

Co'w-HERD. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and hyꝛ̀d, Sax. a keeper.] One whoſe occupation is to tend cows.

Co'w-HO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *houſe.*] The houſe in which kine are kept.

CO'WARD — COW-ARD. *n. ſ.* [*couard*, Fr. of uncertain derivation.] A poltron; a wretch whoſe predominant paſſion is fear.—It is ſometimes uſed in the manner of an adjective.

Co'WARDI'CE — COW-ARD-ICE. *n. ſ.* [from *coward.*] Fear; habitual timidity; puſillanimity; want of courage.

Co'WARDLY. *adj.* [from *coward.*] Fearful; timorous; puſillanimous.—Mean; befitting a coward.

Co'WARDLY. *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

To Co'WER — COW-ER. *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To ſink by bending down; to ſtoop; to ſhrink.

CO'WL — COWL. *n. ſ.* [cuꝛle, Sax. *cucullus*, Lat.] A monk's hood.

Co'WSLIP. *n. ſ.* A flower which grows wild in the meadows, and is a ſpecies of PRIMROSE; which ſee.

Co'XCOMB — COX-COMB. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb.*] The top of the head.—The comb reſembling that of a cock, which licenſed fools wore formerly in their caps.—A fop; a ſuperficial pretender to knowledge or accompliſhments.

Coxco'MICAL — COX-COM-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *coxcomb.*] Foppiſh; conceited: a low word, unworthy of uſe.

CO'Y — COY. *adj* [*coi*, Fr. from *quietus*, Lat.] Modeſt; decent.—Reſerved; not acceſſible; not eaſily condeſcending to familiarity.

To Co'Y. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To behave with reſerve; to reject familiarity.

Co'YLY. *adv.* [from *coy.*] With reſerve; with diſinclination to familiarity.

Co'YNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coy.*] Reſerve; unwillingneſs to become familiar.

Co'Z — Coz. *n. ſ.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *couſin.*

To CO'ZEN — COZ-EN. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Co'ZENAGE — COZ-EN-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat.

Co'ZENER — COZ-EN-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder.

CRA'B — CRAB. *n. ſ.* [cꝛabba, Sax. *krabbe*, Dut.] A cruſtaceous fiſh.—A wild apple; the tree that bears the wild apple.—A peeviſh moroſe perſon.—A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ſhips, or heaving them into the dock.—A ſign in the zodiack.

CRA'B. *adj.* It is uſed by way of contempt for any ſour or degenerate fruit; as, *a* crab *cherry*, *a* crab *plum.*

CRA'BBED — CRAB-BED. *adj.* [from *crab.*] Peeviſh; moroſe; cynical; ſour.—Harſh; unpleaſing.—Difficult; perplexing.

CRA'BBEDLY. *adv.* [from *crabbed.*] Peeviſhly.

CRA'BBEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crabbed.*] Sourneſs of taſte.—Sourneſs of countenance; aſperity of manners.—Difficulty: a vulgar term.

CRA'CK — CRACK. *n. ſ.* [*kraeck*, Dut.] A ſudden diſruption, by which the parts are ſeparated but a little way from each other.—The chink, fiſſure, or vacuity made by diſruption; a narrow breach.—The ſound of any body burſting or falling.—Any ſudden and quick ſound.—Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw.—Crazineſs of intellect.—A man crazed.—A whore: in low language.—A boaſt.—A boaſter. This is only in low phraſe.

To CRA'CK — CRACK. *v. a.* [*kraecken*, Dut.] To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.—To break; to ſplit.—To do any thing with quickneſs or ſmartneſs.—To break or deſtroy any thing.—To craze; to weaken the intellect.

To CRA'CK. *v. n.* To burſt; to open in chinks.—To fall to ruin.—To utter a loud and ſudden ſound.—To boaſt: with *of.*

CRA'CK-BRA'INED — CRACK-BRAINED. *adj.* [*crack* and *brained.*] Crazy; without right reaſon.

CRA'CKER — CRACK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *crack.*] A noiſy boaſting fellow.—A quantity of gunpowder confined ſo as to burſt with great noiſe.

To CRA'CKLE — CRAC-KLE. *v. n.* [from *crack.*] To make ſlight cracks; to make ſmall and frequent noiſes; to decrepitate.

CRA'DLE — CRA-DLE. *n. ſ.* [cꝛaðel, Sax.] A moveable bed, on which children or ſick perſons are agitated with a ſmooth and equal motion, to make them ſleep.—It is uſed for infancy, or the firſt part of life.

To CRA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the ſubſtantive.] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

CRA'FT — CRAFT. *n. ſ.* [cꝛæft, Sax. *creffi*, in old Welch.] Manual art; trade.—Fraud; cunning; artifice.—Small ſailing veſſels.

CRA'FTILY — CRAF-TI-LY. *adv.* [from *crafty.*] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honeſty.

CRA'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crafty.*] Cunning; ſtratagem.

CRA'FTSMAN — CRAFTS-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*craft* and *man.*] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanick.

CRA'FTY — CRAF-TY. *adj.* [from *craft*.] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; fly.

CRA'G — CRAG. *n. ſ.* *Crag* is, in Britiſh, a rough ſteep rock; and is uſed in the ſame ſenſe in the northern counties at this day.—The rugged protuberances of rocks.—The ſmall end of a neck of mutton: a low word, uſually called the *ſcrag*.

CRA'GGED — CRAGG-ED. *adj.* [from *crag*.] Full of inequalities and prominences.

CRA'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cragged*.] Fulneſs of crags or prominent rocks.

CRA'GGY — CRAG-GY. *adj.* [from *crag*.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

To CRA'M — CRAM. *v. a.* [cpamman, Saxon.] To ſtuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.—To fill with food beyond ſatiety.—To thruſt in by force.

To CRA'M. *v. n.* To eat beyond ſatiety.

CRA'MBO — CRAM-BO. *n. ſ.* A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

CRA'MP — CRAMP. *n. ſ.* [*krampe*, Dut. *crampe*, Fr.] A ſpaſm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.—A reſtriction; a confinement; obſtruction; ſhackle.—A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRA'MP. *adj.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRA'MP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pain with cramps or twitches.—To reſtrain; to confine; to obſtruct; to hinder.—To bind with cramp-irons.

CRAMP-FISH. *n. ſ.* [from *cramp* and *fiſh*.] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it.

CRA'NAGE — CRAN-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*cranagium*, low Latin.] A liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares from the veſſels, at any creek of the ſea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It ſignifies alſo the money paid and taken for the ſame.

CRA'NE — CRANE. *n. ſ.* [cpan, Sax. *kraen*, Dutch.] A bird with a long beak.—An inſtrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raiſed.—A ſiphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk.

CRA'NIUM — CRAN-I-UM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſkull.

CRA'NK — CRANK. *n. ſ.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear ſome reſemblance, and is part of the inſtrument called a *crane*.] A crank is the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning down; ſo that, on the laſt turning down, a leather thong is ſlipt to tread the treddle wheel about.—Any bending or winding paſſage.—Any conceit formed by twiſting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

CRA'NK. *adj.* [from *onkranck*, Dut.] Healthy; ſprightly: ſometimes corrupted to *cranky*.—Among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be *cranky*, when, by the form of its bottom, or being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overſet. [from *kranck*, Dut. ſick.]

CRA'NNIED — CRAN-NIED. *adj.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks.

CRA'NNY — CRAN-NY. *n. ſ.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Latin.] A chink; a cleft; a fiſſure.

CRAPE — CRAPE. *n. ſ.* [*crepa*, low Lat.] A thin ſtuff, looſely woven, of which the dreſs of the clergy is ſometimes made.

To CRA'SH — CRASH. *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.] To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

To CRA'SH. *v. a.* To break or bruiſe.

CRA'SIS — CRA-SIS. *n. ſ.* [κράσις.] Temperature; conſtitution ariſing from the various properties of humours.

CRA'SSITUDE — CRAS-SI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*craſſitudo*, Lat.] Groſſneſs; coarſeneſs; thickneſs.

CRA'TCH — CRATCH. *n. ſ.* [*creche*, Fr. *crates*, Latin.] The paliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

CRAVA'T — CRA-VAT. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neck-cloth; any thing worn about the neck.

To CRA'VE — CRAVE. *v. a.* [cpapian, Saxon.] To aſk with earneſtneſs; to aſk with ſubmiſſion; to beg; to entreat.—To aſk inſatiably.—To long; to wiſh unreaſonably.—To call for importunately.—Sometimes with *for* before the thing ſought.

To CRA'UNCH — CRAUNCH. *v. a.* [*ſchrantſen*, Dutch; whence the vulgar ſay more properly to *ſcraunch*.] To cruſh in the mouth.

CRA'W — CRAW. *n. ſ.* [*kroe*, Dan.] The crop or firſt ſtomach of birds.

CRA'WFISH — CRAW-FISH. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes written *crayfiſh*, properly *crevice*; in French *ecreviſſe*.] A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh found in brooks; the ſmall lobſter of freſh water.

To CRA'WL — CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dut.] To creep; to move with a ſlow motion; to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm.—To move weakly, and ſlowly.—To move about hated and deſpiſed.

CRA'WLER — CRAWL-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH. *n. ſ.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobſter.

CRA'YON — CRAY-ON. *n. ſ.* [*crayon*, Fr.] A kind of pencil; a roll of paſte to draw lines with.—A drawing or deſign done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRA'ZE — CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, Fr. to break to pieces.] To break; to cruſh; to weaken.—To powder.—To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

CRA'ZINESS — CRA-ZI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crazy*.] State of being crazy; imbecillity; weakneſs.—Weakneſs of intellect.

CRA'ZY — CRA-ZY. *adj.* [*ecraſé*, Fr.] Broken; decrepit.—Broken witted; ſhattered in the intellect.—Weak; feeble; ſhattered.

To CRE'AK — CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack*.] To make a harſh protracted noiſe.—It is ſometimes uſed of animals.

CRE'AM — CREAM. *n. ſ.* [*cremor*, Lat.] The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into

into butter; the flower of milk.—It is uſed for the beſt part of any thing; as, *the* cream *of a jeſt*.

CRE'AM-FA'CED — CREAM-FACED. *adj.* [*cream* and *faced*.] Pale; coward-looking.

CRE'ASE — CREASE. *n. ſ.* [from *creta*, Latin, chalk. *Skinner*.] A mark made by doubling any thing.

To CRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion.

To CREA'TE — CRE-ATE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.] To form out of nothing; to cauſe to exiſt.—To produce; to cauſe; to be the occaſion.—To beget.—To inveſt with any new character.—To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new ſtate.

CREA'TION — CRE-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *create*.] The act of creating or conferring exiſtence.—The act of inveſting with new qualities or character; as, the *creation* of peers.—The things created; the univerſe.—Any thing produced, or cauſed.

CREA'TIVE — CRE-A-TIVE. *adj.* [from *create*.] Having the power to create.—Exerting the act of creation.

CREA'TOR — CRE-A-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that beſtows exiſtence.

CRE'ATURE — CREA-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*cretura*, low Lat.] A being not ſelf-exiſtent, but created by the ſupreme power.—Any thing created.—A general term for man.—A word of contempt for a human being.—A word of tenderneſs; as, ſweet *creature*, young *creature*.—A perſon who owes his riſe or his fortune to another.

CRE'DENCE — CRE-DENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, Norman Fr.] Belief; credit.—That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

CREDE'NDA — CRE-DEN-DA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Things to be believed; articles of faith; diſtinguiſhed in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties.

CREDE'NTIAL — CRE-DEN-TIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *credens*, Lat.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

CRE'DIBI'LITY — CRED-I-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *credible*.] Claim to credit; poſſibility of obtaining belief; probability.

CRE'DIBLE — CRED-I-BLE. *adj.* [*credibilis*, Lat.] Worthy of credit; deſerving of belief; having a juſt claim to belief.

CRE'DIBLY — CRED-I-BLY. *adv.* [from *credible*.] In a manner that claims belief.

CRE'DIT — CRED-IT. *n. ſ.* [*credit*, Fr.] Belief.—Honour; reputation.—Eſteem; good opinion.—Faith; teſtimony.—Truſt repoſed.—Promiſe given.—Influence; power not compulſive; intereſt.

To CRE'DIT — CRED-IT. *v. a.* [*credo*, Lat.] To believe.—To procure credit or honour to any thing.—To truſt; to confide in.—To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE — CRED-IT-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *credit*.] Reputable; above contempt.—Honourable; eſtimable.

CRE'DITABLY. *adv.* [from *creditable*.] Reputably; without diſgrace.

CRE'DITOR — CRED-I-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*creditor*, Lat.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor*.

CREDU'LITY — CRE-DU-LI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*credulité*, French; *credulitas*, Latin.] Eaſineſs of belief; readineſs of credit.

CRE'DULOUS — CRED-U-LOUS. *adj.* [*credulus*, Lat.] Apt to believe; unſuſpecting; eaſily deceived.

CRE'ED — CREED. *n. ſ.* [from *credo*, the firſt word of the apoſtles creed.] A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.—Any ſolemn profeſſion of principles or opinion.

To CRE'EK — CREEK. *v. a.* [See *To* CREAK] To make a harſh noiſe.

CRE'EK — CREEK. *n. ſ.* [cnecca, Sax. *kreke*, Dutch.] A prominence or jut in a winding coaſt.—A ſmall port; a bay; a cove.—Any turn, or alley.

CRE'EKY. *adj.* [from *creek*.] Full of creeks; unequal winding.

To CRE'EP — CREEP. *v. n.* [preter. *crept*; cnypan, Sax. *krepan*, Germ.] To move with the belly to the ground without legs; as, a worm.—To grow along the ground, or on other ſupports.—To move forward without bounds or leaps; as, inſects.—To move ſlowly and feebly.—To move ſecretly and clandeſtinely.—To move timorouſly without ſoaring, or venturing into dangers.—To come unexpected; to ſteal forward unheard and unſeen.—To behave with ſervility; to fawn; to bend.

CRE'EPER — CREEP-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *creep*.] A plant that ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body.—An iron uſed to ſlide along the grate in kitchens.—A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CRE'EPHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*creep* and *hole*.] A hole into which any animal may creep to eſcape danger.—A ſubterfuge; an excuſe.

CREE'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

CRE'PT — CREPT. *particip.* [from *creep*.]

CRE'SCENT — CRES-CENT. *adj.* [from *creſco*, Lat.] Increaſing; growing; in a ſtate of increaſe.

CRE'SCENT. *n. ſ.* [*creſcens*, Lat.] The moon in her ſtate of increaſe; any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing.

CRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from *creſco*, it being a quick grower.] A ſallet herb, generally uſed in the plural *creſſes*; as, *water-creſſes*, *garden-creſſes*.

CRE'ST — CREST. *n. ſ.* [*criſta*, Lat.] The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet.—The comb of a cock.—The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.—Any tuft or ornament on the head; as ſome which the poets aſſign to ſerpents.—Pride; ſpirit; fire; courage; loftineſs of mien.

CRE'STED — CREST-ED. *adj.* [from *creſt*; *criſtatus*, Lat.] Adorned with a plume or creſt.—Wearing a comb.

CRETA'CEOUS — CRE-TA-CE-OUS. *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.] Abounding with chalk; having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

CRE'VICE — CREV-ICE. *n. ſ.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Lat. to burſt.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

CRE'W—CREW. *n. ſ.* [probably from cnub, Saxon.] A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe.—The company of a ſhip.—It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

CRE'W—CREW. [the *preterit* of *crow*.]

CRE'WEL—CREW-EL. *n. ſ.* [*kluwel*, Dut.] Yarn twiſted and wound on a knot or ball.

CRI'B—CRIB. *n. ſ.* [cnybbe, Sax. *crib*, Germ.] The rack or manger of a ſtable.—The ſtall or cabbin of an ox.—A ſmall habitation; a cottage.

To CRI'B. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

CRI'BBAGE—CRIB-BAGE. *n. ſ.* A game at cards.

CRI'CK—CRICK. *n. ſ.* [from *cricco*, Ital.] The noiſe of a door.—[from cnyce, Sax. a ſtake.] A painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*krekel*, from *kreken*, to make a noiſe, Dut.] An inſect that ſqueaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places.—[from cnyce, Sax. a ſtick.] A ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks in oppoſition to each other.—[from *kriechen*, Germ. to creep.] A low ſeat or ſtool.

CRI'ER—CRI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *cry*.] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation.

CRI'ME—CRIME. *n. ſ.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedneſs.

CRI'MINAL—CRIM-I-NAL. *adj.* [from *crime*.] Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.—Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.—Not civil; as, a *criminal* proſecution.

CRI'MINAL. *n. ſ.* [from *crime*.] A man accuſed.—A man guilty of a crime.

CRI'MINALLY. *adv.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

CRI'MP—CRIMP. *adj.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.] Friable; brittle; eaſily crumbled; eaſily reduced to powder.—Not conſiſtent; not forcible: a low cant word.

To CRI'MPLE—CRIM-PLE. *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*, *crimple*.] To contract; to corrugate; to cauſe to ſhrink or contract.

CRI'MSON—CRIM-SON. *n. ſ.* [*cremoſino*, Ital.] Red, ſomewhat darkened with blue.—Red in general.

To CRI'MSON—CRIM-SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye with crimſon.

CRI'NGE—CRINGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bow; ſervile civility.

To CRI'NGE—CRINGE. *v. a.* [*kriechen*, Germ.] To draw together; to contract.

To CRI'NGE. *v. n.* [*kriechen*, Germ.] To bow; to pay court with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

To CRI'NKLE—CRIN-KLE. *v. n.* [from *krinckelen*, Dut.] To go in and out; to run in flexures.

CRI'PPLE—CRIP-PLE. *n. ſ.* [cnypel, Sax. *krepel*, Dut.] A lame man; one that has loſt or never enjoyed the uſe of his limbs.

To CRI'PPLE—CRIP-PLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame; to deprive of the uſe of limbs.

CRI'SIS—CRI-SIS. *n. ſ.* [κρίσις.] The point in which the diſeaſe kills, or changes to the better.—The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISP—CRISP. *adj.* [*criſpus*, Latin.] Curled.—Indented; winding.—Brittle; friable.

To CRISP. *v. a.* [*criſpo*, Lat.] To curl; to contract into knots or curls.—To twiſt.—To indent; to run in and out.

CRI'SPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *criſp*.] Curledneſs.

CRI'SPY—CRIS-PY. *adj.* [from *criſp*.] Curled.

CRITE'RION—CRI-TE-RI-ON. *n. ſ.* [κριτήριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodneſs or badneſs.—A ſtandard.

CRI'TICK—CRIT-ICK. *n. ſ.* [κριτικος.] A man ſkilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to diſtinguiſh the faults and beauties of writing.—A cenſurer; a man apt to find fault.

CRI'TIC—CRIT-IC. *adj.* Critical; relating to criticiſm; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

CRITI'QUE, CRI'TICK—CRIT-IQUE. *n. ſ.* A critical examination; critical remarks; animadverſions.—Science of criticiſm.

CRI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *critick*.] Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.—Relating to criticiſm; as, *he wrote a* critical *diſſertation on the laſt play*.—Captious; inclined to find fault.—[from *criſis*.] Compriſing the time at which a great event is determined: thus, we ſay, a *critical* minute.

CRI'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *critical*.] In a critical manner; exactly; curiouſly.

CRI'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *critical*.] Exactneſs; accuracy; nicety.

To CRI'TICI'SE—CRIT-I-CISE. *v. n.* [from *critick*.] To play the critick; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.—To animadvert upon as faulty.

To CRI'TICI'SE—CRIT-I-CISE. *v. a.* [from *critick*.] To cenſure; to paſs judgment upon.

CRI'TICISM—CRIT-I-CISM. *n. ſ.* [from *critick*.] *Criticiſm*, as it was firſt inſtituted by Ariſtotle, was meant a ſtandard of judging well.—Remark; animadverſion; critical obſervations.

To CRO'AK—CROAK. *v. n.* [cpacezzan, Sax. *crocare*, Ital. *crocitare*, Lat.] To make a hoarſe low noiſe, like a frog.—To caw or cry as a raven or crow.—It may be uſed in contempt for any diſagreeable or offenſive murmur.

CRO'AK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

CRO'CK—CROCK. *n. ſ.* [*kruick*, Dut.] A cup; any veſſel made of earth.

CRO'CKERY—CROCK-E-RY. *n. ſ.* Earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE

CRO'CODILE—CROC-O-DILE. *n. ſ.* [from κρόκος, ſaffron, and δείλω, fearing.] An amphibious voracious animal, in ſhape reſembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

CROISA'DE—CROI-SADE. } *n. ſ.* [*croiſade*, Fren. from
CROISA'DO. } *croix*, a croſs.] A holy war; a war carried on againſt infidels under the banner of the croſs.

CRO'NY—CRO-NY. *n. ſ.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long ſtanding: a familiar term.

CRO'OK—CROOK. *n. ſ.* [*croc*, French.] Any crooked or bent inſtrument.—A ſheephook.—Any thing bent; a meander.

To CRO'OK—CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, Fren.] To bend; to turn into a hook.—To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.

CRO'OKBA'CK. *n. ſ.* [*crook* and *back*.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous ſhoulders.

CRO'OKED—CROOK-ED. *adj.* [*crocher*, French.] Bent; not ſtrait; curve.—Winding; oblique; unfractuous.—Perverſe; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

CROO'KEDLY. *adv.* [from *crooked*.] Not in a ſtrait line.—Untowardly; not compliantly.

CRO'P—CROP. *n. ſ.* [cnop, Saxon.] The craw of a bird; the firſt ſtomach into which her meat deſcends.

CRO'PFULL—CROP-FULL. *adj.* [*crop* and *full*.] Satiated; with a full belly.

CRO'PSICK. *adj.* [*crop* and *ſick*.] Sick with repletion; ſick with exceſs and debauchery.

CRO'P—CROP. *n. ſ.* [cnoppa, Saxon.] The higheſt part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.—The harveſt; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.—Any thing cut off.

To CRO'P. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.

To CRO'P. *v. n.* To yield harveſt.

CRO'PPER—CROP-PER. *n. ſ.* [from *crop*.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

CRO'SIER—CROS-IER. *n. ſ.* [*croiſer*, Fr. from *croix*, a *croſs*.] The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop, which has a croſs upon it.

CRO'SLET—CROS-LET. *n. ſ.* [*croiſſelet*, Fr.] A ſmall croſs.

CRO'SS—CROSS. *n. ſ.* [*croix*, Fren. *croce*, Ital. *crux*, Latin.] One ſtrait body laid at right angles over another; the inſtrument by which the Saviour of the world ſuffered death.—The enſign of the Chriſtian religion.—A monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion, ſuch as were anciently ſet in market-places.—A line drawn through another.—Any thing that thwarts or obſtructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; oppoſition; miſadventure; trial of patience.—Money ſo called, becauſe marked with a croſs.—*Croſs and Pile*, a play with money; at which it is put to chance whether the ſide, which bears a croſs, ſhall lie upward, or the other.

CRO'SS—CROSS. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Tranſverſe; falling athwart ſomething elſe.—Oblique; lateral.—Adverſe; oppoſite.—Perverſe; untractable.—Peeviſh fretful; ill-humoured.—Contrary; contradictory.—Contrary to wiſh; unfortunate.—Interchanged.

CRO'SS—CROSS. *prep.* Athwart; ſo as to interſect any thing.—Over; from ſide to ſide.

To CRO'SS—CROSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another.—To ſign with the croſs.—To mark out; to cancel; as, *to* croſs *an article*.—To paſs over.—To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart; not in oppoſition; not in the ſame line.—To thwart; to interpoſe obſtruction; to embarraſs; to obſtruct; to hinder.—To counteract.—To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.—To contradict.—To debar; to preclude.

To CRO'SS. *v. n.* To lie athwart another thing.—To be inconſiſtent.

To CRO'SS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*croſs* and *examine*, which ſee.] To try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party.

CRO'SS-STA'FF. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs* and *ſtaff*, which ſee.] An inſtrument commonly called the foreſtaff, uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars.

CRO'SSBO'W—CROSS-BOW. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *bow*.] A miſſive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a ſtock.

CRO'SSGRA'INED—CROSS-GRAINED. *adj.* [*croſs* and *grain*.] Having the fibres tranſverſe or irregular.—Perverſe; troubleſome; vexatious.

CRO'SSLY—CROSS-LY. *adv.* [from *croſs*.] Athwart; ſo as to interſect ſomething elſe.—Oppoſitely; adverſely; in oppoſition to.—Unfortunately.

CRO'SSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs*.] Tranſverſeneſs; interſection.—Perverſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.

CRO'TCHET—CROTCH-ET. *n. ſ.* [*crochet*, Fren.] [In muſick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver.—A ſupport; a piece of wood fitted into another to ſupport a building.—[In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]—A perverſe conceit; an odd fancy.

To CRO'UCH—CROUCH. *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, Fr.] To ſtoop low; to lie cloſe to the ground; as the lion *crouches* to his maſter.—To fawn; to bend ſervilely; to ſtoop meanly.

CRO'UP—CROUP. *n. ſ.* [*crouppe*, Fr.] The rump of a fowl.—The buttocks of a horſe.

CRO'W—CROW. *n. ſ.* [cnape, Saxon.] A large black bird that feeds upon the carcaſſes of beaſts.—*To pluck a* CROW, is to be induſtrious or contentious about that which is of no value. A low phraſe.—A piece of iron uſed as a lever; as the *Latins* called a hook *corvus*.—[From *crow*.] The voice of a cock, or the noiſe which he makes in his gaiety.

To CRO'W—CROW. *preterit. I crew*, or *crowed*; *I have crowed*. *v. n.* [cnapan, Sax.] To make the noiſe which a cock makes in gaiety, or defiance.—To boaſt; to bully; to vapour; to bluſter; to ſwagger. In low language.

CRO'WD—CROWD. *n. ſ.* [cnuð, Saxon.] A multitude confuſedly preſſed together.—A promiſcuous medley, without order or diſtinction.—The vulgar; the populace.—[From *crwth*, Welſh.] A fiddle.

To CRO'WD—CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill with confuſed multitudes.—To preſs cloſe together.—To incumber

incumber by multitudes.—*To* CROWD *Sail.* [A ſea phraſe.] To ſpread wide the ſails upon the yards.

To CRO'WD. *v. n.* To ſwarm; to be numerous and confuſed.—To thruſt among a multitude.

CRO'WDER. *n. ſ.* [from *crowd.*] A fiddler: a low word.

CRO'WN—CROWN. *n. ſ.* [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Dut. *corona*, Latin.] The ornament of the head, which denotes imperial and regal dignity.—A garland.—Reward; honorary diſtinction.—Regal power; royalty.—The top of the head.—The top of any thing; as, of a mountain.—Part of the hat that covers the head.—A piece of money, anciently ſtamped with a crown; five ſhillings.—Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.—Completion; accompliſhment.

To CRO'WN—CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inveſt with the crown or regal ornament.—To cover, as with a crown.—To dignify; to adorn; to make illuſtrious.—To reward; to recompenſe.—To complete; to perfect.—To terminate; to finiſh.

CRO'WNGLASS. *n. ſ.* The fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.

CRO'WNET—CROWN-ET. *n. ſ.* [from *crown.*] The ſame with *coronet.*

CRU'CIBLE—CRU-CI-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] A chymiſt's melting pot, made of earth; ſo called, becauſe they were formerly marked with a croſs.

CRU'CIFIX—CRU-CI-FIX. *n. ſ.* [*crucifixus*, Lat.] A repreſentation in picture or ſtatuary of our Lord's paſſion.

CRU'CIFI'XION—CRU-CI-FIX-ION. The word is pronounced as if written *cru-ci-fic-ſhun. n. ſ.* [from *crucifixus*, Lat.] The puniſhment of nailing to a croſs.

To CRU'CIFY—CRU-CI-FY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs ſet upright.

CRU'DE—CRUDE. *adj.* [*crudus*, Latin.] Raw; not ſubdued by fire.—Not changed by any proceſs or preparation.—Harſh; unripe.—Unconcocted; not well digeſted in the ſtomach.—Not brought to perfection; unfiniſhed; immature.—Having indigeſted notions.—Indigeſted; not fully concocted in the intellect.

CRU'DELY—CRUDE-LY. *adv.* [from *crude.*] Unripely; without due preparation.

CRU'DITY—CRU-DI-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *crude.*] Indigeſtion; inconcoction.—Unripeneſs; want of maturity.

CRU'EL—CRU-EL. *adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*, Lat.] Pleaſed with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; without pity; without compaſſion; ſavage; barbarous; unrelenting.—[Of things.] Bloody: miſchievous; deſtructive; cauſing pain.

CRU'ELLY. *adv.* [from *cruel.*] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarouſly.

CRU'ELNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cruel.*] Inhumanity; cruelty.

CRU'ELTY—CRU-EL-TY. *n. ſ.* [*cruauté*, French.] Inhumanity; ſavageneſs: barbarity.

CRU'ET—CRU-ET. *n. ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oyl, with a ſtopple.

CRU'ISE—CRUISE. *n. ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A ſmall cup or noggin.

A CRU'ISE—CRUISE. *n. ſ.* [*croiſe*, Fr. from the original *cruiſers*, who bore the croſs, and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in ſearch of plunder.

To CRU'ISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rove over the ſea in ſearch of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the ſea without any certain courſe.

CRU'ISER. *n. ſ.* [from *cruiſe.*] One that roves upon the ſea in ſearch of plunder.

CRUM—CRUM. } *n. ſ.* [cpuma, Sax. *kruyme*, Dutch; *krummel*, German.] The ſoft part
CRUMB. } of bread; not the cruſt.—A ſmall particle or fragment of bread.

To CRU'MBLE—CRUM-BLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To break into ſmall pieces; to comminute.

To CRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To fall into ſmall pieces.

CRU'MMY—CRUM-MY. *adj.* [from *crum.*] Soft; plump.

CRU'MP—CRUMP. *adj.* [cpump, Sax. *krom*, Dutch; *krumm*, Germ.] Crooked in the back.

To CRU'MPLE—CRUM-PLE. *v. a.* [from *crump*; or corrupted from *rumple*, *rompelen*, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles; to cruſh together in complications.

CRU'MPLING. *n. ſ.* A ſmall degenerate apple.

CRU'PPER—CRUP-PER. *n. ſ.* [from *croupe*, Fr. the buttocks of the horſe.] That part of the horſeman's furniture that reaches from the ſaddle to the tail.

CRU'RAL—CRU-RAL. *adj.* [from *crus cruris*, Lat.] Belonging to the leg.

CRU'SA'DE—CRU-SADE. } *n. ſ.* See CROISADE. An
CRU'SA'DO. } expedition againſt the infidels.—A coin ſtamped with a croſs.

To CRU'SH—CRUSH. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, Fren.] To preſs between two oppoſite bodies; to ſqueeze.—To preſs with violence.—To overwhelm; to beat down.—To ſubdue; to depreſs; to diſpirit.

To CRU'SH. *v. n.* To be condenſed; to come in a cloſe body.

CRU'SH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A colliſion of ſoft bodies.

CRU'ST. *n. ſ.* [*cruſta*, Latin.] Any ſhell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.—An incruſtation; collection of matter into a hard body.—The caſe of a pye made of meal, and baked.—The outer hard part of bread.—A waſte piece of bread.

To CRU'ST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To envelop; to cover with a hard caſe.—To foul with concretions.

To CRU'ST. *v. n.* To gather or contract a cruſt; to gain a hard covering.

CRU'STA'CEOUS—CRUS-TA-CE-OUS. *adj.* [from *cruſta*, Latin.] Shelly, with joints; not teſtaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted ſhell. Lobſter is *cruſtaceous*, oyſter teſtaceous.

CRU'STILY—CRUS-TI-LY. *adv.* [from *cruſty.*] Peeviſhly; ſnappiſhly.

CRU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cruſty.*] The quality of a cruſt.—Peeviſhneſs; moroſeneſs.

CRU'STY. *adj.* [from *cruſt.*] Covered with a cruſt.—Sturdy; moroſe; ſnappiſh; a low word.

CRU'TCH—CRUTCH. *n. ſ.* [*croccia*, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *crucke*, Germ.] A ſupport uſed by cripples.

To CRY—CRY. *v. n.* [*crier*, French.] To ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs.—To call importunately.—To talk eagerly or inceſſantly; to repeat continually.—To proclaim; to make publick.—To exclaim.—To utter lamentations.—To ſquall, as an infant.—To weep; to ſhed tears.—To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.—To yelp, as a hound on a ſcent.

To CRY. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly ſomething loſt or found, in order to its recovery or reſtitution.

To CRY DOWN. *v. n.* To blame; to depreciate; to decry.—To prohibit.—To overbear.

To CRY OUT. *v. n.* To exclaim; to ſcream; to clamour.—To complain loudly.—To blame; to cenſure: with *of*, *againſt*, *upon*.—To declare aloud.—To be in labour.

To CRY UP. *v. a.* To applaud; to exalt; to praiſe.

CRY. *n. ſ.* [*cri*, French.] Lamentation; ſhriek; ſcream.—Weeping; mourning.—Clamour; outcry.—Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other paſſion.—Proclamation.—The hawkers proclamation of wares to be ſold in the ſtreet; as, *the* cries *of London*.—Acclamation; popular favour.—Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expreſſion.—Importunate call.—Yelping of dogs.—Yell; inarticulate noiſe.—A pack of dogs.

CRY'ER. See CRIER.

CRY'STAL—CRYS-TAL. *n. ſ.* [κρύσταλλος.] *Cryſtals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies.—*Cryſtal* is alſo uſed for a factitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called alſo *cryſtal* glaſs.—*Cryſtals* [in chymiſtry] expreſs ſalts or other matters ſhot or congealed in manner of *cryſtal*.

CRY'STAL. *adj.* Conſiſting of cryſtal.—Bright; clear; tranſparent; lucid; pellucid.

CRY'STALLINE—CRYS-TAL-LINE. *adj.* [*cryſtallinus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of cryſtal.—Bright; clear; pellucid; tranſparent.

CRY'STALLINE *Humour*. *n. ſ.* The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, oppoſite to the papilla, nearer to the fore part than the back part of the globe.

CRY'STALLIZA'TION—CRYS-TAL-LI-ZA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *cryſtallize*.] Congelation into cryſtals.—The maſs formed by congelation or concretion.

To CRY'STALLI'ZE—CRYS-TAL-LIZE. *v. a.* [from *cryſtal*.] To cauſe to congeal or concrete in cryſtals.

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate; congeal; concrete, or ſhoot into cryſtals.

CU'B—CUB. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] The young of a beaſt; generally of a bear or fox.—The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fiſh.—In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

To CU'B. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: uſed of beaſts, or of a woman in contempt.

CU'BE—CUBE. *n. ſ.* [from κύβος, a die.] [In geometry.] A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces or ſides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

CU'BE *Root*. } *n. ſ.* The origin of a cubick number; or
CU'BIC *Root*. } a number, by whoſe multiplication into itſelf, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight.

CU'BICAL. } *adj.* [from *cube*,] Having the form or pro-
CU'BIC. } perties of a cube.—It is applied to numbers.

CU'BIT—CU-BIT. *n. ſ.* [from *cubitus*, Lat.] A meaſure in uſe among the ancients; which was originally the diſtance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger.

CU'CKOLD—CUCK-OLD. *n. ſ.* [*cocu*, Fren. from *coukoo*.] One that is married to an adultreſs; one whoſe wife is falſe to his bed.

To CU'CKOLD. *v. a.* To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.—To wrong a huſband by unchaſtity.

CU'CKOLDLY. *adj.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; ſneaking.

CU'CKOLDMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*cuckold* and *maker*.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CU'CKOLDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *cuckold*.] The act of adultery.—The ſtate of a cuckold.

CU'CKOO—CUC-KOO. *n. ſ.* [*cwccw*, Welſh; *cocu*, Fr.] A bird which appears in the ſpring; and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place.

CU'CKOO-BUD. *n. ſ.* The name of a flower.

CU'CUMBER—CU-CUM-BER. *n. ſ.* [*cucumis*, Lat.] The name of a plant, and alſo of the fruit of that plant.

CU'D—CUD. *n. ſ.* [cuð, Sax.] That food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

To CU'DDLE—CUD-DLE. *v. n.* [a low word, probably without etymology.] To lie cloſe; to ſquat.

CU'DGEL—CUDG-EL. *n. ſ.* [*kudſe*, Dutch.] A ſtick to ſtrike with, lighter than a club, ſhorter than a pole.

To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a ſtick.—To beat in general.

CU'DGEL-PROOF. *adj.* Able to reſiſt a ſtick. See PROOF.

CU'E—CUE. *n. ſ.* [*queue*, a tail, French.] The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.—The laſt words of a ſpeech which the player who is to anſwer catches, and regards as intimation to begin.—A hint; an intimation; a ſhort direction.—The part which any man is to play in his turn.

CU'FF—CUFF. *n. ſ.* A blow with the fiſt; a box; a ſtroke.—It is uſed of birds that fight with their talons.

To CU'FF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to ſcuffle.

To CU'FF. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the fiſt.—To ſtrike with talons.

CU'FF. *n. ſ.* [*coeffe*, French.] Part of the ſleeve.

CU'IRASS—CUI-RASS. *n. ſ.* [*cuiraſſe*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *coraccia*, Ital.] A breaſtplate.

CU'LINARY—CU-LI-NA-RY. *adj.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

To CU'LL—CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] To ſelect from others; to pick out of many.

CU'LLY—CUL-LY *n. ſ.* [*coglione*, Italian, a fool.] A man deceived or impoſed upon; as, by ſharpers or a ſtrumpet.

To CU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impoſe upon.

To

To CU'LMINATE—CUL-MI-NATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

CU'LMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *culminate.*] The tranſit of a planet through the meridian.

CU'LPABI'LITY—CUL-PA-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *culpable.*] Blameableneſs.

CU'LPABLE—CUL-PA-BLE. *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.] Criminal.—Guilty.—Blameable; blameworthy.

CU'LPABLY. *adv.* [from *culpable.*] Blameably; criminally.

CU'LPRIT—CUL-PRIT. *n. ſ.* A man arraigned before his judge, and thence uſed for any criminal brought to juſtice.

CU'LTER—CUL-TER. *n. ſ.* [*culter*, Lat.] The iron of the plough perpendicular to the ſheare. It is commonly written *coulter.*

To CU'LTIVATE—CUL-TI-VATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.] To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual induſtry.—To improve; to meliorate.

CU'LTIVA'TION—CUL-TI-VA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cultivate.*] The art or practice of improving ſoils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.—Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

CU'LTIVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *cultivate.*] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing elſe capable of improvement.

CU'LTURE—CUL-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*cultura*, Lat.] The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.—Art of improvement and melioration.

To CU'LTURE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is uſed by *Thomſon*, but without authority.

CU'LVERIN. *n. ſ.* [*colouvrine*, French.] A ſpecies of ordnance.

To CU'MBER—CUM-BER. *v. a.* [*kommeren*, *komberen*, to diſturb, Dutch.] To embarraſs; to entangle; to obſtruct.—To croud or load with ſomething uſeleſs.—To involve in difficulties and dangers; to diſtreſs.—To buſy; to diſtract with multiplicity of cares.—To be troubleſome in any place.

CU'MBERSOME. *adj.* [from *cumber.*] Troubleſome; vexatious.—Burthenſome; embarraſſing.—Unwieldy; unmanageable.

CU'MBROUS—CUM-BROUS. *adj.* [from *cumber.*] Troubleſome; vexatious; diſturbing.—Oppreſſive; burthenſome.—Jumbled; obſtructing each other.

CU'MIN—CUM-IN. *n. ſ.* [*cuminum*, Lat.] A plant.

CU'NNING—CUN-NING. *adj.* [from connan, Sax. *konnen*, Dut. to know.] Skilful; knowing; well inſtructed; learned.—Performed with ſkill; artful.—Artfully deceitful; ſly; deſigning; trickiſh; full of fetches and ſtratagems; ſubtle; crafty; ſubdolous.—Acted with ſubtilty.

CU'NNING. *n. ſ.* [cunninge, Saxon] Artifice; deceit; ſlyneſs; ſlight; craft; ſubtilty; diſſimulation; fraudulent dexterity.—Art; ſkill; knowledge.

CU'NNINGLY—CUN-NING-LY. *adv.* [from *cunning.*] Artfully; ſlyly; ſubtily; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

CU'NNINGMA'N. *n. ſ.* [*cunning* and *man.*] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover ſtolen goods.

CU'NNINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cunning.*] Deceitfulneſs; ſlyneſs.

CU'P. *n. ſ.* [cup, Sax. *kop*, Dut. *coupe*, French.] A ſmall veſſel to drink in.—The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.—Social entertainment; merry bout, [in the plural.]—Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the huſk of an acorn, the bell of a flower.—CUP *and Can.* Familiar companions. The *can* is the large veſſel, out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a conſtant aſſociate.

To CU'P. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupply with cups: this ſenſe is obſolete.—To fix a glaſs-bell or cucurbite upon the ſkin, to draw the blood in ſcarification.

CU'PBEA'RER—CUP-BEAR-ER. *n. ſ.* An officer of the king's houſhold.—An attendant to give wine at a feaſt.

CU'PBO'ARD—CUP-BOARD. *n. ſ.* [cup and bord, a caſe or receptacle, Saxon.] A caſe with ſhelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

To CU'PBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treaſure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

CUPI'DITY—CU-PID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*cupiditas*, Lat.] Concupiſcence; unlawful or unreaſonable longing.

CU'POLA—CU-PO-LA. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemiſpherical ſummit of a building.

CU'PPEL. See COPPEL.

CU'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *cup.*] One who applies cupping-glaſſes; a ſcarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS. *n. ſ.* [from *cup* and *glaſs.*] A glaſs uſed by ſcarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

CU'R—CUR. *n. ſ.* [*korre*, Dutch.] A worthleſs degenerate dog.—A term of reproach for a man.

CU'RABLE—CU-RA-BLE. *adj.* [from *cure.*] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

CU'RACY—CU-RA-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *curate.*] Employment of a curate, diſtinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

CU'RATE—CU-RATE. *n. ſ.* [*curator*, Latin.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.—A pariſh prieſt.

CU'RATIVE—CU-RA-TIVE. *adj.* [from *cure.*] Relating to the cure of diſeaſes; not preſervative.

CU'RB—CURB. *n. ſ.* [*courber*, to bend, Fr.] A curb is an iron chain, made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horſe.—Reſtraint; inhibition; oppoſition; hindrance.

To CU'RB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide or reſtrain a horſe with a curb.—To reſtrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.—Sometimes with *from*; ſometimes with *of.*

CU'RD—CURD. *n. ſ.* The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

To CU'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cauſe to coagulate.

To CU'RDLE—CUR-DLE. *v. n.* [from *curd.*] To coagulate; to ſhoot together; to concrete.

To CU'RDLE. *v. a.* To cauſe to coagulate; to force into concretions.

CU'RDY. *adj.* [from *curd.*] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.

CU'RE—CURE. *n. ſ.* [*cura*, Lat.] Remedy; reſtorative.—Act of healing.—The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

To CU'RE. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.] To heal; to reſtore to health; to remedy; to recover: with *of* before the diſeaſe. Uſed of patients or diſeaſes.—To prepare in any manner, ſo as to be preſerved from corruption.

CU'RELESS—CURE-LESS. *adj.* [*cure* and *leſs.*] Without cure; without remedy.

CU'RIO'SITY—CU-RI-OS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *curious.*] Inquiſitiveneſs; inclination to enquiry.—Nicety; delicacy.—Accuracy; exactneſs.—An act of curioſity; nice experiment.—An object of curioſity; rarity.

CU'RIOUS—CU-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*curioſus*, Lat.] Inquiſitive; deſirous of information; addicted to enquiry.—Attentive to; diligent about: ſometimes with *after.*—Sometimes with *of.*—Accurate; careful not to miſtake.—Difficult to pleaſe; ſolicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.—Exact; nice; ſubtle.—Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous.—Elegant; neat; laboured; finiſhed.—Rigid; ſevere; rigorous.

CU'RIOUSLY—CU-RI-OUS-LY. *adv.* [from *curious.*] Inquiſitively; attentively; ſtudiouſly.—Elegantly; neatly.—Artfully; exactly.—Captiouſly.

CU'RL—CURL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ringlet of hair.—Undulation; wave; flexure.

To CU'RL. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dut. cyrnan, Sax. *krille*, Dan.] To turn the hair in ringlets.—To writhe; to twiſt.—To dreſs with curls.—To raiſe in waves; undulations.

To CU'RL. *v. n.* To ſhrink into ringlets.—To riſe in undulations.—To twiſt itſelf.

CURMU'DGEON—CUR-MUDGE-ON. *n. ſ.* [probably a vitious manner of pronouncing *cœur mechant*, Fr.] An avaritious churliſh fellow; a miſer; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

CU'RMUDGEONLY. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon.*] Avaricious; covetous; churliſh; niggardly.

CU'RRANT—CUR-RANT. *n. ſ.* A tree bearing ſweet red berries in bunches.—A ſmall dried grape, properly written *corinth.*

CU'RRENCY—CUR-REN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *current.*] Circulation; power of paſſing from hand to hand.—General reception.—Fluency; readineſs of utterance; eaſineſs of pronunciation.—Continuance; conſtant flow; uninterrupted courſe.—General eſteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.—The papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CU'RRENT—CUR-RENT. *adj.* [*currens*, Lat.] Circulatory; paſſing from hand to hand.—Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.—Common; general.—Popular; ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation.—Faſhionable.—Paſſable; ſuch as may be allowed or admitted.—What is now paſſing; what is at preſent in its courſe; as, *the* current *year.*

CU'RRENT—CUR-RENT. *n. ſ.* A running ſtream.—[In navigation.] Currents are certain progreſſive motions of the water of the ſea in ſeveral places, by which a ſhip may happen to be carried more ſwiftly, or retarded in her courſe.

CU'RRENTLY—CUR-RENT-LY. *adj.* [from *current.*] In a conſtant motion.—Without oppoſition.—Popularity; faſhionably; generally.—Without ceaſing.

CU'RRIER—CURR-IER. *n. ſ.* [*curiarius*, Latin.] One who dreſſes and pares leather for thoſe who make ſhoes, or other things.

CU'RRISH. *adj.* [from *cur.*] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; ſour; quarrelſome; malignant; churliſh; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

To CU'RRY—CUR-RY. *v. a.* [*corium*, leather, Lat.] To dreſs leather, by beating and rubbing it.—To beat; to drub; to threſh; to chaſtiſe.—To rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtrument, ſo as to ſmooth his coat, and promote his fleſh.—To ſcratch in kindneſs; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.—*To* CURRY *Favour.* To become a favourite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kindneſſes, or flattery: a low phraſe.

CU'RRYCOMB—CUR-RY-COMB. *n. ſ.* [from *curry* and *comb.*] An iron inſtrument uſed for currying horſes.

To CU'RSE—CURSE. *v. a.* [cunrian, Sax.] To wiſh evil to; to execrate; to devote.—To miſchief; to afflict; to torment.

To CU'RSE. *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

CU'RSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Malediction; wiſh of evil to another.—Affliction; torment; vexation.

CU'RSED. *participial adj.* [from *curſe.*] Under a curſe; hateful; deteſtable; abominable; wicked.—Unholy; unſanctified; blaſted by a curſe.—Vexatious; troubleſome.

CU'RSEDLY. *adv.* [from *curſed.*] Miſerably; ſhamefully: a low cant word.

CU'RSITOR—CUR-SI-TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chantery, that makes out original writs.

CU'RSORA'RY—CUR-SO-RA-RY. *adj.* [from *curſus*, Lat.] Curſory; haſty; careleſs.

CU'RSORILY. *adv.* [from *curſory.* Haſtily; without care; without ſolicitous attention.

CU'RSORY—CUR-SO-RY. *adj.* [from *curſorius*, Lat.] Haſty; quick; inattentive; careleſs.

CU'RST. *adj.* Froward; peeviſh; malignant; miſchievous; malicious; ſnarling.

To CURTA'IL—CUR-TAIL. The accent was formerly laid on the firſt ſyllable of this word: it is now laid generally on the laſt. *v. a.* [*curto*, Lat.] To cut off; to cut ſhort; to ſhorten.—It has *of* before the thing cut off.

CU'RTAIN—CUR-TAIN. *n. ſ.* [*cortina*, Latin.] A cloath contracted or expanded at pleaſure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or diſcover any thing; to ſhade a bed; to darken a room.—*To draw the* CURTAIN. To cloſe it ſo as to ſhut out the light, or conceal the object.—To open it ſo as to diſcern the object.

CU'RTAIN-LECTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *curtain* and *lecture.*] A reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed.

To CU'RTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe or accommodate with curtains.

CU'RTSY. See COURTESY.

CU'RVATED,

Cu'RVATED. *adj.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] Bent.

Cu'RVATURE—CUR-VA-TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs; inflexion; manner of bending.

Cu'RVE—CURVE. *adj.* [*curvus*, Lat.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not ſtreight.

Cu'RVE. *n. ſ.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedneſs of any particular form.

To CURVET—CUR-VET. *v. n. corvettare*, Ital.] To leap; to bound.—To friſk; to be licentious.

Cu'RVET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A leap; a bound.—A frolick; a prank.

Cu'RVILI'NEAR—CUR-VI-LIN-E-AR. *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.] Conſiſting of a crooked line.—Compoſed of crooked lines.

CU'SHION—CUSH-ION. *n. ſ.* [*kuſſen*, Dutch; *couſſin*, French.] A pillow for the ſeat; a ſoft pad placed upon a chair.

Cu'SHIONED. *adj.* [from *cuſhion.*] Seated on a cuſhion; ſupported by cuſhions.

CU'SP—CUSP. *n. ſ.* [*cuſpis*, Latin.] A term uſed to expreſs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

Cu'STARD—CUS-TARD. *n. ſ.* [*cwſtard*, Welſh.] A kind of ſweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and ſugar, till the whole thickens into a maſs. It is a food much uſed in city feaſts.

Cu'STODY—CUS-TO-DY. *n. ſ.* [*cuſtodia*, Latin.] Impriſonment; reſtraint of liberty.—Care; guardianſhip; charge.—Defence; preſervation; ſecurity.

CU'STOM. *n. ſ.* [*couſtume*, French.] Habit; habitual practice.—Faſhion; common way of acting.—Eſtabliſhed manner.—Practice of buying of certain perſons.—Application from buyers; as, *this trader has good* cuſtom.—[In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our anceſtors, has been, and is, daily practiſed.—Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported.

Cu'STOMHO'USE—CUS-TOM-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* The houſe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Cu'STOMARY—CUS-TOM-A-RY. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*] Conformable to eſtabliſhed cuſtom; according to preſcription.—Habitual.—Uſual; wonted.

Cu'STOMER—CUS-TOM-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtom.*] One who frequents any place of ſale for the ſake of purchaſing.

To CU'T—CUT. pret. *cut*; part. paſſ. *cut*. [probably from the French *couteau*, a knife.] To penetrate with an edged inſtrument; to divide any continuity by a ſharp edge.—To hew.—To carve; to make by ſculpture.—To form any thing by cutting.—To pierce with any uneaſy ſenſation.—To divide packs of cards.—To interſect; to croſs; as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.—*To* CUT *down.* To fell; to hew down.—To excel; to overpower: not a very elegant phraſe in this ſenſe.—*To* CUT *off.* To ſeparate from the other parts by cutting.—To deſtroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.—To reſcind.—To intercept; to hinder from union or return.—To put an end to; to obviate.—To take away; to withhold.—To preclude.—To interrupt; to ſilence.—To apoſtrophiſe; to abbreviate.—*To* CUT *out.* To ſhape; to form.—To ſcheme; to contrive.—To adapt.—To debar.—To excel; to outdo.—*To* CUT *ſhort.* To hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption.—To abridge; as, *the ſoldiers were* cut ſhort *of their pay.*—*To* CUT *up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces.—To eradicate.

To Cu't. *v. n.* To make its way by dividing obſtructions.—To perform the operation of lithotomy.—To interfere; as, a horſe that *cuts.*

Cu't. *part. adj.* Prepared for uſe: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Cu't. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.] The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument; the blow of an ax or ſword.—The impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge or ſharp inſtrument; diſtinguiſhed from that made by perforation with a pointed inſtrument.—A wound made by cutting.—A channel made by art.—A lot cut off a ſtick.—A near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off.—A picture cut or carved upon a ſtamp of wood or copper, and impreſſed from it.—The ſtamp on which a picture is carved.—The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.—Faſhion; form; ſhape; manner of cutting into ſhape.

Cu'TANEOUS. *adj.* [from *cutus*, Latin.] Relating to the ſkin.

Cu'TICLE. *n. ſ.* [*cuticula*, Lat.] The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin.—A thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

Cuti'CULAR—CU-TIC-U-LAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Lat.] Belonging to the ſkin.

Cu'TLASS—CUT-LASS. Sometimes written and pronounced CUT-LASH. *n. ſ.* [*coutelas*, Fr. ſometimes *cutlace*, ſometimes *cuttleax.*] A broad cutting ſword: the word is much in uſe among the ſeamen.

Cu'TLER—CUT-LER. *n. ſ.* [*coutelier*, Fren.] One who makes or ſells knives.

Cu'TPU'RSE—CUT-PURSE. *n. ſ.* [*cut* and *purſe.*] One who ſteals by the method of cutting purſes: a common practice when men wore their purſes at their girdles, as was once the cuſtom. A thief; a robber.

Cu'TTER—CUT-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *cut.*] An agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing.—A nimble boat that cuts the water.—The teeth that cut the meat.

Cu't-THRO'AT—CUT-THROAT. *n. ſ.* [*cut* and *throat.*] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an aſſaſſin.

CU'TTLE—CUT-TLE. *n. ſ.* A fiſh, which, when he is purſued by a fiſh of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water, and eſcapes.

CY'CLE—CY-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*cyclus*, Lat. κύκλος.] A circle.—A round of time; a ſpace in which the ſame revolutions begin again; a periodical ſpace of time.—A method, or account of a method continued till the ſame courſe begins again.—Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

CY'CLOID—CY-CLOID. *n. ſ.* [from κυκλοειδης, of κυκλος and εἰδος, ſhape.] A peculiar kind of geometrical curve.

CY'CLOPÆ'DIA—CY-CLO-PÆ-DI-A. Pronounced by ſome CY-CLO-PÆ-DI-A, on account of its derivation. *n. ſ.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge; a courſe of the ſciences.

CY'GNET—CYG-NET. *n. ſ.* [from *cygnus*, Latin.] A young ſwan.

CY'LINDER — CYL-IN-DER. *n. ſ.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two flat ſurfaces and one circular.

CYLI'NDRICAL. } *adj.* [from *cylinder.*] Partaking of the
CYLI'NDRIC. } nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

CYMA'R — CY-MAR. *n. ſ.* [properly written *ſimar.*] A ſlight covering; a ſcarf.

CY'MBAL — CYM-BAL. *n. ſ.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] A muſical inſtrument.

CY'NICAL. } *adj.* [κυνικὸς.] Having the quali-
CY'NIC — CYN-IC. } ties of a dog; curriſh; brutal; ſnarling; ſatirical; moroſe.

CY'NICK. *n. ſ.* [κυνικὸς.] A philoſopher of the ſnarling or curriſh ſort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a ſnarler; a miſanthrope.

CY'ON — CY-ON. See CION.

CY'PRESS — CY-PRESS. [*cypreſſus*, Lat.] The *cypreſs* is a tall ſtrait tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no uſe: its leaves are bitter, and the very ſmell and ſhade of it are dangerous.—Being anciently uſed in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

CY'PRUS — CY-PRUS. *n. ſ.* [probably from the place where it was made; or corruptly from *cypreſs*, as being uſed in mourning.] A thin tranſparent black ſtuff.

CY'ST — CYST. } *n. ſ.* [κύστις.] A bag containing ſome
CY'STIS. } morbid matter.

CZAR — CZAR. The *C* is totally ſilent in this word; as alſo in the following. *n. ſ.* [A Sclavonian word, written more properly *tzar.*] The title of the emperor of Ruſſia.

CZARI'NA — CZA-RI-NA. *n. ſ.* [from *czar.*] The empreſs of Ruſſia.

D.

D, Is a conſonant nearly approaching in ſound to T, but formed by a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The ſound of D in Engliſh is uniform, and it is never mute, unleſs ſometimes before a *g*, in the ſame ſyllable.

To DA'B — DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt.

A DA'B. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall lump of any thing.—A blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft.—Something moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one.—A kind of ſmall flat fiſh.

DA'B-CHI'CK. *n. ſ.* perhaps a corruption from DIP-CHICK; which ſee.] A bird, called alſo *didapper*. Some naturaliſts give it the appellation of *mergus minor*, others that of *colymbus major*.

To DA'BBLE — DAB-BLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dut.] To ſmear; to daub; to beſpatter; to beſprinkle; to wet.

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.* To play in water; to move in water or mud.—To do any thing in a ſlight, ſuperficial, or ſhallow manner; to tamper.

DA'BBLER — DAB-BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dabble.*] One that plays in water.—One that meddles without maſtery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a ſuperficial meddler.

DA'CE — DACE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling a roach, but leſs.

DA'CTYLE — DAC-TYLE. *n. ſ.* [δάκτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort.

DA'D. } *n. ſ.* [A puerile expreſſion for *father*. It is
DA'DDY. } remarkable, ſays Johnſon, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as firſt taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *t*, or the kindred letter *d* differently placed; as *tad*, Welſh; ἀττα, Greek; *atta*, Gothick; *tata*, Lat. *Mammas atque* tatas *habet Afra*, Mart.] Father.

DÆDAL. *adj.* [*dædalus*, Lat.] Artificial. — Various; variegated.

DA'FFODIL — DAF-FO-DIL. } *n. ſ.* A plant bearing a
DAFFODI'LLY. } yellow flower.

To DAFT. *v. a.* [contracted from *do aſt*; that is, to *throw back*; to *throw off.*] To toſs aſide; to put away with contempt; to throw away ſlightly. This word is in little uſe, except in the provinces.

DA'GGER — DAG-GER. *n. ſ.* [*dague*, Fr.] A ſhort ſword; a poinard.—[In fencing ſchools.] A blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence.—[With printers.] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *n. ſ.* [*dagger* and *draw.*] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

To DA'GGLE — DAG-GLE. *v. a.* [This word is ſuppoſed to be derived from *dag*, dew; but I conceive it is rather a corruption from DRAGGLE; which ſee.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to beſprinkle.

DA'ILY — DAI-LY. *adj.* [dæglic, Sax. *daglick*, Dutch.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

DA'ILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.

DA'INTILY — DAIN-TI-LY. *adv.* [from *dainty.*] Elegantly; delicately.—Deliciouſly; pleaſantly.

DA'INTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dainty.*] Delicacy; ſoftneſs.—Elegance; nicety.—Squeamiſhneſs; faſtidiouſneſs.

DA'INTY — DAIN-TY. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.] Pleaſing to the palate; of exquiſite taſte; delicious.—Delicate; of acute ſenſibility; nice; ſqueamiſh; ſoft; luxurious; tender.—Scrupulous; ceremonious.—Elegant; tenderly; languiſhingly, or effeminately beautiful.—Nice; affectedly fine: in contempt.

DA'INTY. *n. ſ.* Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; ſomething of exquiſite taſte.

DA'IRY — DAI-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk, according to Mr. *Lye.*] The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.—The place where milk

milk is manufactured.—Paſturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept.

DA'IRYMA'ID — DAI-RY-MAID. *n. ſ.* [*dairy* and *maid.*] The woman ſervant, whoſe buſineſs is to manage the milk.

DA'ISY — DAI-SY. *n. ſ.* [bæȝeȝeage, day's eye. *Chaucer.*] A ſpring-flower.

DA'LE — DALE. *n. ſ.* [*dalei*, Gothick; *dal*, Dutch and Germ.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

DA'LLIANCE — DAL-LI-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *dally.*] Interchange of careſſes; act of fondneſs.—Conjugal converſation.—Delay; procraſtination.

DA'LLIER — DAL-LI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dally.*] A trifler; a fondler.

To DA'LLY — DAL-LY. *v. n.* To trifle; to play the fool; to amuſe one's ſelf with idle play; to loſe time in trifles.—To exchange careſſes; to play the wanton; to fondle.—To ſport; to play; to frolick.—To delay.

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuſe till a proper opportunity.

DA'M — DAM. *n. ſ.* [from *dame*, which formerly ſignified mother.] The mother: uſed of beaſts, or other animals not human.—A human mother: in contempt or deteſtation.

DA'M — DAM. *n. ſ.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water.

To DA'M. *v. a.* [*dammen*, Dutch.] To confine, or ſhut up water by moles or dams.

DA'MAGE — DAM-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*domage*, Fr.] Miſchief; hurt; detriment.—Loſs; miſchief ſuffered.—The value of miſchief done.—Reparation of damage; retribution.—[In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his eſtate.

To DA'MAGE — DAM-AGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To miſchief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE — DAM-AGE-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *damage.*] Suſceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.

DA'MASCENE. *n. ſ.* [*damaſcenus*, from *Damaſcus.*] A ſmall black plum; a *damſon*, as it is now ſpoken.

DA'MASK — DAM-ASK. *n. ſ.* [*damaſquin*, Fr. *damaſchino*, Ital. from *Damaſcus.*] Linen or ſilk woven in a manner invented at *Damaſcus*, by which part riſes above the reſt in flowers, or other forms.—It is uſed for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the damaſk roſe.

To DA'MASK — DAM-ASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form flowers upon ſtuffs.—To variegate; to diverſify.

DA'MASK-ROSE. *n. ſ.* The roſe of Damaſcus; a red roſe. See ROSE.

DA'ME — DAME. *n. ſ.* [*dame*, Fr. *dama*, Span.] A lady; the title of honour to women.—It is ſtill uſed in poetry for women of rank.—Miſtreſs of a low family.—Women in general.

To DA'MN — DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Lat.] To doom to eternal torments in a future ſtate.—To procure or cauſe to be eternally condemned.—To condemn.—To hoot or hiſs any publick performance; to explode.

DA'MNABLE. *adj.* [from *damn.*] Deſerving damnation; juſtly doomed to never-ending puniſhment.—It is ſometimes uſed in a low and ludicrous ſenſe; odious; pernicious.

DA'MNABLY. *adv.* [from *damnable.*] In ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment; ſo as to be excluded from mercy.—It is uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe; odiouſly; hatefully.

DAMNA'TION — DAM-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *damn.*] Excluſion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal puniſhment.

DA'MNATORY. *adj.* [from *damnatorius.*] Containing a ſentence of condemnation.

DA'MNED — DAMN-ED. *part. adj.* [from *damn.*] Hateful; deteſtable; abhorred; abominable.

To DA'MNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnificio*, Lat.] To endamage; to injure; to cauſe loſs to any.—To hurt; to impair.

DAMP — DAMP. *adj.* [*dampe*, Dut.] Moiſt; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.—Dejected; ſunk; depreſſed.

A DAMP — DAMP. *n. ſ.* Fog; moiſt air; moiſture.—A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.—Dejection; depreſſion of ſpirit; cloud of the mind.

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet; to moiſten; to make humid.—To depreſs; to deject; to chill.—To weaken.

DA'MPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *damp.*] Moiſture; fogginеſs.

DA'MSEL — DAM-SEL. *n. ſ.* [*demoiſelle*, Fr.] A young gentlewoman; a young woman of diſtinction: now only uſed in verſe.—An attendant of the better rank.—A wench; a country laſs.

DA'MSON — DAM-SON. *n. ſ.* [corruptedly from *damaſcene.*] A ſmall black plum. See DAMASCENE.

To DA'NCE — DANCE. *v. n.* [*danſer*, Fr. *dançar*, Span. as ſome think from *tanza*, Arabick, a dance.] To move in meaſure; to move with ſteps correſpondent to the ſound of inſtruments.

To DANCE *Attendance.* *v. a.* To wait with ſuppleneſs and obſequiouſneſs.

To DA'NCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

DA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by muſick.

DA'NCER — DANC-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dance.*] One that practiſes the art of dancing.

DA'NCINGMA'STER — DANC-ING-MAS-TER. *n. ſ.* [*dance* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the art of dancing.

DA'NCINGSCHO'OL — DANC-ING-SCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*dancing* and *ſchool.*] The ſchool where the art of dancing is taught.

DA'NDELI'ON — DAN-DE-LI-ON. [*dent de lion*, Fren.] The name of a plant.

To DA'NDLE — DAN-DLE. *v. a.* To ſhake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to pleaſe and quiet him.—To fondle; to treat like a child.—To delay; to procraſtinate; to protract by trifles.

DA'NDRUFF — DAN-DRUFF. *n. ſ.* [often written *dendriff*, from tan, the itch, and bnop, ſordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; ſcurf at the roots of the hair.

DANGER

DA'NGER — DAN-GER *n. ſ.* [*danger*, Fr.] Riſque; hazard; peril.

DA'NGERLESS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without riſque; exempt from danger.

DA'NGEROUS — DAN-GER-OUS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perillous; full of danger.

DA'NGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous*.] Hazardouſly; perilloufly; with danger.

To DA'NGLE — DAN-GLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner*; as *hang*, *hangle*, *dangle*.] To hang looſe and quivering.—To hang upon any one; to be an humble, uſeleſs, harmleſs follower.

DA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women only to waſte his time.

DA'NK — DANK. *adj.* [from *tuncken*, Germ. *Skinner*.] Damp; humid; moiſt; wet.

DA'NKISH. *adj.* Somewhat dank.

DA'PPER — DAP-PER. *adj.* [*dapper*, Dut.] Little and active; lively without bulk. It is uſually ſpoken in contempt.

DA'PPLE — DAP-PLE. *adj.* [from *apple*; as *pommellé*.] Marked with various colours; variegated; ſtreaked; imbricated: it is uſed chiefly of animals.

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtreak; to vary; to diverſify with colours.

DAR.
DART — DART. } *n. ſ.* A fiſh.

To DA'RE — DARE. *v. n.* pret. *I durſt*; part. *I have dared*. [beapnan, Sax. *durven*, Dan.] To have courage for any purpoſe; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

To DA'RE. *v. a.* To challenge; to defy.

DA'RING — DAR-ING. *adj.* [from *dare*.] Bold; adventurous; fearleſs; courageous; intrepid; brave; ſtout.

DA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *daring*.] Boldly; courageouſly; fearleſsly; impudently; outrageouſly.

DA'RK — DARK. *adj.* [deonc, Sax.] Not light; without light.—Not of a ſhowy or vivid colour.—Blind; without the enjoyment of light.—Opake; not tranſparent.—Obſcure; not perſpicuous.—Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.—Gloomy; not chearful.

DA'RK. *n. ſ.* Darkneſs; obſcurity; want of light.—Obſcurity; condition of one unknown. Thus we ſay, *to be in the* dark.—Want of knowledge.

To DA'RKEN — DARK-EN. *v. a.* [from *dark*.] To make dark; to deprive of light.—To cloud; to perplex.—To foul; to ſully.

To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *dark*.] In a ſituation void of light; obſcurely; blindly.

DA'RKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dark*.] Abſence of light.—Opakeneſs.—Obſcurity.—Infernal gloom; wickedneſs.—The empire of Satan, or the devil.

DA'RKSOME. *adj.* [from *dark*.] Gloomy; obſcure; not well enlightened; not luminous.

DA'RLING — DAR-LING. *adj.* [deopling, Sax.] Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great kindneſs and tenderneſs.

DA'RLING. *n. ſ.* A favourite; one much beloved.

To DA'RN — DARN. *v. a.* [of uncertain original.] To mend holes by imitating the texture of the ſtuff.

DA'RNEL. *n. ſ.* A weed growing in the fields. See GRASS.

DA'RT — DART. *n. ſ.* [*dard*, Fr.] A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand; a ſmall lance.—[In poetry.] Any miſſile weapon.

To DA'RT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw offenſively.—To throw; to emit; as, the ſun *darts* his beams on the earth.

To DA'RT. *v. n.* To fly as a dart; to let fly with hoſtile intention.

To DA'SH — DASH. *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in any of its ſenſes, is very doubtful.] To throw any thing ſuddenly againſt ſomething.—To break by colliſion.—To throw water in flaſhes.—To beſpatter; to beſprinkle.—To agitate any liquid, ſo as to make the ſurface fly off.—To mingle; to change by ſome ſmall admixture.—To form or print in haſte, careleſly.—To obliterate; to blot; to croſs out.—To confound; to make aſhamed ſuddenly; to ſurpriſe with ſhame or fear.

To DA'SH. *v. n.* To fly off the ſurface.—To fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe.—To ruſh through water ſo as to make it fly.

A DA'SH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Colliſion.—Infuſion; ſomething mingled in a ſmall proportion.—A mark in writing; a line ——, to note a pauſe, or omiſſion.—Stroke; blow.

DA'STARD — DAS-TARD. *n. ſ.* [abaſtpuga, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron; a man infamous for fear.

To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to deſert with cowardice; to diſpirit.

To DA'STARDISE — DAS-TAR-DISE. *v. a.* [from *daſtard*.] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to diſpirit; to depreſs; to terrify; to make an habitual coward.

DA'STARDLY — DAS-TARD-LY. *adj.* [from *daſtard*.] Cowardly; mean; timorous.

DA'STARDY. *n. ſ.* [from *daſtard*.] Cowardlineſs; timorouſneſs.

DA'TE — DATE. *n. ſ.* [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Latin.] The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.—The time at which any event happened.—The time ſtipulated when any thing ſhall be done.—End; concluſion.—Duration; continuance.—[From *dactylus*.] The fruit of the date-tree.

DA'TE-TREE. *n. ſ.* See PALM, of which it is a ſpecies.

To DA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

DA'TIVE — DAT-IVE. *adj.* [*dativus*, Lat.] A term in grammar, the epithet of the caſe that ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given.

To DA'UB — DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dut. *daubet*, Fr.] To ſmear with ſomething adheſive.—To paint coarſely.—To cover with ſomething ſpecious or ſtrong, ſomething that diſguiſes what it lies upon.—To lay on any thing gaudily or oſtentatiouſly.—To flatter groſly.

To DA'UB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.

A DA'UBER — DAUB-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *daub*.] A coarſe low painter.

DA'UBY. *adj.* [from *daub.*] Viſcous; glutinous; adheſive.

DA'UGHTER — DAUGH-TER. The *gh* is totally ſilent in this word; as it is every where that *gh* is printed in italics. See inſtructions for conſulting this dictionary. *n. ſ.* [*daughtar*, Gothick; dohter, Sax. *dotter*, Runick; *dohter*, Germ. *dochter*, Dut.] The female offſpring of a man or woman.—A daughter in law, or ſon's wife.—A woman.—[In poetry.] Any deſcendent.—The penitent of a confeſſor.

To DA'UNT — DAUNT, or DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr. *domitare*, Lat.] To diſcourage; to fright; to intimidate.

DA'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *daunt.*] Fearleſs; not dejected; not diſcouraged.

DA'W — DAW. *n. ſ.* The name of a bird.

To DA'WN — DAWN. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed by the etymologiſts to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day.] To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.—To glimmer obſcurely.—To begin, yet faintly; to give ſome promiſes of luſtre or eminence.

DA'WN *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The time between the firſt appearance of light and the ſun's riſe, reckoned from the time that the ſun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.—Beginning; firſt riſe.

DA'Y — DAY. *n. ſ.* [dæg, Sax.] The time between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, called the artificial day.—The time from noon to noon, called the natural day.—Light; ſunſhine.—Any time ſpecified and diſtinguiſhed from other time; an age; the time. In this ſenſe it is generally plural.—Life: in this ſenſe it is commonly plural. *He never in his* days *broke his word*; that is, *in his whole life.*—The day of conteſt; the conteſt; the battle.—An appointed or fixed time.—A day appointed for ſome commemoration.—From day to day; without certainty or continuance.

TO-DAY. On this day.

DA'YBO'OK. *n. ſ.* [from *day* and *book.*] A tradeſman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are ſet down.

DA'YBRE'AK — DAY-BREAK. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *break.*] The dawn; the firſt appearance of light.

DA'YLA'BOUR — DAY-LA-BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *labour.*] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily taſks.

DA'YLA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *daylabour.*] One that works by the day.

DA'YLI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *light.*] The light of the day, as oppoſed to that of the morn, or a taper.

DA'YSPRING. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *ſpring.*] The riſe of the day; the dawn; the firſt appearance of light.

DA'YSTAR. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *ſtar.*] The morning ſtar.

DA'YTIME. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *time.*] The time in which there is light, oppoſed to night.

DA'YWORK. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *work.*] Work impoſed by the day; day labour.

To DA'ZE — DAZE. *v. a.* [dæſ, Sax.] To overpower with light; to ſtrike with too ſtrong luſtre; to hinder the act of ſeeing by too much light ſuddenly introduced.

DA'ZIED. *adj.* [rather *daſied*, See DASY.] Beſprinkled with daiſies.

To DA'ZZLE — DAZ-ZLE. *v. a.* [See DAZE.] To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the ſight by ſudden luſtre.—To ſtrike or ſurpriſe with ſplendor.

To DA'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to loſe the power of ſight.

DE'ACON — DEA-CON. *n. ſ.* [*diaconus*, Lat.] One of the loweſt order of the clergy.—[In Scotland.] An overſeer of the poor.—And alſo the maſter of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deacon.*] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } *n. ſ.* [from *deacon.*] The office or dig-
DE'ACONSHIP. } nity of a deacon.

DE'AD — DEAD. *adj.* [deab, Sax. *dood*, Dut.] Deprived of life; exanimated.—With *of* before the cauſe of death.—Without life; inanimate.—Imitating death; ſenſeleſs; motionleſs.—Unactive; motionleſs.—Empty; vacant.—Uſeleſs; unprofitable.—Dull; gloomy; unemployed.—Still; obſcure.—Having no reſemblance of life.—Obtuſe; dull; not ſprightly. Uſed of ſounds.—Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.—Taſteleſs; vapid; ſpiritleſs: of liquors.—Uninhabited.—Without the natural force or efficacy; as, *a* dead *fire.*—Without the power of vegetation; as, *a* dead *bough.*—[In theology.] The ſtate of ſpiritual death, lying under the power of ſin.

The DE'AD. *n. ſ.* Dead men.

DE'AD. *n. ſ.* Time in which there is remarkable ſtillneſs or gloom; as at midwinter and midnight.

To DE'AD. } *v. a.* To deprive of any
To DE'ADEN — DEAD-EN. } kind of force or ſenſation.—To make vapid, or ſpiritleſs

DE'AD-DO'ING. *part. adj.* [*dead* and *do.*] Deſtructive; killing; miſchievous; having the power to make dead: a ludicrous term.

DE'AD-LI'FT. *n. ſ.* [*dead* and *lift.*] Hopeleſs exigence.

DE'ADLY. *adj.* [from *dead.*] Deſtructive; mortal; murtherous.—Mortal; implacable.

DE'ADLY. *adv.* In a manner reſembling the dead.—Mortally.—Implacably; irreconcileably; deſtructively.—It is ſometimes uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, only to enforce the ſignification of a word.

DE'ADNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dead.*] Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.—Weakneſs of the vital powers; languor; faintneſs; inactivity of the ſpirits.—Vapidneſs of liquors; loſs of ſpirit.

DE'AD-RE'CKONING. *n. ſ.* [a ſea term.] That eſtimation or conjecture which the ſeamen make of the place where a ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the courſe they have ſteered by the compaſs, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; ſo that this reckoning is without any obſervation of the ſun, moon, or ſtars, and is to be rectified as often as any good obſervation can be had.

DE'AF — DEAF. *adj.* [*doof*, Dut.] Wanting the ſenſe of hearing.—It has *to* before the thing that ought to be heard.—Deprived of the power of hearing.—Obſcurely heard.

To DE'AFEN — DEAF-EN. *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing.

DE'AFLY. *adv.* [from *deaf.*] Without ſenſe of ſounds.—Obſcurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deaf.*] Want of the power of hearing; want of ſenſe of ſounds.—Unwillingneſs to hear.

DE'AL — DEAL. *n. ſ.* [*deel*, Dut.] Part.—Quantity; degree of more or leſs. It is a general word for expreſſing

much

much joined with the word *great*.—The art or practice of dealing cards.—Boards of firwood; the planks of pines.

To DE`AL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dut.] To diſtribute; to diſpoſe to different perſons.—To ſcatter; to throw about.—To give gradually, or one after another.

To DE`AL. *v. n.* To traffick; to tranſact buſineſs; to trade.—To act between two perſons; to intervene.—To behave well or ill in any tranſaction.—To act in any manner.—*To* DEAL *by*. To treat well or ill.—*To* DEAL *in*. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practiſe.—*To* DEAL *with*. To treat in any manner; to uſe well or ill. To contend with.

DE`ALER — DEAL-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *deal*.] One that has to do with any thing.—A trader or trafficker.—A perſon who deals the cards.

DE`ALING — DEAL-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *deal*.] Practice; action.—Intercourſe.—Meaſure of treatment; rules by which one treats another.—Traffick; buſineſs.

DE`AN — DEAN. *n. ſ.* [*decanus*, Lat. *doyen*, Fren. from the Greek word δεκα; in Engliſh, ten; becauſe he was anciently ſet over ten canons or prebendaries at leaſt in ſome cathedral church.] An officer in the church, below the dignity of a biſhop.

DE`ANERY — DEAN-ER-Y. *n. ſ.* [from *dean*.] The office of a dean.—The revenue of a dean.—The houſe of a dean.

DE`AR — DEAR. *adj.* [deop, Sax.] Beloved; favourite; darling.—Valuable; of a high price; coſtly.

DE`AR. *n. ſ.* A word of endearment.

DE`ARBO`UGHT. *adj.* [*dear* and *bought*.] Purchaſed at an high price.

DE`ARLY — DEAR-LY. *adv.* [from *dear*.] With great fondneſs.—At an high price.

DE`ARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dear*.] Fondneſs; kindneſs; love.—Scarcity; high price.

DE´ARTH — DEARTH. *n. ſ.* [from *dear*.] Scarcity which makes food dear.—Want; need; famine.—Barrenneſs; ſterility.

DE´ATH — DEATH. *n. ſ.* [deaþ, Sax.] The extinction of life; the departure of the ſoul from the body.—Mortality; deſtruction.—The ſtate of the dead.—The manner of dying.—The image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton.—Murder; the act of deſtroying life unlawfully.—Cauſe of death.—Deſtroyer.

DE´ATH-BE´D. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *bed*.] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs.

DE´ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death*.] Immortal; never-dying; everlaſting.

DE´ATHLIKE. *adj.* [*death* and *like*.] Reſembling death; ſtill; gloomy; motionleſs; placid; calm; peaceful; undiſturbed; reſembling either the horrors or the quietneſs of death.

DE´ATH's-DO`OR. [*death* and *door*.] A near approach to death; the gates of death, πύλαι ἅδυ. It is a low phraſe.

DE´ATH-WA´TCH. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *watch*.] An inſect that makes a tinkling noiſe like that of a watch, and is by ſome ſuperſtitiouſly imagined to prognoſticate death.

To DEBA`RK — DE-BARK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To diſembark.

To DEBA`R — DE-BAR. *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To exclude; to preclude; to ſhut out from any thing; to hinder.

To DEBA`SE — DE-BASE. *v. a.* [from *baſe*.] To reduce from a higher to a lower ſtate.—To make mean; to degenerate; to ſink into meanneſs; to make deſpicable.—To ſink; to vitiate with meanneſs.—To adulterate; to leſſen in value by baſe admixtures.

DEBA`SEMENT — DE-BASE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *debaſe*.] The act of debaſing or degrading.

DEBA`SER — DE-BAS-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *debaſe*.] He that debaſes; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that ſinks the value of things, or deſtroys the dignity of perſons.

DEBA`TEABLE. *adj.* [from *debate*.] Diſputable; that which is, or may be, ſubject to controverſy.

A DEBA`TE — DE-BATE. *n. ſ.* [*debat*, Fr.] A perſonal diſpute; a controverſy.—A quarrel; a conteſt.

To DEBA`TE. *v. a.* [*debatre*, Fr.] To controvert; to diſpute; to conteſt.

To DEBA`TE. *v. n.* To deliberate.—To diſpute.

To DEBA`UCH — DE-BAUCH. [*deſbaucher*, Fr. *debacchari*, Latin.] To corrupt; to vitiate.—To corrupt with lewdneſs.—To corrupt by intemperance.

DEBA`UCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A fit of intemperance; luxury; exceſs; lewdneſs.

DE´BAUCHE`E — DEB-AU-CHEE. *n. ſ.* [from *deſbauché*, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

DEBA´UCHERY — DE-BAU-CHE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *debauch*.] The practice of exceſs; intemperance; lewdneſs.

DEBE´NTURE — DE-BEN-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*debentur*, Latin, from *debeo*.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

To DEBI´LITA`TE — DE-BIL-I-TATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Lat.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emaſculate.

DEBI´LITA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

DEBI´LITY — DE-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*debilitas*, Latin.] Weekneſs; feebleneſs; languor; faintneſs; imbecility.

DE`BONA`IR — DEB-ON-AIR. *adj.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaiſant.

DE´BONA`IRLY. *adv.* [from *debonair*.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DE´BT — DEBT. *n. ſ.* [*debitum*, Lat. *dette*, Fr.] That which one man owes to another.—That which any one is obliged to do or ſuffer.

DE´BTOR — DEBT-OR. *n. ſ.* [*debitor*, Lat.] He that owes ſomething to another.—One that owes money.—One ſide of an account-book.

DE´CADE — DE-CADE. *n. ſ.* [δέκα, Gr. *decas*, Lat.] The ſum of ten; a number containing ten.

DECA`DENCY — DE-CA-DEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*decadence*, Fr.] Decay; fall.

DE´CAGON — DEC-A-GON. *n. ſ.* [from δέκα, ten, and γωνια, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten ſides and angles.

DE´CALOGUE

DE'CALOGUE — DEC-A-LOGUE. *n. ſ.* [δικαλογος, Gr.] The ten commandments given by God to Moſes.

To DECA'MP — DE-CAMP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, Fr.] To ſhift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *decamp.*] The act of ſhifting the camp.

To DECA'NT — DE-CANT. *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

DE'CANTA'TION — DE CAN-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECA'NTER — DE-CANT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *decant.*] A glaſs made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

To DECA'PITATE — DE-CAP-I-TATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] To behead.

To DECA'Y — DE-CAY. *v. n.* [*decheoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Lat.] To loſe excellence; to decline from the ſtate of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

To DECA'Y. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

DECA'Y — DE-CAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Decline from the ſtate of perfection; ſtate of diminution.—The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.—Declenſion from proſperity.

DECE'ASE — DE-CEASE. *n. ſ.* [*deceſſus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Lat.] To die; to depart from life.

DECE'IT — DE-CEIT. *n. ſ.* [*deceptio*, Lat.] Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falſhood is made to paſs for truth.—Stratagem; artifice.

DECE'ITFUL — DE-CEIT-FUL. *adj.* [*deceit* and *full.*] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

DECE'ITFULLY. *adv.* [from *deceitful.*] Fraudulently; with deceit.

DECE'ITFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deceitful.*] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

DECE'IVABLE. *adj.* [from *deceive.*] Subject to fraud; expoſed to impoſture.—Subject to produce error; deceitful.

To DECE'IVE — DE-CEIVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Lat.] To cauſe to miſtake; to bring into error; to impoſe upon.—To delude by ſtratagem.—To cut off from expectation.—To mock; to fail.

DECE'IVER — DE-CEIV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *deceive.*] One that leads another into error; a cheat.

DECE'MBER — DE-CEM-BER. *n. ſ.* [*december*, Lat:] The laſt month of the year; but named *december*, or the *tenth* month, when the year began in March.

DECE'MVIRATE — DE-CEM-VI-RATE. *n. ſ.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth inſtead of conſuls. Their authority ſubſiſted only two years.

DE'CENCE, DE'CENCY — DE-CEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*decence*, Fr. *decet*, Lat.] Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony.—Suitableneſs to character; propriety.—Modeſty; not ribaldry; not obſcenity.

DE'CENT — DE-CENT. *adj.* [*decens*, Lat.] Becoming; fit; ſuitable.

DE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *decent.*] In a proper manner; with ſuitable behaviour; without meanneſs or oſtentation.—Without immodeſty.

DECE'PTIBLE — DE-CEP-TI-BLE. *adj.* [from *deceit.*] Liable to be deceived; open to impoſture; ſubject to fraud.

DECE'PTION — DE-CEP-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*deceptio*, Lat.] The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.—The ſtate of being deceived.

DECE'PTIOUS — DE-CEP-*TIOUS*. *adj.* [from *deceit.*] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

DECE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *deceit.*] Having the power of deceiving.

To DECI'DE — DE-CIDE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.] To fix the event of; to determine.—To determine a queſtion or diſpute.

DECI'DUOUS — DE-CID-U-OUS. *adj.* [*deciduus*, Lat.] Falling; not perennial; not laſting through the year.

DE'CIMAL — DEC-I-MAL. *adj.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

To DE'CIMATE — DEC-I-MATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Lat.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DE'CIMA'TION — DEC-I-MA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *decimate.*] A tithing; a ſelection of every tenth by lot or otherwiſe.—A ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier, in a general mutiny, for puniſhment.

To DECI'PHER — DE-CI-*PHER*. *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, Fr.] To explain that which is written in ciphers.—To write out; to mark down in characters.—To ſtamp; to characteriſe; to mark.—To unfold; to unravel; as, *to* decipher *a perplexed affair.*

DECI'PHERER. *n. ſ.* [from *decipher.*] One who explains writings in cypher.

DECI'SION — DE-CIS-*ION*. *n. ſ.* [from *decide.*] Determination of a difference.—Determination of an event.—It is uſed in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of ſeſſion there.

DECI'SIVE — DE-CIS-IVE, and ſometimes DE-CI-SIVE. *adj.* [from *decide.*] Having the power of determining any difference.—Having the power of ſettling any event.

DECI'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *deciſive.*] In a concluſive manner.

DECI'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deciſive.*] The power of terminating any difference, or ſettling an event.

To DECK — DECK. *v. a.* [*dekken*, Dut.] To cover; to overſpread.—To dreſs; to array.—To adorn; to embelliſh.

DECK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The floor of a ſhip.—Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DE'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *deck.*] A dreſſer; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer.

To DECLA'IM — DE-CLAIM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to ſpeak to the paſſions; to rhetoricate; to ſpeak ſet orations.

DECLA'IMER. *n. ſ.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes ſpeeches with intent to move the paſſions.

DE'CLAMA'TION — DEC-LA-MA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*declamatio*, Lat.] A diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions; an harangue; a ſet ſpeech; a piece of rhetorick.

DECLA'MATORY — DE-CLAM-A-TO-RY. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.] Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.—Appealing to the passions.

DE'CLARA'TION — DEC-LA-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *declare.*] A proclamation or affirmation; oral expreſſion; publication.—An explanation of ſomething doubtful. Obſolete.—[In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is the ſhewing forth, or laying out, of an action in any ſuit.

DECLA'RATIVE — DE-CLAR-A-TIVE. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Making declaration; explanatory.—Making proclamation.

DECLA'RATORY — DE-CLAR-A-TO-RY. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Affirmative; expreſſive; not decretory; not promiſſory.

To DECLA'RE — DE-CLARE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.] To clear; to free from obſcurity.—To make known; to tell evidently and openly.—To publiſh; to proclaim.—To ſhew in open view.

To DECLA'RE. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim ſome reſolution or opinion, ſome favour or oppoſition.

DECLE'NSION — DE-CLEN-SION. *n. ſ.* [*declinatio*, Lat.] Tendency from a greater to a leſs degree of excellence.—Declination; deſcent.—Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.

DECLI'NABLE — DE-CLI-NA-BLE. *adj.* [from *decline.*] Having variety of terminations; as, a *declinable* noun.

DE'CLINA'TION — DEC-LI-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*declinatio*, Lat.] Deſcent; change from a better to a worſe ſtate; decay.—The act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head.—Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.—Variation from a fixed point.—[In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the Eaſt or Weſt.—[In grammar.] The declenſion or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

To DECLI'NE — DE-CLINE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Lat.] To lean downward.—To deviate; to run into obliquities.—To ſhun; to avoid to do any thing.—To ſink; to be impaired; to decay. Oppoſed to improvement or exaltation.

To DECLI'NE — DE-CLINE. *v. a.* To bend downward; to bring down.—To ſhun; to avoid; to refuſe; to be cautious of.—To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.

DECLI'NE. *n. ſ.* [from the ſubſtantive.] The ſtate of tendency to the worſe; diminution; decay. Contrary to increaſe, improvement, or elevation.

DECLI'VITY — DE-CLIV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual deſcent; not precipitous or perpendicular: the contrary to acclivity.

To DECO'CT — DE-COCT. *v. a.* [*decoquo decoctum*, Lat.] To prepare by boiling for any uſe; to digeſt in hot water.—To digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach.—To boil in water, ſo as to draw the ſtrength or virtue of any thing.—To boil up to a conſiſtence; to ſtrengthen or invigorate by boiling.

DECO'CTION — DE-COC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*decoctum*, Latin.] The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.—A preparation made by boiling in water.

DE'COLLA'TION — DEC-OL-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading.

DE'COMPO'SITE — DE-COM-POS-ITE. *adj.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] Compounded a ſecond time; compounded with things already compoſite.

DE'COMPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

To DE'COMPO'UND — DE-COM-POUND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.] To compoſe of things already compounded; to compound a ſecond time; to form by a ſecond compoſition.

DE'COMPO'UND. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compoſed of things or words already compounded; compounded a ſecond time.

To DE'CORATE — DEC-O-RATE. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] To adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify.

DE'CORA'TION — DEC-O-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embelliſhment; added beauty.

DECO'RUM — DE-CO-RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs, contrary to levity; ſeemlineſs.

To DECO'Y — DE-COY. *v. a.* [from *koey*, Dut. a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap; to draw into a ſnare.

DECO'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Allurement to miſchiefs; temptation.

DECO'YDUCK. *n. ſ.* A duck that allures others.

To DECRE'ASE — DE-CREASE. *v. n.* [*decreſco*, Lat.] To grow leſs; to be diminiſhed.

To DECRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make leſs; to diminiſh.

DECRE'ASE — DE-CREASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſtate of growing leſs; decay.—The wain; the time when the viſible face of the moon grows leſs.

To DECREE — DE-CREE. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Lat.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to eſtabliſh by law; to determine; to reſolve.

To DECRE'E. *v. a.* To doom or aſſign by a decree.

DECRE'E. *n. ſ.* [*decretum*, Lat.] An edict; a law.—An eſtabliſhed rule.—A determination of a ſuit, or litigated cauſe.

DE'CREMENT — DE-CRE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*decrementum*, Lat.] Decreaſe; the ſtate of growing leſs; the quantity loſt by decreaſing.

DECRE'PIT — DE-CREP-IT. *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Waſted and worn out with age; in the laſt ſtage of decay.

To DECRE'PITATE — DE-CREP-I-TATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Lat.] To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire.

DECRE'PITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *decrepitate.*] The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible.

DECRE'PITUDE — DE-CREP-I-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *decrepit.*] The laſt ſtage of decay; the laſt effects of old age.

DECRE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *decreſcens*, Lat.] Growing leſs; being in a ſtate of decreaſe.

DECRE'TAL. *adj.* [*decretum*, Lat.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

DE'CRETAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.—The collection of the pope's decrees.

DE'CRETORY. *adj.* [from *decree.*] Judicial; definitive.—Critical; in which there is ſome definitive event.

DECRI'AL — DE-CRI-AL. 13 16 11 *n. ſ.* [from *decry.*] Clamorous cenſure; haſty or noiſy condemnation; concurrence in cenſuring any thing.

To DECRY' — DE-CRY. 13 16 *v. a.* [*decrier*, Fr.] To cenſure; to blame clamorouſly; to clamour againſt.

DECU'MBENCE — DE-CUM-BENCE. 13 1 13 } *n. ſ.* [*decumbo*, Latin.] The act of
DECU'MBENCY. } lying down; the poſture of lying down.

DECU'MBITU'RE — DE-CUM-BI-TURE. 13 1 15 14 *n. ſ.* [from *decumbo*, Lat.] The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.—[In aſtrology.] A ſcheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognoſticks of recovery or death are pretended to be diſcovered.

DE'CUPLE — DEC-U-PLE. 13 6 0 *adj.* [*decuplus*, Lat.] Tenfold; the ſame number ten times repeated.

DECU'RION. *n. ſ.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten; an officer ſubordinate to the centurion.

DECU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*decurſus*, Lat.] The act of running down.

DE'CURTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decurtatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting ſhort, or ſhortening.

To DE'DICA'TE — DED-I-CATE. 13 15 12 *v. a.* [*dedico*, Lat.] To devote to ſome divine power; to conſecrate and ſet apart to ſacred uſes.—To appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe.—To inſcribe to a patron.

DE'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Conſecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriated.

DE'DICA'TION — DED-I-CA-TION. 13 15 12 1 *n. ſ.* [*dedicatio*, Lat.] The act of dedicating to any being or purpoſe; conſecration; ſolemn appropriation.—A ſervile addreſs to a patron.

DE'DICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *dedicate.*] One who inſcribes his work to a patron with compliment and ſervility.

DE'DICATO'RY. *adj.* [from *dedicate.*] Compoſing a dedication; complimental; adulatory.

To DEDU'CE — DE-DUCE. 13 6 *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.] To draw in a regular connected ſeries, from one time or one event to another.—To form a regular chain of conſequential propoſitions.—To lay down in regular order, ſo as that the following ſhall naturally riſe from the foregoing.

DEDU'CIBLE — DE-DU-CI-BLE. 13 6 15 0 *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Collectible by reaſon; conſequential; diſcoverable from principles laid down.

DEDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Performing the act of deduction.

To DEDU'CT — DE-DUCT. 13 1 *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.] To ſubtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.—To ſeparate; to diſpart; to divide. Now not in uſe.

DEDU'CTION — DE-DUC-TION. 13 1 1 *n. ſ.* [*deductio*, Latin.] Conſequential collection; conſequence; propoſition drawn from principles premiſed.—That which is deducted; defalcation.

DEDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct.*] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a poſition premiſed.

DE'ED — DEED. 14 *n. ſ.* [dæd, Sax. *daad*, Dut.] Action, whether good or bad; thing done.—Exploit; performance.—Power of action; agency.—Act declaratory of an opinion.—Written evidence of any legal act.—Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed.*

DEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *deed.*] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

To DE'EM — DEEM. 14 *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed.* [*doemen*, Dut. deman, Sax.] To judge; to conclude upon conſideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

DE'EP — DEEP. 14 *adj.* [deep, Saxon.] Having length downwards; deſcending far; profound.—Low in ſituation; not high.—Meaſured from the ſurface downward.—Entering far; piercing a great way.—Far from the outer part.—Not ſuperficial; not obvious.—Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a ſubject.—Full of contrivance; politick; inſiduous.—Grave; ſolemn.—Dark coloured.—Having a great degree of ſtilneſs, or gloom, or ſadneſs.—Baſs; grave in ſound.

DE'EP. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The ſea; the main; the abyſs of waters; the ocean.—The moſt ſolemn or ſtill part.

To DE'EPEN — DEEP-EN. 14 0 *v. a.* [from *deep.*] To make deep; to ſink far below the ſurface.—To darken; to cloud; to make dark.—To make ſad or gloomy. See DEEP. *adj.*

DE'EP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth.*] Having a hoarſe and loud voice.

DE'EPLY. *adj.* [from *deep.*] To a great depth; far below the ſurface.—With great ſtudy or ſagacity; not ſuperficially; not careleſly; profoundly.—Sorrowfully; ſolemnly; with a great degree of ſerioufneſs or ſadneſs.—With a tendency to darkneſs of colour.—In a high degree.

DE'EPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deep.*] Entrance far below the ſurface; profundity; depth.

DE'ER — DEER. 14 *n. ſ.* [deon, Sax. *thier*, Teut. θῆρ, Gr.] That claſs of animals which is hunted for veniſon, containing many ſubordinate ſpecies.

To DEFA'CE — DE-FACE. 13 12 *v. a.* [*defaire*, Fr.] To deſtroy; to raze; to ruin; to diſfigure.

DEFA'CER — DE-FAC-ER. 13 12 1 *n. ſ.* [from *deface.*] Deſtroyer; aboliſher; violater.

DE'FAMA'TION — DEF-A-MA-TION. 13 11 12 1 *n. ſ.* [from *defame.*] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; cenſure; detraction.

DEFA'MATORY — DE-FAM-A-TO-RY. 13 11 11 7 15 *adj.* [from *defame.*] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjuſtly cenſorious; libellous; falſely ſatirical.

To DEFA'ME — DE-FAME. 13 12 *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Lat.] To make infamous; to cenſure falſely in publick; to deprive of honour; to diſhonour by reports; to libel; to calumniate; to deſtroy reputation by either acts or words.

DEFA'ME — DE-FAME. 13 12 *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſgrace; diſhonour.

DEFA'MER — DE-FAM-ER. 13 12 1 *n. ſ.* [from *defame.*] One that injures the reputation of another; a detracter; a calumniator.

To DEFA'TIGATE — DE-FAT-I-GATE. 13 11 15 12 *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to tire.

DEFA'TIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] Wearineſs; fatigue.

DEFAULT — DE-FAULT. In common diſcourſe the *l* is entirely mute. *n. ſ.* [*defaut*, Fr.] Omiſſion of that which we ought to do; neglect.—Crime; failure; fault.—Defect; want.—[In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day aſſigned.

To DEFA'ULT — DE-FAULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or ſtipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract: a word little uſed.

DEFE'ASANCE — DE-FEAS-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*defaiſance*, Fr.] The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or ſtipulation.—*Defeaſance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recogniſance, or ſtatute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is diſabled and made void, as if it had never been done.—The writing in which a defeaſance is contained.

DEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [from *defaire*, Fr. to make void.] That which may be annulled or abrogated.

DEFE'AT — DE-FEAT. *n. ſ.* [from *defaire*, Fr.] The overthrow of an army.

To DEFE'AT — DE-FEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overthrow.—To fruſtrate.—To aboliſh.

To DE'FECATE — DEF-E-CATE. *v. a.* [*defæco*, Lat.] To purge liquors from lees or foulneſs; to purify; to cleanſe.—To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

DE'FECATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulneſs.

DE'FECA'TION — DE-FE-CA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*defæcatio*, Lat.] Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

DEFE'CT — DE-FECT. *n. ſ.* [*defectus*, Lat.] Want; abſence of ſomething neceſſary; inſufficiency; the fault oppoſed to ſuperfluity.—Failing; want.—A fault; miſtake; error.—Any natural imperfection; a blemiſh; a failure.

To DEFE'CT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall ſhort of; to fail. Obſolete.

DEFE'CTION — DE-FEC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*defectio*, Latin.] Want; failure.—A falling away; apoſtacy.—An abandoning of a king, or ſtate; revolt.

DEFE'CTIVE — DE-FEC-TIVE. *adj.* [*defectivus*, Latin.] Full of defects; imperfect; not ſufficient; not adequate to the purpoſe.—Faulty; vicious; blameable.

DEFE'CTIVE or *deficient Nouns*. [in grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or ſuch as want a number, or ſome particular caſe.

DEFE'CTIVE *Verb*. [in grammar.] A verb which wants ſome of its tenſes.

DEFE'NCE — DE-FENCE. *n. ſ.* [*defenſio*, Lat.] Guard; protection; ſecurity.—Vindication; juſtification; apology.—Prohibition: this is a ſenſe merely French.—Reſiſtance.—[In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.—[In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

DEFE'NCELESS — DE-FENCE-LESS. *adj.* [from *defence*.] Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.—Impotent; unable to make reſiſtance.

To DEFE'ND — DE-FEND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Lat. *defendre*, Fr.] To ſtand in defence of; to protect; to ſupport.—To vindicate; to uphold; to aſſert; to maintain.—To fortify; to ſecure.—To prohibit; to forbid. [*defendre*, French.]—To maintain a place, or cauſe, againſt thoſe that attack it.

DEFE'NDANT — DE-FEND-ANT. *adj.* [from *defendo*, Lat.] Defenſive; fit for defence.

DEFE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] He that defends againſt aſſailants.—[In law.] The perſon accuſed or ſued.

DEFE'NDER — DE-FEND-ER. *n. ſ.* [*defenſor*, Lat.] One that defends; a champion.—An aſſerter; a vindicator.—[In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of juſtice.

DEFE'NSIBLE — DE-FEN-SI-BLE. *adj.* [from *defence*.] That may be defended.—Juſtifiable; right; capable of vindication.

DEFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*defenſif*, Fren. from *defendens*, Latin.] That ſerves to defend; proper for defence; not offenſive.—In a ſtate or poſture of defence.

DEFE'NSIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Safeguard.—State of defence.

DEFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *defenſive*.] In a defenſive manner.

To DEFE'R — DE-FER. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Lat.] To put off; to delay to act.—To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFE'R. *v. a.* To withhold; to delay.—To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

DE'FERENCE — DEF-ER-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*deference*, French.] Regard; reſpect.—Complaiſance; condeſcenſion.—Submiſſion.

DE'FERENT — DEF-E-RENT. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *differo*, Lat.] That carries up and down.

DEFI'ANCE — DE-FI-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *deffi*, Fr.] A challenge; an invitation to fight.—A challenge to make any impeachment good.—Expreſſion of abhorrence or contempt.

DEFI'CIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *deficio*,
DEFI'CIENCY — DE-FI*CI*-EN-CY. } Latin.] Defect; failing; imperfection.—Want; ſomething leſs than is requiſite or neceſſary.

DEFI'CIENT — DE-FICI-ENT. *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Lat.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

DEFI'CIENT *Verbs*. See DEFECTIVE *Verbs*.

DEFI'CIENT *Nouns*. See DEFECTIVE *Nouns*.

DEFI'CIENT *Numbers* [in arithmetick] are thoſe numbers whoſe parts, added together, make leſs than the integer, whoſe parts they are.

To DEFI'LE — DE-FILE. *v. a.* [afylan, Sax. from *fil*, *foul*.] To make foul or impure; to make naſty or filthy; to dirty.—To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.—To corrupt chaſtity; to violate.—To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

To DEFI'LE. *v. n.* [*deffiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFI'LE. *n. ſ.* [*deffile*, Fr. from *file*, a line of ſoldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow paſſage; a long narrow paſs; a lane.

DEFI'LEMENT — DE-FILE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *defile*.] The ſtate of being defiled; the act of defiling; naſtineſs; pollution; corruption; defedation.

DEFI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violater.

DEFI'NABLE

DEFI'NABLE — DE-FIN-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *define.*] That which may be defined; capable of definition.—That which may be aſcertained.

To DEFI'NE — DE-FINE. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definir*, Fr.] To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumſtances.—To circumſcribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

To DEFI'NE — DE-FINE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

DEFI'NER — DE-FIN-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *define.*] One that explains; one that deſcribes a thing by its qualities.

DE'FINITE — DEF-I-NITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Lat.] Certain; limited; bounded.—Exact; preciſe.

DE'FINITE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

DE'FINI'TION — DEF-I-NI*TI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*definitio*, Lat. *definition*, Fr.] A ſhort deſcription of a thing by its properties.—Deciſion; determination.—[In logick.] The explication of the eſſence of a thing by its kind and difference.

DEFI'NITIVE — DE-FIN-I-TIVE. *adj.* [*definitivus*, Lat.] Determinate; poſitive; expreſs.

DEFI'NITIVELY — DE-FIN-I-TIVE-LY. *adv.* [from *definitive.*] Poſitively; deciſively; expreſly.

DE'FLAGRA'TION — DEF-LA-GRA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*deflagratio*, Lat.] The act of burning: a term chiefly made uſe of in chymiſtry.

To DEFLE'CT — DE-FLECT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Latin.] To turn aſide; to deviate from a true courſe, or right line.

DEFLE'CTION — DE-FLEC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.] Deviation; the act of turning aſide.—A turning aſide, or out of the way.—[In navigation.] The departure of a ſhip from its true courſe.

To DEFLO'UR — DE-FLOUR. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, Fr.] To raviſh; to take away a woman's virginity.—To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

DEFLO'URER. *n. ſ.* [from *deflour.*] A raviſher; one that takes away virginity.

DEFLU'XION — DE-FLUX-*ION*. *n. ſ.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] A defluxion; a flowing down of humours.

To DEFO'RM — DE-FORM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Lat.] To disfigure; to make ugly; to ſpoil the form of any thing.—To diſhonour; to make ungraceful.

DEFO'RM — DE-FORM. *adj.* [*deformis*, Lat.] Ugly; diſfigured; of an irregular form.

DE'FORMA'TION — DEF-ORM-A-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*deformatio*, Lat.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFO'RMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deform.*] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMITY — DE-FORM-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*deformitas*, Lat.] Uglineſs; ill-favouredneſs.—Ridiculouſneſs; the quality of ſomething worthy to be laughed at.—Irregularity; inordinateneſs.—Diſhonour; diſgrace.

To DE-FRA'UD — DE-FRAUD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile. With *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

DEFRA'UDER. *n. ſ.* [from *defraud.*] A deceiver; one that cheats.

To DEFRA'Y — DE-FRAY. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, Fr.] To bear the charges of; to diſcharge expences.

DEFU'NCT — DE-FUNCT. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Latin.] Dead; deceaſed.

DEFU'NCT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceaſed; a dead man, or woman.

DEFU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *defunct.*] Death.

To DEFY' — DE-FY. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr. from *de fide decedere*, or ſome like phraſe, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or inſult.] To call to combat; to challenge.—To treat with contempt; to ſlight.

DEFY' — DE-FY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight.

DEGE'NERACY — DE-GEN-E-RA-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *degeneratio*, Lat.] A departing from the virtue of our anceſtors.—A forſaking of that which is good.—Meanneſs.

To DEGE'NERATE — DE-GEN-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*degenerare*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr.] To fall from the virtue of anceſtors.—To fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate.—To fall from its kind; to grow wild or baſe.

DEGE'NERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Unlike his anceſtors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceſtors.—Unworthy; baſe.

DEGE'NERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate.*] Degeneracy; a being grown wild; out of kind.

DEGE'NERA'TION — DE-GEN-E-RA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate.*] A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſtors.—A falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth.—The thing changed from its primitive ſtate.

DEGE'NEROUS — DE-GEN-ER-OUS. *adj.* [from *degener*, Lat.] Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceſtors.—Vile; baſe; infamous; unworthy.

DEGE'NEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous*] In a degenerate manner; baſely; meanly.

DE'GLUTI'TION — DEG-LU-TI*TI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] The act or power of ſwallowing.

DE'GRADA'TION — DEG-RA-DA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*degradation*, Fr.] A deprivation of an office or dignity.—Degeneracy; baſeneſs.

To DEGRA'DE — DE-GRADE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, Fr.] To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.—To leſſen; to diminiſh the value of.

DEGRE'E — DE-GREE. *n. ſ.* [*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*, Latin.] Quality; rank; ſtation; place of dignity.—The ſtate and condition in which a thing is.—A ſtep or preparation to any thing.—Order of lineage; deſcent of family.—The orders or claſſes of the angels.—Meaſure; proportion.—[In geometry.] The three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle.—The diviſion of the lines upon ſeveral ſorts of mathematical inſtruments.

By DEGRE'ES. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

To DEHO'RT — DE-HORT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Lat.] To diſſuade; to adviſe to the contrary.

DE'HORTA'TION — DE-HOR-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Diſſuaſion; a counſelling to the contrary.

DEHO'I-

DEHO'RTATORY. *adj.* [from *deborter*, Lat.] Belonging to diſſuaſion.

DE'ICIDE—DE-I-CIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Lat.] This word is ſometimes made uſe of in ſpeaking of the crucifixion of Jeſus Chriſt.—Mr. Johnſon explains it thus, "The murder of God, the act of killing God:" a moſt ſhocking abſurdity, and an evident proof how nearly *fanaticiſm* is allied to blaſphemy!

To DEJE'CT—DE-JECT. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Latin.] To caſt down; to afflict; to grieve; to depreſs; to ſink; to diſcourage; to cruſh.—To change the form with grief; to make to look ſad.

DEJE'CT. *adj.* [*dejectus*, Lat.] Caſt down; afflicted; low-ſpirited.

DEJE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; afflictedly.

DEJE'CTION—DE-JEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Lat.] A lowneſs of ſpirits; melancholy.—Weakneſs; inability.

DE'IFICA'TION—DE-IF-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*deification*, French] The act of deifying, or making a god.

To DE'IFY—DE-I-FY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, Fr. of *deus* and *fio*, Lat.] To make a god of; to adore as a god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.—To praiſe exceſſively; to extol one as if he were a god.

To DE'IGN—DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fren. of *dignor*, Latin.] To vouchſafe; to think worthy.

To DE'IGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

DE'ISM—DE-ISM. *n. ſ.* [*deiſme*, French.] The religion of thoſe that acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revelation.

DE'IST—DE-IST. *n. ſ.* [*deiſte*, French.] A man who follows no particular mode of religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God, without any other article of faith.

DEI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *deiſt.*] Belonging to the deiſts.

DE'ITY—DE-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*deité*, Fren. from *deitas*, Lat.] Divinity; the nature and eſſence of God.—A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddeſſes.—The ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god.

To DELA'Y—DE-LAY. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.] To defer; to put off.—To hinder; to fruſtrate.

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To ſtop; to ceaſe from action.

DELA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A deferring; procraſtination; lingering inactivity.—Stay; ſtop.

DELE'CTABLE—DE-LECT-A-BLE. *adj.* A word ſomewhat antiquated. [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleaſing; delightful.

DELE'CTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; pleaſantly.

To DE'LEGATE—DEL-E-GATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Lat.] To ſend away.—To ſend upon an embaſſy.—To intruſt; to commit to another's power and juriſdiction.—To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cauſe.

DE'LEGATE. *n. ſ.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a commiſſioner; a vicar; any one that is ſent to act for, or repreſent another.—[In law.] *Delegates* are perſons delegated or appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery.

DE'LEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; ſent to act for, or repreſent another.

DE'LEGATES [*Court of*]. A court wherein all cauſes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbiſhops, are decided.

DE'LEGA'TION—DEL-E-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*delegatio*, Lat.] A ſending away.—A putting in commiſſion.—The aſſignment of a debt to another.

DE'LETE'RIOUS—DEL-E-TE-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Lat.] Deadly; deſtructive; of a poiſonous quality.

DELE'TION—DE-LE-TION. *n. ſ.* [*deletio*, Lat.] Act of raiſing or blotting out.—A deſtruction.

DELF—DELF. } *n. ſ.* [from *delwan*, Sax. to dig.]
DELFE. } Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at Delft in Holland.

To DELI'BERATE—DE-LIB-E-RATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to heſitate.

DELI'BERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.] Circumſpect; wary; adviſed; diſcreet.—Slow; tedious; not ſudden.

DELI'BERATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate.*] Circumſpectly; adviſedly; warily.

DELI'BERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deliberatio*, Lat.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

DELI'BERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Latin.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to conſider.

DE'LICACY—DEL-I-CA-CY. *n. ſ.* [*delicateſſe*, Fren. of *deliciæ*, Latin.] Daintineſs; fineneſs in eating.—Any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes.—Softneſs; feminine beauty.—Nicety; minute accuracy.—Neatneſs; elegance of dreſs.—Politeneſs; gentleneſs of manners.—Indulgence; gentle treatment.—Tenderneſs; ſcrupulouſneſs; mercifulneſs.—Weakneſs of conſtitution.

DE'LICATE—DEL-I-CATE. *adj.* [*delicat*, Fren.] Fine; not coarſe; conſiſting of ſmall parts.—Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.—Nice; pleaſing to the taſte; of an agreeable flavour.—Dainty; deſirous of curious meats.—Choice; ſelect; excellent.—Polite; gentle of manners.—Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardſhips.—Pure; clear.

DE'LICATELY—DEL-I-CATE-LY. *adv.* [from *delicate.*] Beautifully.—Finely; not coarſely.—Daintily.—Choicely.—Politely.—Effeminately.

DELI'CIOUS—DE-LICI-OUS. *adj.* [*delicieux*, Fren. from *delicatus*, Latin.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the ſenſe or mind.

DELI'CIOUSLY—DE-LICI-OUS-LY. *adv.* [from *delicious.*] Sweetly; pleaſantly; delightfully.

DELI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *delicious.*] Delight; pleaſure; joy.

DELI'GHT—DE-LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*delice*, Fr. from *delector*, Latin.] Joy; content; ſatisfaction.—That which gives delight.

To DELI'GHT—DE-LIGHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Latin.] To pleaſe; to content; to ſatisfy; to afford pleaſure.

To DELI'GHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleaſure in. It is followed by *in*.

DELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full.*] Pleaſant; charming; full of delight.

DELI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* Pleaſantly; charmingly; with delight.

DELI'GHTSOME. *adj.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſant; delightful.

DELI'GHT-

DELI`GHTSOMELY. *adv.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantly; in a delightful manner.

To DELI'NEATE—DE-LIN-E-ATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Latin.] To draw the firſt draught of a thing; to deſign.—To paint in colours; to repreſent a true likeneſs in a picture.—To deſcribe; to ſet forth in a lively manner.

DELI'NEA`TION—DE-LIN-E-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*delineatio*, Latin.] The firſt draught of a thing.

DELI'NQUENCY—DE-LIN-QUEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*delinquentia*, Lat.] A fault; a failure in duty; a miſdeed.

DELI'NQUENT—DE-LIN-QUENT. *n. ſ.* [from *delinquens*, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

To DE'LIQUATE—DE-LI QUATE. *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Latin.] To melt; to be diſſolved: a term chiefly uſed by the chymiſts.

DE'LIQUA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a diſſolving.

DELI'RIOUS—DE-LIR-I-OUS. *adj.* [*delirius*, Latin.] Light-headed; raving; doting.

DELI'RIUM—DE-LIR-I-UM. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Alienation of mind; dotage.

To DELI'VER—DE-LIV-ER. *v. a.* [*delivrer*, Fren.] To give; to yield; to offer; to preſent.—To caſt away; to throw off.—To ſurrender; to put into one's hands.—To ſave; to reſcue.—To ſpeak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.—To diſburden a woman of a child.

To DELI'VER *over. v. a.* To put into another's hands; to leave to the diſcretion of another.—To give from hand to hand; to tranſmit.

To DELI'VER *up. v. a.* To ſurrender; to give up.

DELI'VERANCE—DE-LIV-ER-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*delivrance*, French.] The act of delivering a thing to another.—The act of freeing from captivity, ſlavery, or any oppreſſion; reſcue.—The act of ſpeaking; utterance; pronunciation.—The act of bringing children.

DELI'VERER—DE-LIV-ER-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *deliver.*] A ſaver; a reſcuer; a preſerver; a releaſer.—A relater; one that communicates ſomething by ſpeech or writing.

DELI'VERY—DE-LIV-ER-Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] The act of delivering, or giving.—Releaſe; reſcue; ſaving.—A ſurrender; giving up.—Utterance; pronunciation; ſpeech.—Uſe of the limbs; activity.—Childbirth.

DELL. *n. ſ.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a valley; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth: a word in uſe chiefly in poetry.

DELPH—DELPH. *n. ſ.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Delft-land.] A fine ſort of earthen ware. See DELF.

DE'LTOIDE—DEL-TOIDE. *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; ſo called by reaſon of its reſembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muſcle ariſing from the clavicula.

To DELU'DE—DE-LUDE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Latin.] To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impoſe on.—To diſappoint; to fruſtrate.

DELU`DER. *n. ſ.* [from *delude.*] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impoſtor; a cheat; a falſe pretender.

To DE'LVE—DELVE. *v. a.* [delfan, Saxon; *delven*, Dut. perhaps from δελφαξ, a hog, *Junius.*] To dig; to open the ground with a ſpade.—To fathom; to ſift; to ſound one's opinion.

DE'LVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfal; a den; a cave.

DE'LVER—DELV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *delve.*] A digger; one that opens the ground with a ſpade.

DE'LU'GE—DEL-UGE. *n. ſ.* [*deluge*, French, from *diluvium*, Latin.] A general inundation; a laying entirely under water.—An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.—Any ſudden and reſiſtleſs calamity.

To DE'LU`GE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drown; to lay totally under water.—To overwhelm; to cauſe to ſink under the weight of any calamity.

DELU`SION—DE-LU-SION. *n. ſ.* [*deluſio*, Latin.] A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; colluſion; falſehood.—A falſe repreſentation; illuſion; error; a chimerical thought.

DELU`SIVE. *adj.* [from *deluſus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; impoſing on.

DELU`SORY—DE-LU-SOR-Y. *adj.* [from *deluſus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive.

DE'MAGO'GUE—DEM-A-GOGUE. *n. ſ.* [δημαγωγος.] A ringleader of the rabble; a populous and factious orator.

DEMA`ND—DE-MAND. *n. ſ.* [*demande*, Fr.] A claim; a challenging; the aſking of any thing with authority.—A queſtion; an interrogation.—The calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it.—[In law.] The aſking of what is due.

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*demander*, Fr.] To claim; to aſk for with authority.—To queſtion; to interrogate.—[In law.] To proſecute in a real action.

DEMA`NDANT—DE-MAND-ANT. *n. ſ.* [from *demand.*] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, becauſe he demandeth lands.

DEME`AN—DE-MEAN. *n. ſ.* [from *demener*, French.] A mien; preſence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

To DEME`AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, French.] To behave; to carry one's ſelf.—To leſſen; to debaſe; to undervalue.

DEME`ANOUR—DE-MEAN-OUR. *n. ſ.* [*demener*, Fren.] Carriage; behaviour.

DEME`ANS—DE-MEANS. *n. ſ.* plur. An eſtate in goods or lands; that which a man poſſeſſes in his own right.

DEME'RIT—DE-MER-IT. *n. ſ.* [*demerite*, Fr. from *demeritus*, of *demereor*, Latin.] The oppoſite to merit; ill-deſerving; what makes one worthy of blame or puniſhment.—Anciently the ſame with merit; deſert.

To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* [*demeriter*, Fr.] To deſerve blame or puniſhment.

DE'MI—DEM-I. *inſeparable particle.* [*demi*, French; *dimidium*, Lat.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only uſed in compoſition; as *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.

DEMI`SE—DE-MISE. *n. ſ.* [from *demetre*, *demis*, *demiſe*, French.] Death; deceaſe. It is ſeldom uſed but in formal and ceremonious language.

To

To DEMISE—DE-MISE. *v. a.* [*demis, demiſe*, Fren.] To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

DEMOCRACY—DE-MOC-RA-CY. *n. ſ.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the ſovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

DEMOCRATICAL—DEM-O-CRAT-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *democracy*] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

To DEMOLISH—DE-MOL-ISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr. *demolior*, Latin.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to deſtroy.

DEMOLISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] One that throws down buildings; a deſtroyer; a layer waſte.

DEMOLITION—DEM-O-LITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh*] The act of overthrowing or demoliſhing buildings; deſtruction.

DEMON—DE-MON. *n. ſ.* [*dæmon*, Lat. δαίμων.] A ſpirit; generally an evil ſpirit; a devil.

DEMONIAC—DE-MO-NI-AC. *adj.* [from *demon.*] Belonging to the devil; deviliſh.—Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical poſſeſſion.

DEMONIAC. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One poſſeſſed by the devil; one whoſe mind is diſturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean ſpirits.

DEMONSTRABLE—DE-MON-STRA-BLE. *adj.* [*demonſtrabilis*, Latin.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable, but evident.

DEMONSTRABLY. *adv.* [from *demonſtrable.*] In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond poſſibility of contradiction.

To DEMONSTRATE—DE-MON-STRATE. *v. a.* [*demonſtro*, Lat.] To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty; to prove in ſuch a manner as reduces the contrary poſition to evident abſurdity.

DEMONSTRATION—DEM-ON-STRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*demonſtratio*, Latin.] The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the ſtrongeſt degree of proof; ſuch proof as not only evinces the poſition proved to be true, but ſhews the contrary poſition to be abſurd and impoſſible.—Indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon.

DEMONSTRATIVE—DE-MON-STRA-TIVE. *adj.* [*demonſtrativus*, Latin.] Having the power of demonſtration; invincibly concluſive; certain.—Having the power of expreſſing clearly and certainly.

DEMONSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *demonſtrative.*] With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted.—Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

DEMONSTRATORY. *adj.* [from *demonſtrate.*] Having the tendency to demonſtrate.

To DEMUR—DE-MUR. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Lat.] To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections. See DEMURRER.—To pauſe in uncertainty; to ſuſpend determination; to heſitate; to delay the concluſion of an affair.—To doubt; to have ſcruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

To DEMUR. *v. a.* To doubt of.

DEMUR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Doubt; heſitation; ſuſpenſe of opinion.

DEMURE—DE-MURE. *adj.* [*des mœurs*, Fr.] Sober; decent.—Grave; affectedly modeſt: it is now generally taken in a ſenſe of contempt.

DEMURELY. *adv.* [from *demure.*] With affected modeſty; ſolemnly; with pretended gravity.

DEMURENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *demure.*] Modeſty; ſoberneſs; gravity of aſpect.—Affected modeſty; pretended gravity.

DEMURRAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *demur*] An allowance made by merchants to maſters of ſhips, for their ſtay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMURRER—DE-MURR-ER. *n. ſ.* [*demeurer*, French; i. e. *manere in aliquo loco vel morari.*] A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action.

DEN—DEN. *n. ſ.* [ðen, Saxon.] A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a ſmall obliquity, under ground; diſtinct from a hole, which runs down perpendicularly.—The cave of a wild beaſt.—*Den* may ſignify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon ðen imports both.

DENIABLE—DE-NI-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *deny.*] That which may be denied; that to which one may refuſe belief.

DENIAL—DE-NI-AL. *n. ſ.* [from *deny.*] Negation; the contrary to confeſſion.—Refuſal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or conceſſion.—Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

DENIER—DE-NI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *deny.*] A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a propoſition.—A diſowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.—A refuſer; one that refuſes.

DENIER—DEN-*IER*, or DE-NIER. *n. ſ.* [from *denarius*, Latin.] A ſmall denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a ſous.

DENIZATION—DEN-I-ZA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *denizen.*] The act of infranchiſing, or making free.

DENIZEN. } *n. ſ.* [from *dinaſddyn*, a
DENISON—DEN-I-SON. } man of the city, or *dineſydd*, free of the city, Welſh.] A freeman; one infranchiſed.

To DENIZEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To infranchiſe; to make free.

To DENOMINATE—DE-NOM-I-NATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Lat.] To name, to give a name to.

DENOMINATION—DE-NOM-I-NA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks ſome principal quality of it.

DENOMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *denominate.*] That which gives a name; that which confers a diſtinct appellation.—That which obtains a diſtinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable.*

DENOMINATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *denominate.*] The giver of a name; the perſon or thing that cauſes an appellation.

DENOMINATOR *of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, ſhewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into.

DENOTATION. *n. ſ.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

To DENOTE—DE-NOTE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark;

mark; to be a ſign of; to betoken; to ſhew by ſigns; as, a quick pulſe *denotes* a fever.

To DENO'UNCE—DE-NOUNCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Lat. *denoncer*, French.] To threaten by proclamation.—To threaten by ſome outward ſign or expreſſion.—To give information againſt.

DENO'UNCER. *n. ſ.* [from *denounce*.] One that declares ſome menace.

DE'NSE—DENSE. *adj.* [*denſus*, Latin.] Cloſe; compact; approaching to ſolidity; having ſmall interſtices between the conſtituent particles.

DE'NSITY—DEN-SI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*denſitas*, Latin.] Cloſeneſs; compactneſs; cloſe adheſion, or near approach of parts.

DE'NTAL—DEN-TAL. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.] Belonging or relating to the teeth.—[In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

DE'NTAL. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

DENTE'LLI—DEN-TEL-LI. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] Modillons, in architecture.

DE'NTICULA'TION—DEN-TIC-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being ſet with ſmall teeth.

DE'NTI'CULA'TED. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with ſmall teeth.

DE'NTIFRICE—DEN-TI-FRICE. *n. ſ.* [*dens* and *frico*, Latin.] A powder made to ſcour the teeth.

DENTI'TION—DEN-TITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*dentitio*, Lat.] The act of breeding the teeth.—The time at which childrens teeth are bred.

To DENU'DATE—DE-NU-DATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To diveſt; to ſtrip; to lay naked.

DENUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *denudate*.] The act of ſtripping, or making naked.

DENU'NCIA'TION—DE-NUN-CI-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.

DENU'NCIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *denuncio*, Lat.] He that proclaims any threat.—He that lays an information againſt another.

To DENY'—DE-NY. *v. a.* [*denier*, Fren. *denego*, Lat.] To contradict an accuſation; not to confeſs.—To refuſe; not to grant.—To abnegate; to diſown.—To renounce; to diſregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

To DE'OBSTRU'CT—DE-OB-STRUCT. *v. a.* [*deobſtruo*, Latin.] To clear from impediments; to free from ſuch things as hinder a paſſage.

DEO'BSTRUENT—DE-OB-STRU-ENT. *n. ſ.* [*deobſtruens*, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to reſolve viſcidities, or to open by any means the animal paſſages.

DE'ODAND—DE-O-DAND. *n. ſ.* [*Deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited in caſe of any misfortune, by which any Chriſtian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reaſonable creature; as, if a horſe ſhould ſtrike his keeper, and ſo kill him.

To DEPA'RT—DE-PART. *v. n.* [*depart*, Fren.] To go away from a place.—To deſiſt from a practice.—To be loſt; to periſh.—To deſert; to revolt; to fall away; to apoſtatiſe.—To deſiſt from a reſolution or opinion.—To die; to deceaſe; to leave the world.

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from.

DEPA'RTMENT—DE-PART-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*departement*, French.] Separate allotment; province or buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon.

DEPA'RTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *depart*.] A going away.—Death; deceaſe; the act of leaving the preſent ſtate of exiſtence.—A forſaking; an abandoning.

To DEPE'ND—DE-PEND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Lat.] To hang from.—To be in a ſtate of ſervitude or expectation; to live ſubject to the will of others; to retain to others.—To be in ſuſpenſe; to be yet undetermined.—*To* DEPE'ND *upon*. To rely on; to truſt to; to reſt upon with confidence; to be certain of.—To be in a ſtate of dependance; to be at the diſcretion of others.—To reſt upon any thing as its cauſe.

DEPE'NDANCE—DE-PEND-ANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *depend*.]
DEPE'NDANCY. } The ſtate of hanging down from a ſupporter.—Something hanging upon another.—Concatination; connexion; relation of one thing to another.—State of being at the diſpoſal or under the ſovereignty of another.—The things or perſons of which any man has the dominion or diſpoſal.—Reliance; truſt; confidence.—Accident; that of which the exiſtence preſuppoſes the exiſtence of ſomething elſe.

DEPE'NDANT—DE-PEND-ANT. *adj.* [from *depend*.] In the power of another.

DEPE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [from *depend*.] One who lives in ſubjection, or at the diſcretion of another; a retainer.

DEPE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *depend*, Latin. This word,
DEPE'NDENCY. } with many others of the ſame termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.] A thing or perſon at the diſpoſal or diſcretion of another.—State of being ſubordinate, or ſubject in ſome degree to the diſcretion of another; the contrary to ſovereignty.—That which is not principal; that which is ſubordinate.—Concatination; connexion; riſe of conſequents from premiſes.—Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cauſe.—Truſt; reliance; confidence.

DEPE'NDENT—DE-PEND-ENT. *n. ſ.* [*dependens*, Latin. This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are ſuppoſed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

DEPE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [from *dependent*, Latin.] One ſubordinate; one at the diſcretion or diſpoſal of another.

To DEPI'CT—DE-PICT. *v. a.* [*depingo depictum*, Latin.] To paint; to portray; to repreſent in colours.—To deſcribe; to repreſent an action to the mind.

DEPLO'RABLE—DE-PLO-RA-BLE. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Latin.] Lamentable; that which demands or cauſes lamentation; diſmal; ſad; calamitous; miſerable; hopeleſs.—It is ſometimes, in a more lax and jocular ſenſe, uſed for contemptible; deſpicable: as, *deplorable* nonſenſe: *deplorable* ſtupidity.

DEPLO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *deplorable*.] Lamentably; miſerably; hopeleſsly.

DE'PLORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deplore*.] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To DEPLO'RE—DE-PLORE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Lat.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to expreſs ſorrow.

DEPLO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *deplore*.] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

To DEPLU'ME—DE-PLUME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Lat.] To ſtrip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.] To lay down as a pledge or ſecurity: a word little uſed.

DEPO'NENT. *n. ſ.* [from *depono*, Lat.] One that depoſes his teſtimony in a court of juſtice; an evidence; a witneſs.—[In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally ſignify action only; as *fateor*, I confeſs.

To DEPO'PULATE—DE-POP-U-LATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waſte; to deſtroy inhabited countries.

DEPO'PULA'TION—DE-POP-U-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *depopulate*.] The act of unpeopling; havock; waſte; deſtruction of mankind.

DEPO'PULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *depopulate*.] A diſpeopler; a deſtroyer of mankind; a waſter of inhabited countries.

To DEPO'RT—DE-PORT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fren.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is uſed only with the reciprocal pronoun.

DEPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

DEPO'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*deportement*, French.] Conduct; management; manner of acting.—Demeanour; behaviour.

To DEPO'SE—DE-POSE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.] To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.—To degrade from a throne or high ſtation.—To take away; to diveſt; to ſtrip off.—To give teſtimony; to atteſt.—To examine any one on his oath. Not now in uſe.

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witneſs.

DEPO'SITARY. *n. ſ.* [*depoſitarius*, Lat.] One with whom any thing is lodged in truſt.

To DEPO'SITE—DE-POS-ITE. *v. a.* [*depoſitum*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge in any place.—To lay up as a pledge, or ſecurity.—To place at intereſt.—To lay aſide.

DEPO'SITE. *n. ſ.* [*depoſitum*, Latin.] Any thing committed to the truſt and care of another.—A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a ſecurity.—The ſtate of a thing pawned or pledged.

DE'POSI'TION—DEP-O-*SITI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *depoſitio*, Latin.] The act of giving publick teſtimony.—The act of degrading a prince from ſovereignty.—[In cannon law.] Depoſition properly ſignifies a ſolemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders.

DEPO'SITORY. *n. ſ.* [from *depoſite*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depoſitary*, ſays Johnſon, is properly uſed of perſons, and *depoſitory* of places.

DE'PRAVA'TION—DEP-RA-VA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*depravatio*, Latin.] The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.—The ſtate of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.—Defamation; cenſure: this laſt ſenſe not now much in uſe.

To DEPRA'VE—DE-PRAVE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated ſtate.

DEPRA'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave*.] A vitiated ſtate; corruption.

DEPRA'VITY—DE-PRAV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; a vitiated ſtate.

To DE'PRECATE—DEP-RE-CATE. *v. n.* [*deprecor*, Lat.] To pray earneſtly.—To requeſt; to petition.—To aſk pardon for.

To DE'PRECATE. *v. a.* To implore mercy of.—To avert; to remove; to turn away.—To beg off; to pray deliverance from.

DE'PRECA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.] Intreaty; petitioning.—An excuſing; a begging pardon for.—Prayer againſt evil.

To DEPRE'CIATE—DE-PRE-*CIATE*. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Lat.] To bring a thing down to a lower price.—To undervalue.

DE'PREDA'TION—DEP-RE-DA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*deprædatio*, Lat.] A robbing; a ſpoiling.—Voracity; waſte.

To DEPRE'SS—DE-PRESS. *v. a.* [from *depreſſus*, of *deprimo*, Lat.] To preſs or thruſt down.—To let fall; to let down.—To humble; to deject; to ſink.

DEPRE'SSION—DE-PRES-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [*depreſſio*, Latin.] The act of preſſing down.—The ſinking or falling in of a ſurface.—The act of humbling; abaſement.

DEPRE'SSION *of an Equation* [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms by diviſion.

DEPRE'SSION *of a Star* [with aſtronomers] is the diſtance of a ſtar from the horizon below.

DEPRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*depreſſor*, Latin.] He that keeps or preſſes down.—An oppreſſor.

DEPRE'SSOR. [In anatomy.] A term given to ſeveral muſcles of the body, whoſe action is to depreſs the parts to which they adhere.

DE'PRIVA'TION—DEP-RI-VA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.] The act of depriving, or taking away from.

DE'PRIVA'TION [in law] is when a clergyman, as a biſhop, parſon, vicar or prebend, is deprived, or depoſed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law.

To DEPRI'VE—DE-PRIVE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Latin.] To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him.—To hinder; to debar from.—To releaſe; to free from.—To put out of an office.

DE'PTH—DEP*TH*. *n. ſ.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.] Deepneſs; the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downwards.—Deep place; not a ſhoal.—The abyſs; a gulph of infinite profundity.—The middle or height of a ſeaſon.—Abſtruſeneſs; obſcurity.

DE'PTH *of a Squadron or Battallion*, is the number of men in the file.

To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deflower; to bereave of virginity.

DE'PUTA'TION—DEP-U-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*deputation*, French.] The act of deputing, or ſending away with a ſpecial commiſſion.—Vicegerency; the poſſeſſion of any commiſſion given.

To DEPU'TE—DE-PUTE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fren.] To ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion; to impower one to tranſact inſtead of another.

DE'PUTY—DEP-U-TY. *n. ſ.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Latin.] A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a ſpecial commiſſion to govern and act inſtead of another.—Any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another.—[In law.] One that exerciſes any office or other thing in another man's right, whoſe forfeiture or miſdemeanour ſhall cauſe the officer or perſon for whom he acts to loſe his office.

To DERA'CINATE—DE-RAC-I-NATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, French.] To pluck or tear up by the roots.—To aboliſh; to deſtroy; to extirpate.

To DERA'IGN. } *v. a.* [*diſrationare*, or *diratienare*, Lat.]
To DERA'IN. } To prove; to juſtify.—To diſorder; to turn out of courſe.

DERA'IGNMENT. } *n. ſ.* [from *deraign.*] The act of de-
DERA'INMENT. } raigning or proving.—A diſordering or turning out of courſe.—A diſcharge of profeſſion; a departure out of religion.

DE'RELI'CTION—DER-E-LIC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*derelictio*, Latin.] An utter forſaking or leaving; an abandoning.

To DERI'DE—DE-RIDE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Latin.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to ſcorn.

DERI'DER—DE-RID-ER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A mocker; a ſcoffer.—A droll; a buffoon.

DERI'SION—DE-RIS-ION. *n. ſ.* [*deriſio*, Lat.] The act of deriding or laughing at.—Contempt; ſcorn; a laughing-ſtock.

DERI'SIVE—DE-RIS-IVE. *adj.* [from *deride.*] Mocking; ſcoffing.

DERI'VABLE—DE-RIV-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *derive.*] Attainable by right of deſcent or derivation.

DE'RIVA'TION—DER-I-VA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*derivatio*, Lat.] A draining of water; a turning of its courſe; letting out.—[In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.—The tracing of any thing from its ſource.—[In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

DERI'VATIVE—DE-RIV-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another.

DERI'VATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

DERI'VATIVELY. *adv.* [from *derivative.*] In a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE—DE-RIVE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, French, from *derivo*, Latin.] To turn the courſe of any thing; letting out; communicating.—To deduce from its original.—To communicate to another, as from the origin and ſource.—To communicate to by deſcent of blood.—To ſpread; to diffuſe gradually from one place to another.—[In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DERI'VE—DE-RIVE. *v. n.* To come from; to owe its origin to.—To deſcend from.

DERI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *derive.*] One that draws or fetches from the original.

DE'RNIER. *adj.* Laſt. It is a mere French word, and uſed only in the phraſe, of *dernier reſort.*

To DE'ROGATE—DER-O-GATE. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.] To do an act contrary to a preceding law or cuſtom, ſo as to diminiſh its former value.—To leſſen the worth of any perſon or thing; to diſparage.

To DE'ROGATE. *v. n.* To degenerate; to do a thing contrary to one's calling or dignity.

DE'ROGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Damaged; leſſened in value.

DE'ROGA'TION—DER-O-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*derogatio*, Lat.] The act of breaking and making void a former law or contract.—A diſparaging; leſſening or taking away the worth of any perſon or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from.*

DERO'GATIVE—DE-ROG-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*derogativus*, Latin.] Derogating; leſſening the value of.

DERO'GATORILY. *adv.* [from *derogatory.*] In a detracting manner.

DERO'GATORY—DE-ROG-A-TO-RY. *adj.* [*derogatorius*, Latin.] That leſſens the value of.

DE'RVIS—DER-VIS. *n. ſ.* [*dervis*, French.] A Turkiſh prieſt.

DE'SCANT—DES-CANT. *n. ſ.* [*diſcanto*, Italian.] A ſong or tune compoſed in parts.—A diſcourſe; a diſputation; a diſquiſition branched out into ſeveral diviſions or heads. It is commonly uſed as a word of cenſure, or contempt.

To DESCA'NT—DES-CANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſing in parts.—To diſcourſe at large; to make ſpeeches: in a ſenſe of cenſure or contempt.

To DESCE'ND—DE-SCEND. *v. a.* [*deſcendo*, Latin.] To come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to ſink.—To come down in a popular ſenſe, implying only an arrival at one place from another.—To come ſuddenly or violently; to fall upon as an enemy.—To make an invaſion.—To proceed from an original; to be extracted from.—To fall in order of inheritance to a ſucceſſor.—To extend a diſcourſe from general to particular conſiderations.

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.

DESCE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [*deſcendant*, Fr. *deſcendens*, Latin.] The offſpring of an anceſtor; he that is in the line of generation at whatever diſtance.

DESCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*deſcendens*, Latin. It ſeems to be eſtabliſhed that the ſubſtantive ſhould derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.] Falling; ſinking; coming down; deſcending.—Proceeding from another as an original or anceſtor.

DESCE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [from *deſcend.*] Such as may be deſcended; ſuch as may admit of a paſſage downwards.—Tranſmiſſible by inheritance.

DESCE'NSION—DE-SCEN-SION. *n. ſ.* [*deſcenſio*. Latin.] The act of falling or ſinking; deſcent.—A declenſion; a degradation.

DESCE'NSIONAL. *adj.* [from *deſcenſion.*] Relating to deſcent.

DESCE'NT—DE-SCENT. *n. ſ.* [*deſcenſus*, Latin; *deſcente*, French.] The act of paſſing from a higher place.—Progreſs downwards.—Obliquity; inclination.—Loweſt place.—Invaſion; hoſtile entrance into a kingdom: in alluſion to the height of ſhips.—Tranſmiſſion of any thing by ſucceſſion and inheritance.—The ſtate of proceeding from an original or progenitor.—Birth; extraction; proceſs of lineage.—Offſpring; inheritors; thoſe proceeding in the line of generation.—A ſingle ſtep in the ſcale of genealogy; a generation.—A rank in the ſcale or order of being.

To DESCRIBE—DE-SCRIBE. *v. a.* [*describo*, Latin.] To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.—To delineate; to mark out; to trace: as a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle.—To diſtribute into proper heads or diviſions.—To define in a lax manner by the promiſcuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See DESCRIPTION.

DESCRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſcribe*.] He that deſcribes.

DESCRI'PTION—DE-SCRIP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*deſcriptio*, Lat.] The act of deſcribing or making out any perſon or thing by perceptible properties.—The ſentence or paſſage in which any thing is deſcribed.—A lax definition.—The qualities expreſſed in a deſcription.

To DESCRY'—DES-CRY. *v. a.* [*deſcrier*, Fren.] To ſpy out; to examine at a diſtance.—To detect; to find out any thing concealed.—To diſcover; to perceive by the eye; to ſee any thing diſtant or abſent.

DE'SERT—DES-ERT. *n. ſ.* [*deſertum*, Latin.] A wilderneſs; ſolitude; waſte country; uninhabited place.

DE'SERT. *adj.* [*deſertus*, Lat.] Wild; waſte; ſolitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untilled.

To DESE'RT—DE-SERT. *v. a.* [*deſerter*, Fr. *deſero*, Latin.] To forſake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherouſly.—To leave; to abandon.—To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enliſted.

DESE'RT. *n. ſ.* [properly *deſſert*: the word is originally French.] The laſt courſe; the fruit or ſweetmeats with which a feaſt is concluded. See DESSERT.

DESE'RT. *n. ſ* [from *deſert*.] Qualities or conduct conſidered with reſpect to rewards or puniſhments; degree of merit or demerit.—Proportional merit; claim or reward.—Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

DESE'RTER—DE-SERT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſert*.] He that has forſaken his cauſe or his poſt.—He that leaves the army in which he is enliſted.—He that forſakes another; an abandoner.

DESE'RTION—DE-SER-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſert*.] The act of forſaking or abandoning a cauſe or poſt.—[In theology.] Spiritual deſpondency; a ſenſe of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

DESE'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *deſert*.] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

To DESE'RVE—DE-SERVE. *v. a.* [*deſervir*, French.] To be worthy of either good or ill.—To be worthy of reward.

DESE'RVEDLY—DE-SERV-ED-LY. *adv.* [from *deſerve*.] Worthily; according to deſert, whether of good or evil.

DESE'RVER—DE-SERV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſerve*.] A man who merits rewards. It is uſed only in a good ſenſe.

DESI'CCANTS—DE-SIC-CANTS. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiccate*.] Applications that dry up the flow of ſores; driers.

To DESI'CCATE—DE-SIC-CATE. *v. a.* [*deſicco*, Latin.] To dry up; to exhale moiſture.

DESICCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiccate*.] The act of making dry; the ſtate of being dried.

DESI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *deſiccate*.] That which has the power of drying.

To DESIGN—DE-SIGN. The *g* is mute in this word and its derivatives, except in *deſignation*. *v. a.* [*deſigno*, Lat. *deſſiner*, French.] To purpoſe; to intend any thing.—To form or order with a particular purpoſe: with *for*. To devote intentionally: with *to*.—To plan; to project; to form in idea.—To mark out.

DESI'GN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An intention; a purpoſe.—A ſcheme; a plan of action.—A ſcheme formed to the detriment of another.—The idea which an artiſt endeavours to execute or expreſs.

DESI'GNABLE. *adj.* [*deſigno*, Lat.] Diſtinguiſhable; capable to be particularly marked out.

DE'SIGNA'TION—DES-IG-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*deſignatio*, Latin.] The act of pointing or marking out by ſome particular token.—Appointment; direction.—Import; intention.

DESI'GNEDLY—DE-SIGN-ED-LY. *adv.* [from *deſign*.] Purpoſely; intentionally; by deſign or purpoſe; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitouſly.

DESI'GNER—DE-SIGN-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſign*.] A plotter; a contriver; one that lays ſchemes.—One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or ſculpture.

DESI'GNING. *participial adj.* [from *deſign*.] Inſidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

DESI'GNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deſign*.] A ſcheme of hoſility.—A plot; a malicious intention.—The idea, or ſketch of a work.

DESI'RABLE—DE-SIR-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *deſire*.] Pleaſing; delightful.—That which is to be wiſhed with earneſtneſs.

DESI'RE—DE-SIRE. *n. ſ.* [*deſir*, Fr. *deſiderio*, Ital. *deſiderium*, Lat.] Wiſh; eagerneſs to obtain or enjoy.

To DESI'RE. *v. a.* [*deſirer*, French; *deſiderare*, Lat.] To wiſh; to long for; to covet.—To expreſs wiſhes; to appear to long.—To aſk; to intreat.

DESI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſire*.] One that is eager of any thing; a wiſher.

DESI'ROUS—DE-SIR-OUS. *adj.* [from *deſire*.] Full of deſire; eager; longing after; wiſhing for.

DESI'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *deſirous*.] Eagerly; with deſire; with ardent wiſhes.

To DESI'ST—DE-SIST. *v. n.* [*deſiſto*, Lat.] To ceaſe from any thing; to ſtop.

DESI'STANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiſt*.] The act of deſiſting; ceſſation.

DESK—DESK. *n. ſ.* [*diſch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the uſe of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repoſitory under it.

DE'SOLATE—DES-O-LATE. *adj.* [*deſolatus*, Lat.] Without inhabitants; uninhabited.—Deprived of inhabitants; laid waſte.—Solitary; without ſociety.

To DE'SOLATE. *v. a.* [*deſolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waſte.

DE'SOLATELY. *adv.* [from *deſolate*.] In a deſolate manner.

DE'SOLA'TION—DES-O-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſolate*.] Deſtruction of inhabitants; ravage.—Gloomineſs; ſadneſs; melancholy.—A place waſted and forſaken.

DESPA'IR—DE-SPAIR. *n. ſ.* [*deſeſpoir*, Fr.] Hopeleſneſs; deſpondence; loſs of hope.—That which cauſes deſpair; that of which there is no hope.—[In theology.] Loſs of confidence in the mercy of God.

To

To DESPA'IR—DE-SPAIR. *v. n.* [*despero*, Lat.] To be without hope; to despond.

DESPA'IRINGLY. *adv.* [from *despairing*.] In a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency.

To DESPA'TCH—DES-PATCH. *v. a.* [*depescher*, Fr.] This word is usually spelt *dispatch*. To send away hastily.—To send out of the world; to put to death.—To perform a business quickly; as, I *despatched* my affairs, and ran hither.—To conclude an affair with another.

DESPA'TCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Hasty execution; speedy performance.—Express; hasty messenger or message; as, *despatches* were sent away.

DE'SPERATE—DES-PE-RATE. *adj.* [*desperatus*, Lat.] Without hope.—Without care of safety; rash; precipitant; fearless of danger.—Irretrievable; unsurmountable; irrecoverable.—Mad; hot-brained; furious.—It is sometimes used in a sense nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

DE'SPERATELY. *adv.* [from *desperate*.] Furiously; madly; without attention to safety or danger.—In a great degree; violently: this sense is ludicrous.

DE'SPERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *desperate*.] Madness; fury; precipitance.

DE'SPERA'TION—DES-PE-RA-TION. *n. s.* [from *desperate*.] Hopelessness; despair; despondency.

DE'SPICABLE—DES-PI-CA-BLE. *adj.* [*despicabilis*, Latin.] Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless. It is applied equally to persons or things.

DESPI'CABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *despicable*.] Meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

DE'SPICABLY. *adv.* [from *despicable*.] Meanly; sordidly; vilely.

DESPI'SABLE—DES-PI-SA-BLE. *adj.* [from *despise*.] Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt. A word scarcely used but in low conversation.

To DESPI'SE—DES-PISE. *v. a.* [*despiser*, old French, *Skinner*; *despicio*, Lat.] To scorn; to contemn; to slight; to disrespect.

DESPI'SER. *n. s.* [from *despise*.] Contemner; scorner.

DESPI'TE—DE-SPITE. *n. s.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, French.] Malice; anger; malignity; maliciousness; spleen; hatred.—Defiance.—Act of malice; act of opposition.

To DESPI'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to affront; to give uneasiness to.

DESPI'TEFUL. *adj.* [*despite* and *full*.] Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate; malignant; mischievous: used both of persons and things.

DESPI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *despiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly.

DESPI'TEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *despiteful*.] Malice; hate; malignity.

To DESPO'IL—DE-SPOIL. *v. a.* [*despolio*, Latin.] To rob; to deprive. With *of*.

DE'SPOLIA'TION—DES-PO-LI-A-TION. *n. s.* [from *despolio*, Latin.] The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPO'ND—DE-SPOND. *v. a.* [*despondeo*, Lat.] To despair; to lose hope; to become hopeless or desperate.—[In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy.

DESPO'NDENCY. *n. s.* [from *despondent*.] Despair; hopelessness; desperation.

DESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [*despondens*, Lat.] Despairing; hopeless; without hope.

DE'SPOT—DES-POT. *n. s.* [δεσπότης.] An absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is little in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince; as, the *despot* of Servia.

DESPO'TIC—DES-POT-IC. } *adj.* [from *despot*.] Absolute in power; unlimited in authority; arbitrary; unaccountable.
DESPO'TICAL. }

DE'SPOTI'SM—DES-POT-ISM. *n. s.* [*despotisme*, French, from *despot*.] Absolute power.

DESSE'RT—DES-SERT. *n. s.* [*desserte*, French.] The last course at an entertainment; the fruit or sweetmeats set on the table after the meat.

To DE'STINATE—DES-TIN-ATE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Latin.] To design for any particular end or purpose.

DE'STINA'TION—DES-TIN-A-TION. *n. s.* [from *destinate*.] The purpose for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate design.

To DE'STINE—DES-TINE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Latin.] To doom; to appoint unalterably to any state or condition.—To appoint to any use or purpose.—To devote; to doom to punishment or misery.—To fix unalterably.

DE'STINY—DES-TIN-Y. *n. s.* [*destinée*, French.] The power that spins the life, and determines the fate of living beings.—Fate; invincible necessity.—Doom; condition in future time.

DE'STITUTE—DES-TI-TUTE. *adj.* [*destitutus*, Lat.] Forsaken; abandoned.—In want of.

DE'STITU'TION. *n. s.* [from *destitute*.] Want; the state in which something is wanted.

To DESTRO'Y—DE-STROY. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Latin; *destruire*, French.] To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.—To lay waste; to make desolate.—To kill.—To put an end to; to bring to nought.

DESTRO'YER. *n. s.* [from *destroy*.] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer.

DESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *destruo*, Lat.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRU'CTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *destructible*.] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRU'CTION—DE-STRUC-TION. *n. s.* [*destructio*, Latin.] The act of destroying; waste.—Murder; massacre.—The state of being destroyed; ruin.—The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator: as a consuming plague.—[In theology.] Eternal death.

DESTRU'CTIVE—DE-STRUCT-IVE. *adj.* [*destructivus*, low Latin.] That which destroys; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that which brings to destruction.—With *of*.—With *to*.

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *destructive*.] Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *destructive*.] The quality of destroying or ruining.

DESTRU'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *destroy*.] Destroyer; consumer.

DE'SUDA'TION. *n. s.* [*desudatio*, Latin.] A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DESU'ETUDE — DE-SU-E-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*deſuetudo*, Lat.] Ceſſation to be accuſtomed; diſcontinuance of practice or habit.

DESU'LTORY — DE-SUL-TO-RY. *adj.* [*deſultorius*, Latin.] Roving from thing to thing; unſettled; immethodical; unconſtant.

To DESU'ME — DE-SUME. *v. a.* [*deſumo*, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow.

To DETA'CH — DE-TACH. *v. a.* [*detacher*, Fr.] To ſeparate; to diſengage; to part from ſomething.—To ſend out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

DETA'CHMENT — DE-TACH-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *detach.*] A body of troops ſent out from the main army.

To DETA'IL — DE-TAIL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, Fr.] To relate particularly; to particulariſe; to diſplay minutely and diſtinctly.

DETA'IL. *n. ſ.* [*detail*, Fr.] A minute and particular account.

To DETA'IN — DE-TAIN. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Lat.] To keep that which belongs to another.—To withhold; to keep back.—To reſtrain from departure.—To hold in cuſtody.

DETA'INER — DE-TAIN-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; a perſon or thing that detains any thing.

To DETE'CT — DE-TECT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Lat.] To diſcover; to find out any crime or artifice.

DETE'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *detect.*] A diſcoverer; one that finds out what another deſires to hide.

DETE'CTION — DE-TEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *detect.*] Diſcovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.—Diſcovery of any thing hidden.

DETE'NTION — DE-TEN-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *detain.*] The act of keeping what belongs to another.—Confinement; reſtraint.

To DETE'R — DE-TER. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] To diſcourage from any thing; to fright from any thing.

DETE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deter.*] Cauſe of diſcouragement; that by which one is deterred.

To DETE'RGE — DE-TERGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanſe a ſore; to purge any part from feculence or obſtructions.

DETE'RGENT. *adj.* [from *deterge.*] That which cleanſes.

DETE'RMINABLE — DE-TER-MIN-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *determine.*] That which may be certainly decided.

To DETE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate.

DETE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*determinatus*, Lat.] Limited; determined.—Eſtabliſhed; ſettled by rule; poſitive.—Deciſive; concluſive.—Fixed; reſolute.—Reſolved.

DETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [from *determinate.*] Reſolutely; with fixed reſolve.

DETE'RMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *determinate.*] Abſolute direction to a certain end.—The reſult of deliberation; concluſion formed; reſolution taken.—Judicial deciſion.

DETE'RMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determinate.*] That which uncontrolably directs to a certain end.—That which makes a limitation.

DETE'RMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *determinate.*] One who determines.

To DETE'RMINE — DE-TER-MINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Lat.] To fix; to ſettle.—To conclude; to fix ultimately.—To bound; to confine.—To adjuſt; to limit.—To direct to any certain point.—To influence the choice.—To reſolve.—To decide.—To put an end to; to deſtroy.

To DETE'RMINE. *v. n.* To conclude; to form a final concluſion.—To end; to come to an end.—To come to a deciſion.—To end conſequentially.—To reſolve concerning any thing.

DETE'RSION — DE-TER-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *detergo*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing a ſore.

DETE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *deterge.*] Having the power to cleanſe.

DETE'RSIVE. *n. ſ.* An application that has the power of cleanſing wounds.

To DETE'ST — DE-TEST. *v. a.* [*deteſter*, Lat.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

DETE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *deteſt.*] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

DETE'STABLY. *adv.* [from *deteſtable*] Hatefully; abominably; odiouſly.

DE'TESTA'TION — DET-EST-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deteſt.*] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.—It is ſometimes uſed with *for*; but *of* ſeems more proper.

DETE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *deteſt.*] One that hates or abhors.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*detroner*, Fr. *de* and *thronus*, Lat.] To deveſt of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

DETI'NUE. *n. ſ.* [*detènue*, Fr.] A writ that lies againſt him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuſes to deliver them again.

DE'TONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*detono*, Latin.] The noiſe which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence; as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, reſembling the exploſion of gunpowder.

To DETO'RT — DE-TORT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Lat.] To wreſt from the original import, meaning, or deſign.

To DETRA'CT — DE-TRACT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Lat. *detracter*, Fr.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny, or otherwiſe, any thing from the reputation of another.

DETRA'CTER — DE-TRACT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriouſly.

DETRA'CTION — DE-TRAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*detractio*, Lat. *detraction*, Fr.] *Detraction*, in the native importance of the word, ſignifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or leſſening a man in point of fame, rendering him leſs valued and eſteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraction*, though purſued by various means.

DETRA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of deſert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from*.

DETRA'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *detract.*] A cenſorious woman.

DE'TRI-

DE'TRIMENT — DE-TRI-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*detrimentum*, Lat.] Loſs; damage; miſchief; diminution; harm.

DE'TRIME'NTAL — DET-RI-MENT-AL. *adj.* [from *detriment.*] Miſchievous; harmful; cauſing loſs.

To DETRU'DE — DE-TRUDE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt down; to force into a lower place.

To DETRUNCATE — DE-TRUN-CATE. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Lat.] To lop; to cut; to ſhorten by deprivation of parts.

DE'TRUNCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *detruſio*, Lat.] The act of thruſting or forcing down.

DE'TURBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deturbo*, Lat.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

DE'VASTA'TION — DE-VAST-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*devaſto*, Lat.] Waſte; havock; deſolation; deſtruction.

DEUCE — DEUCE. *n. ſ.* [*deux*, Fr.] Two: a word uſed in games.—The devil. See DEUSE.

To DEVE'LOP — DE-VEL-OP. *v. a.* [*developer*, Fr.] To diſengage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals; to diſentangle; to clear from its covering.

DEVE'RGENCE — DE-VERG-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*devergentia*, Lat.] Declivity; declination.

To DEVE'ST — DE-VEST. *v. a.* [*deveſter*, Fr. *de* and *veſtis*, Lat.] To ſtrip; to deprive of cloaths.—To ſtrip; to take away any thing good.—To free from any thing bad.

To DE'VIATE — DE-VI-ATE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Lat.] To wander from the right or common way.—To go aſtray; to err; to ſin; to offend.

DE'VIA'TION — DE-VI-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deviate.*] The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.—Variation from eſtabliſhed rule.—Offence; obliquity of conduct.

DEVI'CE — DE-VICE. *n. ſ.* [*deviſe*, Fr. *deviſa*, Ital.] A contrivance; a ſtratagem.—A deſign; a ſcheme formed; project; ſpeculation.—The emblem on a ſhield; the enſign armorial of a nation or family.—Invention; genius.

DE'VIL — DEV-IL, or DEV-IL, *n. ſ.* [deopul, Saxon; *diabolus*, Lat. It is more properly written *divel*, according to Johnſon.] A fallen angel; the tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind.—A wicked man or woman.—A ludicrous term for miſchief.—A kind of expletive, expreſſing wonder or vexation.—A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial ſenſe.

DE'VILISH. *adj.* [from *devil.*] Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; miſchievous; malicious; deſtructive.—Having communication with the devil.—An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

DE'VILISHLY. *adv.* [from *deviliſh.*] In a manner ſuiting the devil; diabolically.

DE'VIOUS — DE-VI-OUS. *adj* [*devius*, Lat.] Out of the common track.—Wandering; roving; rambling.—Erring; going aſtray from rectitude.

To DEVISE — DE-VISE. *v. a.* [*deviſer*, Fr. as of *deviſare*, to look about. *Skinner.*] To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate; to ſtrike out by thought.

To DEVI'SE — DE-VISE. *v. n.* To conſider; to contrive; to lay plans; to form ſchemes.

DEVI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*deviſe*, a will, old Fr.] The act of giving or bequeathing by will.—Contrivance. See DEVICE.

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will: a law term.

DEVI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *deviſe.*] A contriver; an inventer.

DEVO'ID — DE-VOID. *adj.* [*vuide*, Fr.] Empty; vacant; void.—Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

DEVO'IR — DE-VOIR. *n. ſ.* [*devoir*, Fr.] Act of civility or obſequiouſneſs.

To DEVO'LVE — DE-VOLVE. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Lat.] To roll down.—To move from one hand to another.

To DEVO'LVE. *v. n.* To fall in ſucceſſion into new hands.

DEVOLU'TION — DE-VO-LU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*devolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling down.—Removal from hand to hand.

To DEVO'TE — DE-VOTE. *v. a.* [*devoveo devotus*, Lat.] To dedicate; to conſecrate; to appropriate.—To addict; to give up to ill.—To curſe; to execrate; to doom to deſtruction.

DEVO'TEDNESS — DE-VOT-ED-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *devote.*] The ſtate of being devoted or dedicated.

DE'VOTE'E — DEV-O-TEE. *n. ſ.* [*devot*, Fr.] One erroneouſly or ſuperſtitiouſly religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION — DE-VO-TION. *n. ſ.* [*devotion*, Fr. *devotio*, Lat.] The ſtate of being conſecrated or dedicated.—Piety; acts of religion.—An act of external worſhip.—Prayer; expreſſion of devotion.—The ſtate of the mind under a ſtrong ſenſe of dependance upon God.—An act of reverence, reſpect, or ceremony.—Strong affection; ardent love; ſuch as makes the lover the ſole property of the perſon loved.—Diſpoſal; power; ſtate of dependance on any one.

DEVO'TIONAL — DE-VO-TION-AL. *adj.* [from *devotion.*] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worſhip; religious.

To DEVO'UR — DE-VOUR. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Lat.] To eat up ravenouſly, as a wild beaſt or animal of prey.—To deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence.—To ſwallow up; to annihilate.

DEVOU'RER — DE-VOUR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *devour.*] A conſumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

DEVO'UT — DE-VOUT. *adj.* [*devotus*, Lat.] Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.—Filled with pious thoughts.—Expreſſive of devotion or piety.

DEVO'UTLY. *adv.* [from *devout.*] Piouſly; with ardent devotion; religiouſly.

DEUSE — DEUSE. *n. ſ.* [more properly than *deuce*, ſays *Junius*, deducing it from *Duſius*, the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word.

DE'UTERO'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [δευτερος νομος] The ſecond book of the law, being the ſecond book of Moſes.

DEW — DEW. *n. ſ.* [deap, Sax. *daauw*, Dut.] The moiſture upon the plants, &c. on the ground.

To

DESU'ETUDE — DE-SU-E-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*deſuetudo*, Lat.] Ceſſation to be accuſtomed; diſcontinuance of practice or habit.

DESU'LTORY — DE-SUL-TO-RY. *adj.* [*deſultorius*, Latin.] Roving from thing to thing; unſettled; immethodical; unconſtant.

To DESU'ME — DE-SUME. *v. a.* [*deſumo*, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow.

To DETA'CH — DE-TACH. *v. a.* [*detacher*, Fr.] To ſeparate; to diſengage; to part from ſomething.—To ſend out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

DETA'CHMENT — DE-TACH-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *detach.*] A body of troops ſent out from the main army.

To DETA'IL — DE-TAIL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, Fr.] To relate particularly; to particulariſe; to diſplay minutely and diſtinctly.

DETA'IL. *n. ſ.* [*detail*, Fr.] A minute and particular account.

To DETA'IN — DE-TAIN. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Lat.] To keep that which belongs to another.—To withhold; to keep back.—To reſtrain from departure.—To hold in cuſtody.

DETA'INER — DE-TAIN-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; a perſon or thing that detains any thing.

To DETE'CT — DE-TECT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Lat.] To diſcover; to find out any crime or artifice.

DETE'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *detect.*] A diſcoverer; one that finds out what another deſires to hide.

DETE'CTION — DE-TEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *detect.*] Diſcovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.—Diſcovery of any thing hidden.

DETE'NTION — DE-TEN-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *detain.*] The act of keeping what belongs to another.—Confinement; reſtraint.

To DETE'R — DE-TER. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] To diſcourage from any thing; to fright from any thing.

DETE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deter.*] Cauſe of diſcouragement; that by which one is deterred.

To DETE'RGE — DE-TERGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanſe a ſore; to purge any part from feculence or obſtructions.

DETE'RGENT. *adj.* [from *deterge.*] That which cleanſes.

DETE'RMINABLE — DE-TER-MIN-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *determine.*] That which may be certainly decided.

To DETE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate.

DETE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*determinatus*, Lat.] Limited; determined.—Eſtabliſhed; ſettled by rule; poſitive.—Deciſive; concluſive.—Fixed; reſolute.—Reſolved.

DETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [from *determinate.*] Reſolutely; with fixed reſolve.

DETE'RMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *determinate.*] Abſolute direction to a certain end.—The reſult of deliberation; concluſion formed; reſolution taken.—Judicial deciſion.

DETE'RMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determinate.*] That which uncontrolably directs to a certain end.—That which makes a limitation.

DETE'RMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *determinate.*] One who determines.

To DETE'RMINE — DE-TER-MINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Lat.] To fix; to ſettle.—To conclude; to fix ultimately.—To bound; to confine.—To adjuſt; to limit.—To direct to any certain point.—To influence the choice.—To reſolve.—To decide.—To put an end to; to deſtroy.

To DETE'RMINE. *v. n.* To conclude; to form a final concluſion.—To end; to come to an end.—To come to a deciſion.—To end conſequentially.—To reſolve concerning any thing.

DETE'RSION — DE-TER-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *detergo*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing a ſore.

DETE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *deterge.*] Having the power to cleanſe.

DETE'RSIVE. *n. ſ.* An application that has the power of cleanſing wounds.

To DETE'ST — DE-TEST. *v. a.* [*deteſter*, Lat.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

DETE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *deteſt.*] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

DETE'STABLY. *adv.* [from *deteſtable*] Hatefully; abominably; odiouſly.

DE'TESTA'TION — DET-EST-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deteſt.*] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.—It is ſometimes uſed with *for*; but *of* ſeems more proper.

DETE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *deteſt.*] One that hates or abhors.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*detroner*, Fr. *de* and *thronus*, Lat.] To deveſt of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

DETI'NUE. *n. ſ.* [*detènue*, Fr.] A writ that lies againſt him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuſes to deliver them again.

DE'TONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*detono*, Latin.] The noiſe which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence; as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, reſembling the exploſion of gunpowder.

To DETO'RT — DE-TORT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Lat.] To wreſt from the original import, meaning, or deſign.

To DETRA'CT — DE-TRACT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Lat. *detracter*, Fr.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny, or otherwiſe, any thing from the reputation of another.

DETRA'CTER — DE-TRACT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriouſly.

DETRA'CTION — DE-TRAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*detractio*, Lat. *detraction*, Fr.] *Detraction*, in the native importance of the word, ſignifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or leſſening a man in point of fame, rendering him leſs valued and eſteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraction*, though purſued by various means.

DETRA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of deſert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from*.

DETRA'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *detract.*] A cenſorious woman.

DE'TRIMENT — DE-TRI-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*detrimentum*, Lat.] Loſs; damage; miſchief; diminution; harm.

DE'TRIME'NTAL — DET-RI-MENT-AL. *adj.* [from *detriment.*] Miſchievous; harmful; cauſing loſs.

To DETRU'DE — DE-TRUDE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt down; to force into a lower place.

To DETRU'NCATE — DE-TRUN-CATE. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Lat.] To lop; to cut; to ſhorten by deprivation of parts.

DE'TRUNCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *detruſio*, Lat.] The act of thruſting or forcing down.

DE'TURBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deturbo*, Lat.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

DE'VASTA'TION — DE-VAST-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*devaſto*, Lat.] Waſte; havock; deſolation; deſtruction.

DEUCE — DEUCE. *n. ſ.* [*deux*, Fr.] Two: a word uſed in games.—The devil. See DEUSE.

To DEVE'LOP — DE-VEL-OP. *v. a.* [*developer*, Fr.] To diſengage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals; to diſentangle; to clear from its covering.

DEVE'RGENCE — DE-VERG-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*devergentia*, Lat.] Declivity; declination.

To DEVE'ST — DE-VEST. *v. a.* [*deveſter*, Fr. *de* and *veſtis*, Lat.] To ſtrip; to deprive of cloaths.—To ſtrip; to take away any thing good.—To free from any thing bad.

To DE'VIATE — DE-VI-ATE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Lat.] To wander from the right or common way.—To go aſtray; to err; to ſin; to offend.

DE'VIA'TION — DE-VI-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deviate.*] The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.—Variation from eſtabliſhed rule.—Offence; obliquity of conduct.

DEVI'CE — DE-VICE. *n. ſ.* [*deviſe*, Fr. *deviſa*, Ital.] A contrivance; a ſtratagem.—A deſign; a ſcheme formed; project; ſpeculation.—The emblem on a ſhield; the enſign armorial of a nation or family.—Invention; genius.

DE'VIL — DEV-IL, or DEV-IL, *n. ſ.* [διαβολος, Saxon; *diabolus*, Lat. It is more properly written *divel*, according to Johnſon.] A fallen angel; the tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind.—A wicked man or woman.—A ludicrous term for miſchief.—A kind of expletive, expreſſing wonder or vexation.—A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial ſenſe.

DE'VILISH. *adj.* [from *devil.*] Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; miſchievous; malicious; deſtructive.—Having communication with the devil.—An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

DE'VILISHLY. *adv.* [from *deviliſh.*] In a manner ſuiting the devil; diabolically.

DE'VIOUS — DE-VI-OUS. *adj* [*devius*, Lat.] Out of the common track.—Wandering; roving; rambling.—Erring; going aſtray from rectitude.

To DEVI'SE — DE-VISE. *v. a.* [*deviſer*, Fr. as of *devisare*, to look about. *Skinner.*] To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate; to ſtrike out by thought.

To DEVI'SE — DE-VISE. *v. n.* To conſider; to contrive; to lay plans; to form ſchemes.

DEVI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*deviſe*, a will, old Fr.] The act of giving or bequeathing by will.—Contrivance. See DEVICE.

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will: a law term.

DEVI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *deviſe.*] A contriver; an inventer.

DEVO'ID — DE-VOID. *adj.* [*vuide*, Fr.] Empty; vacant; void.—Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

DEVO'IR — DE-VOIR. *n. ſ.* [*devoir*, Fr.] Act of civility or obſequiouſneſs.

To DEVO'LVE — DE-VOLVE. *v. a.* [*devol-vo*, Lat.] To roll down.—To move from one hand to another.

To DEVO'LVE. *v. n.* To fall in ſucceſſion into new hands.

DEVOLU'TION — DE-VO-LU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*devolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling down.—Removal from hand to hand.

To DEVO'TE — DE-VOTE. *v. a.* [*devoveo devotus*, Lat.] To dedicate; to conſecrate; to appropriate.—To addict; to give up to ill.—To curſe; to execrate; to doom to deſtruction.

DEVO'TEDNESS — DE-VOT-ED-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *devote.*] The ſtate of being devoted or dedicated.

DE'VOTE'E — DEV-O-TEE. *n. ſ.* [*devot*, Fr.] One erroneouſly or ſuperſtitiouſly religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION — DE-VO-TION. *n. ſ.* [*devotion*, Fr. *devotio*, Lat.] The ſtate of being conſecrated or dedicated.—Piety; acts of religion.—An act of external worſhip.—Prayer; expreſſion of devotion.—The ſtate of the mind under a ſtrong ſenſe of dependance upon God.—An act of reverence, reſpect, or ceremony.—Strong affection; ardent love; ſuch as makes the lover the ſole property of the perſon loved.—Diſpoſal; power; ſtate of dependance on any one.

DEVO'TIONAL — DE-VO-TION-AL. *adj.* [from *devotion.*] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worſhip; religious.

To DEVO'UR — DE-VOUR. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Lat.] To eat up ravenouſly, as a wild beaſt or animal of prey.—To deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence.—To ſwallow up; to annihilate.

DEVOU'RER — DE-VOUR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *devour.*] A conſumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

DEVO'UT — DE-VOUT. *adj.* [*devotus*, Lat.] Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.—Filled with pious thoughts.—Expreſſive of devotion or piety.

DEVO'UTLY. *adv.* [from *devout.*] Piouſly; with ardent devotion; religiouſly.

DEUSE — DEUSE. *n. ſ.* [more properly than *deuce*, ſays *Junius*, deducing it from *Duſius*, the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word.

DEU'TERO'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [δευτερος νομος] The ſecond book of the law, being the ſecond book of Moſes.

DEW — DEW. *n. ſ.* [deap, Sax. *daauw*, Dut.] The moiſture upon the plants, &c. on the ground.

To

To DEW — 6 DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moiſten; to bedew.

DE'WBERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *dew* and *berry*.] A fruit reſembling raſberries, of the bramble kind.

DE'WDROP. *n. ſ.* [*dew* and *drop*.] A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſun-riſe.

DE'WLAP. *n. ſ.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew*.] The fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

DE'WLAPT. *adj.* [from *dewlap*.] Furniſhed with dewlaps.

DE'W-WORM. *n. ſ.* [from *dew* and *worm*.] A worm found in dew.

DE'WY — 6 15 DEW-Y. *adj.* [from *dew*.] Reſembling dew; partaking of dew.—Moiſt with dew; roſcid.

DE'XTER — 13 1 DEX-TER. *adj.* [Lat.] The right; not the left: a term uſed in heraldry.

DEXTE'RITY — 13 15 15 15 DEX-TER-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*dexteritas*, Lat.] Readineſs of limbs; activity; readineſs to attain ſkill; ſkill; expertneſs.—Readineſs of contrivance; quickneſs of expedient; ſkill of management.

DE'XTEROUS — 13 0 1 DEX-TER-OUS. *adj.* [*dexter*, Lat.] Expert at any manual employment; active; ready; as, a *dexterous* workman.—Expert in management; ſubtle; full of expedients.

DE'XTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dexterous*.] Expertly; ſkilfully; artfully.

DE'XTRAL — 13 11 DEX-TRAL. *adj.* [*dexter*, Lat.] The right; not the left.

DIABE'TES — 16 11 14 13 DI-A-BE-TES. *n. ſ.* [διαβάλης.] A morbid copiouſneſs of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary paſſages.

DI'ABO'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *diabolus*, Lat.]
DI'ABO'LIC — 16 11 7 15 DI-A-BOL-IC. } Deviliſh; partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

DI'ADE'M — 16 11 13 DI-A-DEM. *n. ſ.* [*diadema*, Lat.] A tiara; an enſign of royalty bound about the head of eaſtern monarchs.—The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

DI'ADE'MED. *adj.* [from *diadem*.] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

DI'AGNO'STIC — 16 11 7 15 DI-AG-NOS-TIC. *n. ſ.* [διαγινώσκω.] A ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others.

DIA'GONAL — 16 11 7 11 DI-AG-O-NAL. *adj.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another, ſo as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

DIA'GONAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a ſquare into equal parts.

DIA'GONALLY. *adv.* [from *diagonal*.] In a diagonal direction.

DI'AGRA'M — 16 11 11 DI-A-GRAM. *n. ſ.* [διάγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical ſcheme.

DI'AL — 16 11 DI-AL. *n. ſ.* [*diale*, *Skinner*.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or ſhadow ſhews the hour.

DI'AL-PLA'TE — 16 11 12 DI-AL-PLATE. *n. ſ.* [*dial* and *plate*.] That on which hours or lines are marked.

DI'ALECT — 16 11 15 DI-A-LECT. *n. ſ.* [διάλεκτος.] The ſubdiviſion of a language; as, the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.—Stile; manner of expreſſion.—Language; ſpeech.

DIALE'CTICAL — 16 11 13 15 11 DI-A-LEC-TIC-AL. *adj.* [from *dialectick*.] Logical; argumental.

DIALE'CTICK. *n. ſ.* [διαλεκτικὴ.] Logick; the act of reaſoning.

DI'ALING — 16 1 15 DI-AL-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *dial*.] The act of conſtructing dials on which the ſhadow may ſhew the hour.

DI'ALOGUE — 16 11 7 DI-A-LOGUE. *n. ſ.* [διάλογος.] A converſation; a converſation between two or more, either real or feigned.

DIA'METER — 16 11 13 1 DI-AM-E-TER. *n. ſ.* [διὰ and μέτρον.] The line, which paſſing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

DI'AME'TRAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.] Deſcribing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

DI'AME'TRALLY. *adv.* [from *diametral*.] According to the direction of a diameter.

DI'AME'TRICAL — 16 11 13 15 1 DI-A-MET-RI-CAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.] Deſcribing a diameter.—Obſerving the direction of a diameter.

DI'AME'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *diametrical*.] In a diametrical direction.

DI'AMOND — 16 11 1 DI-A-MOND. *n. ſ.* [*diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Lat.] A precious ſtone, the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all gems.

DI'APA'SON — 16 11 12 1 DI-A-PA-SON. *n. ſ.* [διὰπαζῶν.] A chord which includes all tones: it is the ſame with that we call an eighth, or an octave; becauſe there are but ſeven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the ſame again with the firſt.

DI'APE'R — 16 11 1 DI-A-PER. *n. ſ.* [*diapre*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.] Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures.—A napkin; a towel.

To DI'APE'R. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To variegate; to diverſify; to flower.—To draw flowers upon cloths.

DIA'PHANOUS — 16 11 1 1 DI-APH-A-NOUS. *adj.* [διὰ and φάινω.] Tranſparent; clear; tranſlucent; pellucid; capable to tranſmit light.

DIA'PHORE'TIC — 16 11 7 13 15 DI-APH-O-RET-IC. *adj.* [διαφορητικὸς.] Sudorifick; promoting a diaphoreſis or perſpiration; cauſing ſweat.

DI'APHRA'GM — 16 11 11 DI-A-*PH*RAGM. The *g* is ſilent in this word. *n. ſ.* [διάφραγμα.] The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.—Any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body.

DI'ARRHŒ'A — 16 11 14 11 DI-AR-RHŒ-A. *n. ſ.* [διαῤῥοίη.] A flux of the belly, whereby a perſon frequently goes to ſtool.

DI'ARRHOE'TIC. *adj.* [from *diarrhœa*.] Promoting the flux of the belly; ſolutive; purgative.

DI'ARY — 16 11 15 DI-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [*diarium*, Lat.] An account of the tranſactions, accidents, and obſervations of every day; a journal.

DIA'STOLE — 16 11 8 DI-AS-TOLE. *n. ſ.* [διαστολὴ.] A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long.—The dilation of the heart.

DI'ATO'NIC — DI-A-TON-IC. [of διατόνος.] The ordinary ſort of muſick which proceeds by different tones, either in aſcending or deſcending. It contains only the two greater and leſſer tones, and the greater ſemi-tone.

DI'BBLE — DIB-BLE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſpade; a pointed inſtrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

DI'CE — DICE. *n. ſ.* The plural of *die*. See DIE.

To DI'CE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice.

DI'CE-BOX. *n ſ.* [*dice* and *box*.] The box from which the dice or thrown.

DI'CER — DI-CER. *n. ſ.* [from *dice*.] A player at dice; a gameſter.

DI'CKENS. A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it ſeems, much the ſame with the *devil*: a very familiar phraſe.

To DI'CTATE — DIC-TATE. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Lat.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

DI'CTATE. *n. ſ.* [*dictatum*, Lat.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; preſcription; preſcript.

DICTA'TOR — DIC-TA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence and diſtreſs, and inveſted with abſolute authority.—One inveſted with abſolute authority.—One whoſe credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

DI'CTATO'RIAL — DIC-TA-TO-RI-AL. *adj.* [from *dictator*.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

DICTA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *dictator*.] The office of dictator.—Authority; inſolent confidence.

DICTA'TURE — DIC-TA-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*dictatura*, Lat.] The office of a dictator; dictatorſhip.

DI'CTION — DIC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*diction*, Fr. *dictio*, Lat.] Stile; language; expreſſion.

DI'CTIONARY — DIC-TION-AR-Y. *n. ſ.* [*dictionarium*, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

DI'D — DID. of *do*. [ꝺiꝺ, Sax.] The preterite of *do*.—The ſign of the preter-imperfect tenſe, or perfect.—It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as, I *did* really *love* him.

DIDA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [διδάκτικος.] Preceptive; giving precepts: as, a *didactic* poem is a poem that gives rules for ſome art; as the Georgicks.
DIDA'CTIC — DI-DAC-TIC. }

DI'DAPPER — DI-DAP-PER. *n. ſ.* [from *dip*.] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDA'SCALIC. *adj.* [διδασκαλικός.] Preceptive; didact; giving precepts in ſome art.

DI'DST. The ſecond perſon of the preter tenſe of *do*. See DID.

To DIE — DIE. *v. a.* [ꝺeaȝ, Sax. a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to ſtain.

DIE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; ſtain; hue acquired.

To DI'E. *v. n.* [ꝺeaꝺian, Sax.] To loſe life; to expire; to paſs into another ſtate of exiſtence.—To periſh by violence or diſeaſe.—It has *by* before an inſtrument of death.—*Of* before a diſeaſe.—*For* commonly before a privative, and *of* before a poſitive cauſe.—To be puniſhed with death.—To be loſt; to periſh; to come to nothing.—To ſink; to faint.—[In theology.] To periſh everlaſtingly: a contradictory ſenſe.—To languiſh with pleaſure or tenderneſs.—To vaniſh.—[In the ſtile of lovers.] To languiſh with affection.—To wither as a vegetable.—To grow vapid, as liquor.

DI'E. *n. ſ.* pl. *dice*. [*dé*, Fr. *dis*, Welſh.] A ſmall cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to ſix, which gameſters throw in play.—Hazard; chance.—Any cubic body.

DI'E. *n. ſ.* plur. *dies*. The hollow ſtamp uſed in coinage.

DI'ER — DI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *die*.] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies cloaths.

DI'ET — DI-ET. *n. ſ.* [*diæta*, low Lat. διαιτα.] Food; proviſions for the mouth; victuals.—Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any diſeaſe.

To DI'ET — DI-ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed by the rules of medicine.—To give food to.—To board; to ſupply with diet.

To DI'ET. *v. n.* To eat by rules of phyſick.—To eat; to feed.

DI'ET-DRI'NK. *n. ſ.* [*diet* and *drink*.] Medicated liquors; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

DI'ET. *n. ſ.* An aſſembly of princes or eſtates.

DI'ETE'TICAL. } *n. ſ.* [διαιτητικὴ.] Relating to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the uſe of food.
DI'ETE'TIC — DI-E-TET-IC. }

To DI'FFER — DIF-FER. *v. n.* [*differo*, Lat.] To be diſtinguiſhed from; to have properties and qualities not the ſame with thoſe of another perſon or thing.—To contend; to be at variance.—To be of a contrary opinion.

DI'FFERENCE — DIF-FER-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*differentia*, Lat.] State of being diſtinct from ſomething; contrariety to identity.—The quality by which one differs from another.—The diſproportion between one thing and another cauſed by the qualities of each.—Diſpute; debate; quarrel; controverſy.—Diſtinction.—Point in queſtion; ground of controverſy.—A logical diſtinction.—Evidences of diſtinction; differential marks.

DI'FFERENT — DIF-FER-ENT. *adj.* [from *differ*.] Diſtinct; not the ſame.—Of many contrary qualities.—Unlike; diſſimilar.

DI'FFERENTLY — DIF-FER-ENT-LY. *adv.* [from *different*.] In a different manner.

DI'FFICULT — DIF-FI-CULT. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Lat.] Hard; not eaſy; not facil.—Troubleſome; vexatious.—Hard to pleaſe; peeviſh; moroſe.

DI'FFICULTLY. *adv.* [from *difficult*.] Hardly; with difficulty.

DI'FFICULTY. *n. ſ.* [from *difficult*; *difficulté*, Fr.] Hardneſs; contrariety to eaſineſs or facility.—That which is hard to accompliſh; that which is not eaſy.—Diſtreſs; oppoſition.—Perplexity in affairs; uneaſineſs of circumſtances.—Objection; cavil.

To DIFFI'DE — DIF-FIDE. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Lat.] To diſtruſt; to have no confidence in.

DI'FFIDENCE — DIF-FI-DENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diffide*.] Diſtruſt; want of confidence; timidity.

DI'FFIDENT. *adj.* [from *diffide.*] Not confident; not certain; diſtruſtful.

DIFFO'RM — DIF-FORM. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different ſtructure; diſſimilar; unlike; irregular; as, a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

DIFFO'RMITY — DIF-FORM-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *difform.*] Diverſity of form; irregularity; diſſimilitude.

To DIFFU'SE — DIF-FUSE. *v. a.* [*diffuſus*, Lat.] To pour out upon a plane, ſo that the liquor may run every way. —To ſpread; to ſcatter; to diſperſe.

DIFFU'SE — DIF-FUSE. *adj.* [*diffuſus*, Lat.] Scattered; widely ſpread.—Copious; not conciſe.

DIFFU'SED — DIF-FUS-ED. *particip. adj.* [from *diffuſe.*] This word ſeems to have ſignified, in Shakeſpeare's time, the ſame as wild, uncouth, irregular.

DIFFU'SEDLY — DIF-FUS-ED-LY. *adv.* [from *diffuſed.*] Widely; diſperſedly; in manner of that which is ſpread every way.

DIFFU'SELY — DIF-FUSE-LY. *adv.* [from *diffuſe.*] Widely; extenſively.—Copiouſly; not conciſely.

DIFFU'SION — DIF-FU-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſe.*] Diſperſion; the ſtate of being ſcattered every way.—Copiouſneſs; exuberance of ſtile.

DIFFU'SIVE — DIF-FU-SIVE. [from *diffuſe.*] Having the quality of ſcattering any thing every way.—Scattered; diſperſed; having the quality of ſuffering diffuſion.—Extended; in full extenſion.

DIFFU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *diffuſive.*] Widely; extenſively; every way.

To DIG — DIG. *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part paſſ. *dug*, or *digged.* [ðic, Sax. a ditch; *dyger*, Dan. to dig.] To pierce with a ſpade.—To form by digging.—To cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade.—To pierce with a ſharp point.—To gain by digging.

To DIG. *v. a.* To work with a ſpade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

To DIG *up*. *v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth.

DIGE'ST — DI-GEST. *n. ſ.* [*digeſta*, Lat.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

To DIGE'ST. *v. a.* [*digero*, *digeſtum*, Latin.] To diſtribute into various claſſes or repoſitories; to range or diſpoſe methodically.—To concoct in the ſtomach, ſo as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper uſe. —To ſoften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghil: a chemical term.—To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper uſe.—To reduce to any plan, ſcheme, or method.—To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.—To receive and enjoy. —[In chirurgery.] To diſpoſe a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGE'ST. *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGE'STER — DI-GEST-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*] He that digeſts or concocts his food.—A ſtrong veſſel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any bony ſubſtances, ſo as to reduce them into a fluid ſtate. —That which cauſes or ſtrengthens the concoctive power.

DIGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *digeſt.*] That which is capable of being digeſted or concocted in the ſtomach.

DIGE'STION — DI-GEST-ION. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*] The act of digeſting or concocting food in the ſtomach.—The preparation of matter by a chemical heat.—Reduction to a plan; the act of methodiſing; the maturation of a ſcheme. —The act of diſpoſing a wound to generate matter.—The diſpoſition of a wound or ſore to generate matter.

DIGE'STIVE. *adj.* [from *digeſt.*] Having the power to cauſe digeſtion, or to ſtrengthen the ſtomach.—Capable by heat to ſoften and ſubdue.—Conſiderating; methodiſing.

DIGE'STIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*] An application which diſpoſes a wound to generate matter.

DI'GGER — DIG-GER. *n. ſ.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a ſpade.

DI'GIT — DIG-IT. *n. ſ.* [*digitus*, Lat.] The meaſure of length containing three fourths of an inch.—The twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon.—Any of the numbers expreſſed by ſingle figures; any number to ten.

DI'GITA'TED — DIG-I-TAT-ED. *adj.* [from *digitus*, Lat.] Branched out into diviſions like fingers; as, a *digitated* leaf is a leaf compoſed of many ſmall leaves.

DI'GNIFI'ED — DIG-NI-FIED. *adj.* [from *dignify.*] Inveſted with ſome dignity: it is uſed chiefly of the clergy.

DI'GNIFICA'TION — DIG-NI-FI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dignify.*]

To DI'GNIFY — DIG-NI-FY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Lat.] To advance; to prefer; to exalt: uſed chiefly of the clergy.—To honour; to adorn; to give luſtre.

DI'GNITA'RY — DIG-NI-TA-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *dignus*, Lat.] A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity; to ſome rank above that of a parochial prieſt.

DI'GNITY — DIG-NI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*dignitas*, Lat.] Rank of elevation.—Grandeur of mien; elevation of aſpect.—Advancement; preferment; high place.—[Among eccleſiaſticks.] By a *dignity* we underſtand that promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed.—Maxims; general principles; κυριαὶ δοξαὶ.—[In aſtrology.] The planet is in *dignity* when it is in any ſign.

To DIGRE'SS — DI-GRESS. *v. n.* [*digreſſus*, Latin.] To turn out of the road.—To depart from the main deſign of a diſcourſe, or chief tenor of an argument.—To wander; to expatiate.—To go out of the right way, or common track; to tranſgreſs; to deviate.

DIGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*digreſſio*, Lat.] A paſſage deviating from the main tenor or deſign of a diſcourſe.—Deviation.

DI'KE — DIKE. *n. ſ.* [ðic, Sax. *dyk*, Erſe.] A channel to receive water.—A mound to hinder inundations.

To DILA'CERATE — DI-LAC-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to force in two.

DILA'CERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dilaceratio*, Lat.] The act of rending in two.

To DILA'PIDATE — DI-LAP-I-DATE. *v. a.* [*dilapido*, Lat.] To ruin; to throw down.

DILA'PIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] The incumbent's ſuffering the chancel, or other edifices of his eccleſiaſtical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the ſame.

DILA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *dilate.*] Capable of extenſion.

DI'LATA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dilatatio*, Lat.] The act of extending into greater ſpace.—The ſtate of being extended; the ſtate in which the parts are at more diſtance from each other.

To DILA'TE — DI-LATE. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.] To extend; to ſpread out; to enlarge.—To relate at large; to tell diffuſely and copiouſly.

To DILA'TE — DI-LATE. *v. n.* To widen; to grow wide.—To ſpeak largely and copiouſly.

DI'LATORY — DIL-A-TOR-Y. *adj.* [*dilatoire*, Fren. *dilatorius*, Lat.] Tardy; ſlow; given to procraſtination; addicted to delay; ſluggiſh; loitering.

DILE'MMA — DI-LEM-MA. *n. ſ.* [διλημμα.] An argument equally concluſive by contrary ſuppoſitions.—A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

DI'LIGENCE — DIL-I-GENCE. *n. ſ.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Induſtry; aſſiduity; conſtancy in buſineſs; continuance of endeavour; unintermitted application; the contrary to idleneſs.

DI'LIGENT — DIL-I-GENT. *adj.* [*diligens*, Latin.] Conſtant in application; perſevering in endeavour; aſſiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.—Conſtantly applied; proſecuted with activity and perſeverance; aſſiduous.

DI'LIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *diligent.*] With aſſiduity; with heed and perſeverance; not careleſly; not idly; not negligently.

DI'LL. *n. ſ.* [dile, Sax.] A plant.

DILU'CID. *adj.* [*dilucidus*, Lat.] Clear; plain; not opaque.—Clear; plain; not obſcure.

To DILU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obſcurity.

DILU'CIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dilucidatio.*] The act of making clear; explanation; expoſition.

To DILU'TE — DI-LUTE. *v. a.* [*diluo*, Latin.] To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.—To make weak.

DILU'TER — DI-LU-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *dilute.*] That which makes any thing elſe thin.

DILU'TION — DI-LU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*dilutio*, Latin.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.

DILU'VIAN — DI-LU-VI-AN. *adj.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] Relating to the deluge.

DI'M — DIM. *adj.* [dimme, Sax. *dy*, Welſh; *dow*, Erſe.] Not having a quick ſight; not ſeeing clearly.—Dull of apprehenſion.—Not clearly ſeen; obſcure; imperfectly diſcovered.—Obſtructing the act of viſion; not luminous; ſomewhat dark.

To DI'M. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exerciſe of viſion.—To make leſs bright; to obſcure.

DIME'NSION — DI-MEN-SION. *n. ſ.* [*dimenſio*, Lat.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. It is ſeldom uſed but in the plural. The three dimenſions are length, breadth, and depth.

To DIMI'NISH — DI-MIN-ISH. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Lat.] To make leſs by abſciſſion or deſtruction of any part: the oppoſite to increaſe.—To impair; to leſſen; to degrade.—To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to add.

To DIMI'NISH. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to be impaired.

DIMI'NISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *diminiſh.*] In a manner tending to vilify, or leſſen.

DI'MINU'TION — DIM-I-NU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*diminutio*, Lat.] The act of making leſs; oppoſed to augmentation.—The ſtate of growing leſs; oppoſed to increaſe.—Diſcredit; loſs of dignity; degradation.—Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.—[In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it aſcends.

DIMI'NUTIVE — DI-MIN-U-TIVE. *adj.* [*diminutivus*, Lat.] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

DIMI'NUTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Any word formed to expreſs littleneſs; as, *lapillus*, in Latin, a *little ſtone*; *maiſonette*, in French, a *little houſe*; *mannikin*, in Dutch, a *little man.*

DIMI'NUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diminutive.*] In a diminutive manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diminitive.*] Smalneſs; littleneſs; pettyneſs; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DI'MISH — DIM-ISH. *adj.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim; ſomewhat obſcure.

DI'MITTY — DIM-IT-TY. *n. ſ.* A fine kind of fuſtian, or cloth of cotton.

DI'MLY — DIM-LY. *adv.* [from *dim.*] Not with a quick ſight; not with a clear perception.—Not brightly; not luminouſly.

DI'MNESS — DIM-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dim.*] Dulneſs of ſight.—Want of apprehenſion; ſtupidity.

DI'MPLE — DIM-PLE. *n. ſ.* [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole; by a careleſs pronunciation *dimple. Skinner.*] The ſmall cavity or depreſſion in the cheek or chin.

To DI'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſink in ſmall cavities, or little inequalities.

DI'MPLED — DIM-PLED. *adj.* [from *dimple.*] Set with dimples.

DI'MPLY. *adj.* [from *dimple.*] Full of dimples; ſinking in little inequalities.

DI'N — DIN. *n. ſ.* [dyn, a noiſe; dynan, to make a noiſe, Sax. *dyna*, to thunder, Iſlandick.] A loud noiſe; a violent and continued ſound.

To DI'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtun with noiſe; to haraſs with clamour.—To impreſs with violent and continued noiſe.

To DI'NE — DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, Fren.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

To DI'NE. *v. a.* To give dinner to; to feed.

To DI'NG — DING. pret. *dung*. *v. a.* [*dringen*, Dut.] To daſh with violence.—To impreſs with force.

To DI'NG. *v. n.* To bluſter; to bounce; to huff: a low word.

DI'NG-DO'NG. *n. ſ.* A word by which the ſound of bells is imitated.

DI'NING-RO'OM. *n. ſ.* [*dine* and *room.*] The principal apartment of the houſe; the room where entertainments are made.

DI'NNER — DIN-NER. *n. ſ.* [*diner*, Fr.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

DI'NNER-TI`ME. *n. ſ.* [*dinner* and *time.*] The time of dining.

DI'NT—DINT. *n. ſ.* [dynt, Sax.] A blow; a ſtroke. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent preſſure.—Violence; force; power.

To DI'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impreſſion.

DINU`MERA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out ſingly.

DI`OCE`SAN—DI-O-CE-SAN. *n. ſ.* [from *dioceſs.*] A biſhop as he ſtands related to his own clergy or flock.

DI'OCESS—DI-O-CESS. *n. ſ.* [*diœceſis.* A Greek word compounded of διὰ and οἴκησις.] The circuit of every biſhop's juriſdiction.

DIO'PTRIC—DI-OP-TRIC. } *n. ſ.* [διόπτομαι.] Af-
DIO'PTRICAL. } fording a medium for the ſight; aſſiſting the ſight in the view of diſtant objects.

DIO'PTRICKS. *n. ſ.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light paſſing through different mediums; as the air, water, glaſſes, &c.

To DI'P—DIP. *v. a.* particip. *dipped*, or *d'pt.* [dippan, Sax. *doopen*, Dut.] To immerge; to put into any liquor.—To moiſten; to wet.—To be engaged in any affair.—To engage as a pledge; generally uſed for the firſt mortgage.

To DI'P. *v. n.* To ſink; to immerge.—To enter; to pierce.—To enter ſlightly into any thing.—To drop by chance into any maſs; to chuſe by chance.

DIPCHI'CK. *n. ſ.* [from *dip* and *chick.*] The name of a bird: named, ſays Carew, of his diving and littleneſs.

DIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [δὶς and πέταλον.] Having two flower-leaves.

DI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *dip.*] One that dips in the water.

DIPPING *Needle. n. ſ.* A device which ſhews a particular property of the magnetick needle, ſo that, beſides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poiſed about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place reſpectively.

DI'PHTHONG. *n. ſ.* [δίφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one ſound; as *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæſar*.

DIPLO`MA—DIP-LO-MA. [δίπλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring ſome privilege, ſo called, becauſe they uſed formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

DI'RE—DIRE. *adj.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; diſmal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

DIRE'CT—DI-RECT. *adj.* [*directus*, Lat.] Strait, not crooked.—Not oblique—[In aſtronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreſſively through the zodiac, not retrograde.—Not collateral, as the grandſon ſucceeds his grandſire in a *direct* line.—Apparently tending to ſome end.—Open; not ambiguous.—Plain; expreſs.

To DIRE'CT—DI-RECT. *v. a.* [*dirigo*, *directum*, Latin.] To aim in a ſtrait line.—To point againſt as a mark.—To regulate; to adjuſt.—To preſcribe certain meaſure; to mark out a certain courſe.—To order; to command.

DIRE'CTER. *n. ſ.* [*director*, Lat.] One that directs; one that preſcribes.—An inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION—DI-REC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*directio*, Lat.] Aim at a certain point.—Motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe.—Order; command; preſcription.

DIRE'CTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *direct.*] Having the power of direction.—Informing; ſhewing the way.

DIRE'CTLY. *adj.* [from *direct.*] In a ſtrait line; rectilineally.—Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of conſequence.

DIRE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*director*, Lat.] One that has authority over others; a ſuperintendant; one that has the general management of a deſign or work.—A rule; an ordinance.—An inſtructor; one who ſhews the proper methods of proceeding.—One who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience.—An inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

DIRE'CTORY—DI-REC-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *director.*] The book which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſect in acts of worſhip.

DI'REFUL—DIRE-FUL. *adj.* [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been cenſured as not analogical; all other words compounded with *full* conſiſting of a ſubſtantive and *full*, as *dreadful*, or *full of dread*; *joyful*, or *full of joy.*] Dire; dreadful; diſmal.

DIRGE—DIRGE. [This is not a contraction of the Latin *dirige*, in the popiſh hymn *dirige greſſus meos*, as ſome pretend; but from the Teutonic *dyrke*, *laudare*, to praiſe and extol. Whence it is poſſible their *dyrke*, and our *dirge*, was a laudatory ſong to commemorate and applaud the dead.] A mournful ditty; a ſong of lamentation.

DI'RIGENT—DIR-I-GENT. *adj.* [*dirigens*, Latin.] The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along which the line deſcribent is carried in the generation of any figure.

DI'RT—DIRT. *n. ſ.* [*dryt*, Dut. *dirt*, Iſlandic.] Mud; filth; mire; any thing that ſticks to the cloaths or body.—Meanneſs; ſordidneſs.

To DI'RT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire; to make filthy; to bedawb; to ſoil; to pollute; to naſty.

DI'RT-PI`E. *n. ſ.* [*dirt* and *pie.*] Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of paſtry.

DI'RTILY. *adv.* [from *dirty.*] Naſtily; foully; filthily.—Meanly; ſordidly; ſhamefully.

DI'RTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dirty.*] Naſtineſs; filthineſs; foulneſs.—Meanneſs; baſeneſs; ſordidneſs.

DI'RTY. *adj.* [from *dirt.*] Foul; naſty; filthy.—Sullied; not elegant.—Mean; baſe; deſpicable.

To DI'RTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to ſoil.—To diſgrace; to ſcandalize.

DI'RUPTION—DI-RUP-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*diruptio*, Lat.] The act of burſting, or breaking.—The ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

DIS. An inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition, implying commonly a privative or negative ſignification of the word to which it is joined; as to *arm*, to *diſarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*. It is borrowed from *des*, uſed by the French and Spaniards in the ſenſe; as *deſnouer*, to untie; *deſterrar*, to baniſh; from the Latin *de*; as *ſtruo*, to build; *deſtruo*, to deſtroy.

DI'SABI'LITY—DIS-A-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſ* and *ability*, which ſee; as alſo all the ſimple words in conſulting of this dictionary for words thus compounded.] Want of power to do any thing; weakneſs; impotence.—Want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe; legal impediment.

To

15 12 0
To DISA`BLE — DIS-A-BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able.*] To deprive of natural force; to weaken; to cruſh.—To impair; to diminiſh.—To make unactive.—To deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy.—To exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

15 11 6
To DI'SABU`SE — DIS-A-BUSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuſe.*] To ſet free from a miſtake; to diſentangle from a fallacy; to ſet right; to undeceive.

DI'SACCO'MMODA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *accommodation.*] The ſtate of being unfit or unprepared.

To DI'SACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accuſtom.*] To deſtroy the force of habit by diſuſe or contrary practice.

DI'SACQUA`INTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Diſuſe of familiarity.

DI'SADVA'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *advantage.*] Loſs; injury to intereſt; as, he ſold to *diſadvantage.*—Diminution of any thing deſirable, as credit, fame, honour.—A ſtate not prepared for defence.

To DI'SADVA`NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure in intereſt of any kind.

DI'SADVANTA`GEOUS. *adj.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to intereſt; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

DI'SADVANTA`GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to intereſt or profit; in a manner not favourable to any uſeful end.

DI'SADVE`NTUROUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *adventurous.*] Unhappy; unproſperous.

To DI'SAFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect.*] To fill with diſcontent; to diſcontent; to make leſs faithful or zealous.

DI'SAFFE'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *diſaffect.*] Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection. Uſually applied to thoſe who are enemies to the government.

DI'SAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *diſaffected.*] After a diſaffected manner.

DI'SAFFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſaffect.*] Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

To DI'SAFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt.*] To throw open to common purpoſes; to reduce from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common ground.

To DI'SAGRE`E. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*] To differ; not to be the ſame.—To differ; not to be of the ſame opinion.—To be in a ſtate of oppoſition: followed by *from* or *with* before the oppoſite.

DI'SAGREE`ABLE. *adj.* [from *diſagree.*] Contrary; unſuitable.—Unpleaſing; offenſive.

DI'SAGREE`ABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſagreeable.*] Unſuitableneſs; contrariety.—Unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs.

DI'SAGREE`MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſagree.*] Difference; diſſimilitude; diverſity; not identity.—Difference of opinion; contrariety of ſentiments.

To DI'SALLO`W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*] To deny authority to any.—To conſider as unlawful; not to permit an act.—To cenſure by ſome poſterior act.—Not to juſtify.

To DI'SALLO`W. *v. n.* To refuſe permiſſion; not to grant; not to make lawful.

DI'SALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *diſallow.*] Not allowable; not to be ſuffered.

DI'SALLO'WANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſallow.*] Prohibition.

To DISA'NIMA`TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*] To deprive of life.—To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs.

DISA'NIMA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſanimate.*] Privation of life.

To DI'SAPPE`AR. *v. n.* [*diſparoitre*, Fr.] To be loſt to view; to vaniſh out of ſight; to fly; to go away.

To DI'SAPPO`INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*] To defeat of expectation; to balk; to hinder from ſomething expected.—It has *of* before the thing loſt by diſappointment.

DI'SAPPO`INTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miſcarriage of expectations.

DISA'PPROBA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Cenſure; condemnation; expreſſion of diſlike.

To DI'SAPPRO`VE. *v. a.* [*diſapprover*, Fr.] To diſlike; to cenſure; to find fault with.

15 10
To DISA`RM — DIS-ARM *v. a.* [*deſarmer*, Fr.] To ſpoil or diveſt of arms; to deprive of arms.—It has *of* before the arms taken away.

To DI'SARRA`Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undreſs any one; to diveſt of cloaths.

DI'SARRA`Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſorder; confuſion; loſs of the regular order of battle.

15 10 1
DISA`STER — DIS-AS-TER. *n. ſ.* [*deſaſtre*, Fr.] The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet.—Misfortune; grief; miſhap; miſery; calamity.

15 10 1
DISA'STROUS — DIS-AS-TROUS. *adj.* [from *diſaſter*] Unlucky; not fortunate.—Unhappy; calamitous; miſerable; ſtruck with affliction.—Gloomy; threatning misfortune.

DISA'STROUSLY. *adv.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] In a diſmal manner.

To DI'SAVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avouch.*] To retract profeſſion; to diſown.

To DISAVO`W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avow.*] To diſown; to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in any thing.

DISAVO`WAL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial.

DISAVO`WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial.

To DISAU'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority.

15 11
To DISBA'ND — DIS-BAND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band.*] To diſmiſs from military ſervice; to break up an army; to diſmiſs ſoldiers from their colours.—To ſpread abroad; to ſcatter.

To DISBA'ND. *v. n.* To retire from military ſervice; to ſeparate; to break up.

To DISBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To land from a ſhip; to put on ſhore.

DI'SBELI`EF. *n. ſ.* [from *disbelieve.*] Refuſal of credit; denial of belief.

To DI'SBELI`EVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true.

DI'SBELI`EVER. *n. ſ.* [from *disbelieve.*] One who refuſes belief; one who denies any poſition to be true.

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden.*] To eaſe of a burden; to unload.—To diſencumber, diſcharge, or clear.—To throw off a burden.

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. n.* To eaſe the mind.

15 1
To DISBU'RSE — DIS-BURSE. *v. a.* [*debourſer*, Fr.] To ſpend or lay out money.

15 12 13
DISBU'RSEMENT — DIS-BURSE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*debourſement*, Fr.] A diſburſing or laying out.

DISBU'RSER. *n. ſ.* [from *disburſe.*] One that diſburſes.

To DISCA'RD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card.*] To throw out of the hand ſuch cards as are uſeleſs.—To diſcharge or eject from ſervice or employment.

15 1
To DISCE'RN — DIS-CERN. *v. a.* [*diſcerno*, Lat.] To deſcry; to ſee; to diſcover.—To judge; to have knowledge of.—To diſtinguiſh.—To make the difference between.

To

To DISCE'RN. *v. n.* To make diſtinction.

DISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* [from *diſcern.*] Diſcoverable; perceptible; diſtinguiſhable; apparent.

DISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* [from *diſcernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently.

DISCE'RNING. *participial adj.* [from *diſcern.*] Judicious; knowing.

DISCE'RNINGLY. *adv.* [from *diſcerning.*] Judiciouſly; rationally; acutely.

DISCE'RNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcern.*] Judgment; power of diſtinguiſhing.

To DISCHA'RGE—DIS-CHARGE. *v. a.* [*déſcharger*, French.] To diſburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or inconvenience.—To unload; to diſembark.—To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is uſed of any thing violent, or ſudden.—To unload a gun.—To clear a debt by payment.—To ſend away a creditor by payment.—To ſet free from obligation.—To clear from an accuſation or crime; to abſolve.—To perform; to execute.—To put away; to obliterate; to deſtroy.—To diveſt of any office or employment; to diſmiſs from ſervice.—To diſmiſs; to releaſe; to ſend away from any buſineſs or appointment.

To DISCHA'RGE—DIS-CHARGE. *v. n.* To diſmiſs itſelf; to break up.

DISCHA'RGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Vent; exploſion; emiſſion.—Matter vented.—Diſruption; evaneſcence.—Diſmiſſion from an office.—Releaſe from an obligation or penalty.—Abſolution from a crime.—Ranſom; price of ranſom.—Performance; execution.—An acquittance from a debt.—Exemption; privilege.

DISCIPLE—DIS-CI-PLE. *n. ſ.* [*diſcipulus*, Latin.] A ſcholar; one that profeſſes to receive inſtructions from another.

DI'SCIPLINA'RIAN—DIS-CIP-LI-NA-RI-AN. *adj.* [from *diſcipline.*] Pertaining to diſcipline.

DI'SCIPLINA'RIAN—DIS-CI-PLI-NA-RI-AN. *n. ſ.* [*diſciplina*, Latin.] One who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs; one who allows no deviation from ſtated rules.—A follower of the preſbyterian ſect, ſo called from their perpetual clamour about diſcipline.

DISCI'PLINARY. *adj.* [*diſciplina*, Latin.] Pertaining to diſcipline; relating to a regular courſe of education.

DI'SCIPLINE—DIS-CI-PLINE. *n. ſ.* [*diſciplina*, Lat.] Education; inſtruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.—Rule of government; order; method of government.—Military regulation.—A ſtate of ſubjection.—Any thing taught; art; ſcience.—Puniſhment; chaſtiſement; correction.

To DI'SCIPLINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To educate; to inſtruct; to bring up.—To regulate; to keep in order.—To puniſh; to correct; to chaſtiſe.—To reform; to redreſs.

To DISCLA'IM—DIS-CLAIM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To diſown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

DISCLO'SE—DIS-CLOSE. *v. a.* [*diſcludo*, Lat. *dis* and *cloſe.*] To uncover; to produce from a ſtate of latitancy to open view.—To hatch; to open.—To reveal; to tell; to impart what is ſecret.

DISCLO'SURE—DIS-CLO-SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcloſe.*] Diſcovery; production into view.—Act of revealing any thing ſecret.

DISCO'LORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcolour.*] The act of changing the colour; the act of ſtaining.—Change of colour; ſtain; die.

To DISCO'LOUR—DIS-COL-OUR. *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Latin.] To change from the natural hue; to ſtain.

To DISCO'MFIT—DIS-COM-FIT. *v. a.* [*deſconfire*, Fr. *ſconfiggere*, Ital. as if from *diſconfigere*, Lat.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquiſh; to overpower; to ſubdue; to beat; to overthrow.

DISCO'MFIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.

DISCO'MFITURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcomfit.*] Defeat; loſs of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

DISCO'MFORT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneaſineſs; ſorrow; melancholy; gloom.

To DISCO'MFORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grieve; to ſadden; to deject.

DISCO'MFORTABLE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcomfort.*] One that is melancholy and refuſes comfort.—That cauſes ſadneſs.

To DI'SCOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend.*] To blame; to cenſure; to mention with diſapprobation.

DI'SCOMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *diſcommend.*] Blameable; cenſurable; deſerving blame.

DI'SCOMMENDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommend.*] Blame; reproach; cenſure.

To DI'SCOMMO'DE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commode*, Fren.] To put to inconvenience; to moleſt; to incommode.

To DI'SCOMPO'SE—DIS-COM-POSE. *v. a.* [*decompoſer*, French.] To diſorder; to unſettle.—To ruffle; to diſorder.—To diſturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.—To offend; to fret; to vex.—To diſplace; to diſcard.

DI'SCOMPO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcompoſe.*] Diſorder; perturbation.

To DI'SCONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*] To unſettle the mind; to diſcompoſe.—To break a ſcheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCO'NSOLATE—DIS-CON-SO-LATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *conſole.*] Without comfort; hopeleſs; ſorrowful; melancholy.

DISCO'NSOLATELY. *adv.* [from *diſconſolate.*] In a diſconſolate manner; comfortleſly.

DI'SCONTE'NT—DIS-CON-TENT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *content.*] Want of content; uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate.

DI'SCONTE'NT. *adj.* [*dis* and *content.*] Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate; diſſatisfied.

To DI'SCONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſſatisfy; to make uneaſy at the preſent ſtate.

DI'SCONTE'NTED. *participial adj.* [from *diſcontent.*] Uneaſy; chearleſs; malevolent.

DI'SCONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontented.*] Uneaſineſs; want of eaſe; diſſatisfaction.

DI'SCONTE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontent.*] The ſtate of being diſcontented; uneaſineſs.

DI'SCONTI'NUANCE—DIS-CON-TIN-U-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*] Want of coheſion of parts; want of union of one part with another; diſruption.—Ceſſation; intermiſſion.—[In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as, *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion, or *diſcontinuance* of proceſs.

DI'SCONTI'NUA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontinue*] Diſruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; diſruption; ſeparation.

To DI'SCONTI'NUE—DIS-CON-TIN-UE. *v. a.* [*diſcontinuer*, French.] To loſe the coheſion of parts; to ſuffer ſeparation or diſruption of ſubſtance.—To loſe an eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom.

To DI'SCONTI'NUE. *v. a.* To leave off; to ceaſe any practice or habit.—To break off; to interrupt.

DI'SCONTINU'ITY—DIS-CON-TI-NU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *continuity*.] Diſunity of parts; want of coheſion.

DI'SCONVE`NIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *convenience*.] Incongruity; diſagreement; oppoſition of nature.

DI'SCORD—DIS-CORD. *n. ſ.* [*diſcordia*, Latin.] Diſagreement; oppoſition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.—Difference, or contrariety of qualities.—[In muſic.] Sounds not of themſelves pleaſing, but neceſſary to be mixed with others.

To DI'SCORD. *v. n.* [*diſcordo*, Lat.] To diſagree; not to ſuit with.

DISCO'RDANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *diſcord*.] Diſagreement;
DISCO'RDANCY. } oppoſition; inconſiſtency.

DISCO'RDANT—DIS-CORD-ANT. *adj.* [*diſcordans*, Lat.] Inconſiſtent; at variance with itſelf.—Oppoſite; contrarious.—Incongruous; not conformable.

DISCO'RDANTLY. *adv.* [from *diſcordant*.] Inconſiſtently; in diſagreement with itſelf.—In diſagreement with another.—Peeviſhly; in a contradictious manner.

To DISCO'VER. *v. a.* [*diſcouvrir*, French; *dis* and *cover*.] To ſhew; to diſcloſe; to bring to light.—To make known.—To find out; to eſpy.

DISCO'VERABLE. *adj.* [from *diſcover*.] That which may be found out.—Apparent; expoſed to view.

DISCO'VERER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcover*.] One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.—A ſcout; one who is put to deſcry the poſture or number of an enemy; ſpeculator.

DISCO'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcover*.] The act of finding any thing hidden.—The act of revealing or diſcloſing any ſecret.

DI'SCOUNT—DIS-COUNT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *count*.] The ſum refunded in a bargain.

To DISCOU`NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To count back; to pay back again. Alſo to advance money on notes or bonds at a certain premium.

To DISCOU`NTENANCE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance*.] To diſcourage by cold treatment.—To abaſh; to put to ſhame.

DISCOU`NTENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *countenance*.] Cold treatment; unfavourable aſpect; unfriendly regard.

DISCOU`NTENANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcountenance*.] One that diſcourages by cold treatment; one that depreſſes by unfriendly regard.

To DISCOU'RAGE. *v. a.* [*decourager*, Fren. *dis* and *courage*.] To depreſs; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to daſtardize.—To deter; to fright from any attempt: with *from* before the thing.

DISCOU'RAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourage*.] One that impreſſes diffidence and terror.

DISCOU'RAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourage*.] The act of deterring, or depreſſing hope.—Determent; that which deters from any thing.—The cauſe of depreſſion, or fear.

DISCO`URSE—DIS-COURSE. *n. ſ.* [*diſcours*, Fren. *diſcurſus*, Latin.] The act of the underſtanding, by which it paſſes from premiſes to conſequences.—Converſation; mutual intercourſe of language; talk.—Effuſion of language; ſpeech.—A treatiſe; a diſſertation either written or uttered.

To DISCO`URSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converſe; to talk; to relate.—To treat upon in a ſolemn or ſet manner.—To reaſon; to paſs from premiſes to conſequences.

To DISCOU`RSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of.

DISCOU`RSER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourſe*.] A ſpeaker; an haranguer.—A writer on any ſubject; a diſſertator.

DISCOU`RSIVE. *adj.* [from *diſcourſe*.] Paſſing by intermediate ſteps from premiſes to conſequences.—Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

DISCOU'RTEOUS—DIS-COUR-TEOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; uncomplaiſant; defective in good manners.

DISCOU'RTESY. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *courteſy*.] Incivility; rudeneſs; act of diſreſpect.

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *diſcourteous*.] Uncivily; rudely.

DISCRE'DIT—DIS-CRED-IT. *n. ſ.* [*diſcredit*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; diſgrace; imputation of a fault.

To DISCRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*decrediter*, Fren.] To deprive of credibility; to make not truſted.—To diſgrace; to bring reproach upon; to ſhame; to make leſs reputable or honourable.

DISCRE`ET—DIS-CREET. *adj.* [*diſcret*, Fren.] Prudent; circumſpect; cautious; ſober; not raſh; not precipitant; not careleſs; not hardily adventurous.—Modeſt; not forward.

DISCREE`TLY. *adv.* [from *diſcreet*.] Prudently; cautiouſly; circumſpectly.

DISCRE`TE—DIS-CRETE. *adj.* [*diſcretus*, Lat.] Diſtinct; disjoined; not continuous.—Disjunctive; as, *I reſign my life, but not my honour*, is a *diſcrete* propoſition.—*Diſcrete* proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the ſame; but there is not the ſame proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 : : 3 : 4.

DISCRE'TION—DIS-CRETI-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcretio*, Latin.] Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf; ſkill; wiſe management.—Liberty of acting at pleaſure; uncontrolled, and unconditional power; as, he ſurrenders at *diſcretion*; that is, without ſtipulation.

DISCRE'TIONARY—DIS-CRETI-ON-A-RY. *adj.* [from *diſcretion*.] Left at large; unlimited; unreſtrained.

DISCRE`TIVE—DIS-CRE-TIVE. *adj.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.] [In logick.] *Diſcretive* propoſitions are ſuch wherein various, and ſeemingly oppoſite judgments are made, whoſe variety or diſtinction is noted by the particles *but*, *tho'*, *yet*, &c. as, *travellers may change their climate*, but *not their temper: Job was patient*, tho' *his grief was great*.—[In grammar.] *Diſcretive* conjunctions are ſuch as imply oppoſition; as, *not a man* but *a beaſt*.

DISCRI'MINABLE. *adj.* [from *diſcriminate*.] Diſtinguiſhable by outward marks or tokens.

To DI'SCRI'MINATE—DIS-CRIM-I-NATE. *v. a.* [*diſcrimino*, Latin.] To mark with notes of difference; to diſtinguiſh.

diſtinguiſh by certain tokens from another.—To ſelect or ſeparate from others.

DISCRI'MINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcriminatio*, Lat.] The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things.—The act of diſtinguiſhing one from another; diſtinction; difference put.—The marks of diſtinction.

DISCRI'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *diſcriminate*.] That which makes the mark of diſtinction; characteriſtical.—That which obſerves diſtinction.

DISCRI'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *diſcrimen*, Lat.] Dangerous; hazardous.

To DISCU'MBER — DIS-CUM-BER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.] To diſengage from any troubleſome weight or bulk.

DISCU'RSIVE — DIS-CUR-SIVE. *adj.* [*diſcurſif*, Fr. from *diſcurro*, Lat.] Moving here and there; roving.—Proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences; argumentative. This is ſometimes, perhaps not improperly, written *diſcourſive*.

DISCU'RSIVELY. *adj.* [from *diſcurſive*.] By due gradation of argument.

DISCU'RSORY. *adj.* [*diſcurſor*, Latin.] Argumental; rational.

DI'SCUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient ſports.

To DISCU'SS — DIS-CUSS. *v. a.* [*diſcutio*, *diſcuſſum*, Lat.] To examine; to ventilate; to clear by diſquiſition.—To diſperſe any humour or ſwelling.

DISCU'SSION — DIS-CUS-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcuſs*.] Diſquiſition; examination; ventilation of a queſtion.—[In ſurgery.] *Diſcuſſion* or reſolution is nothing elſe but breathing out the humours by inſenſible tranſpiration.

DISCU'TIENT — DIS-CU-*TIENT*. *n. ſ.* [*diſcutiens*, Lat.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter or tumours in the blood, with tendency to ſeparate.

To DISDA'IN — DIS-DAIN. *v a.* [*dédaigner*, French.] To ſcorn; to conſider as unworthy of one's character.

DISDA'IN. *n. ſ.* [*ſdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; ſcorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

DISDA'INFUL. *adj.* [*diſdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily ſcornful; indignant.

DISDA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *diſdainful*.] Contemptuouſly; with haughty ſcorn; with indignation.

DISDA'INFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſdainful*.] Contempt; contemptuouſneſs; haughty ſcorn.

DISEA'SE — DIS-EASE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *eaſe*.] Diſtemper; malady; ſickneſs; morbid ſtate.

To DISEA'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To afflict with diſeaſe; to torment with ſickneſs; to make morbid; to infect.—To put to pain; to pain; to make uneaſy.

To DI'SEMBA'RK — DIS-EM-BARK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark*.] To carry to land.

To DI'SEMBA'RK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

To DI'SEMBO'GUE — DIS-EM-BOGUE. *v. a.* [*diſemboucher*, old French. *Skinner*.] To pour out of the mouth of a river; to vent.

To DI'SEMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.

DISEMBO'WELLED. *part. adj.* [*dis* and *embowel*.] Taken from out the bowels.

To DI'SEMBRO'IL — DIS-EM-BROIL. *v. a.* [*debouiller*, Fr.] To diſentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confuſion.

To DI'SENA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable*.] To deprive of power; to diſable; to ſink into weakneſs; to weaken.

To DI'SENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enchant*.] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or ſpells.

To DI'SENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber*.] To diſcharge from incumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments; to diſburthen; to exonerate.—To free from obſtruction of any kind.

DI'SENCU'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Freedom from incumbrance.

To DI'SENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage*.] To ſeparate from any thing with which it is in union.—To withdraw the affection; to wean; to abſtract the mind.—To diſentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.—To free from any thing that powerfully ſeizes the attention.

To DI'SENGA'GE. *v. n.* To ſet one's ſelf free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

DI'SENGA'GED. *particip. adj.* [from *diſengage*.] Vacant; at leiſure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

DI'SENGA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſengage*.] Releaſe from any engagement, or obligation.—Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DI'SENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entangle*.] To ſet free from impediments; to diſembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.—To unfold or looſe the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.—To diſengage; to ſeparate.

To DI'SENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrone*.] To depoſe from ſovereignty; to dethrone.

To DI'SESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *eſpouſe*.] To ſeparate after faith plighted.

DI'SESTE'EM. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *eſteem*.] Slight regard; a diſregard more moderate than contempt.

To DI'SESTE'EM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard ſlightly; to conſider with a ſlight degree of contempt.

DISFA'VOUR. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *favour*.] Diſcountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aſpect; unfavourable circumſtance.—A ſtate of ungraciouſneſs or unacceptableneſs; a ſtate in which one is not favoured.—Want of beauty.

DISFI'GURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfigure*.] The act of diſfiguring.—The ſtate of being diſfigured.—Deformity.

To DISFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure*.] To change any thing to a worſe form; to deform; to mangle.

DISFI'GUREMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfigure*.] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worſe.

To DISFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt*.] To reduce land from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchiſe*.] To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfranchiſe*.] The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISGA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garniſh*.] To ſtrip of ornaments.—To take guns from a fortreſs.

To DISGO'RGE — DIS-GORGE. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.] To diſcharge by the mouth; to ſpew out; to vomit.—To pour out with violence.

DISGRA'CE — DIS-GRACE. *n. ſ.* [*diſgrace*, Fr.] Shame; ignominy; diſhonour.—State of diſhonour.—State of being out of favour.

To DISGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring a reproach upon; to diſhonour.—To put out of favour: as, *the miniſter was* diſgraced.

DISGRA'CEFUL.

DISGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* [*disgrace* and *full.*] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful.

DISGRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *disgraceful.*] In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

DISGRA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unkind; unfavourable.

To DISGUI'SE — DIS-GUISE. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, Fr. *dis* and *guise.*] To conceal by an unusual dress.—To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show; as, he *disguised* his anger.—To disfigure; to change the form.—To deform by liquor: a low term.

DISGUI'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it.—A false appearance; counterfeit show.

DISGU'ST — DIS-GUST. *n. s.* [*degout*, Fr.] Aversion of the palate from any thing.—Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

To DISGU'ST. *v. a.* [*degouter*, Fr. *degusto*, Lat.] To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.—To strike with dislike; to offend. It is variously constructed with *at* or *with*.—To produce aversion: with *from*.

DISGU'STFUL. *adj.* [*disgust* and *full.*] Nauseous; that which causes aversion.

DI'SH — DISH. *n. s.* [ᵭiſc, Saxon; *dysc*, Erse; *discus*, Lat.] A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table.—A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.—The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food.

To DI'SH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve in a dish; to send up to table.

DISH-CLOUT. *n. s.* [*dish* and *clout.*] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

DI'SHABI'LLE — DIS-HA-BILLE. *adj.* [*deshabillé*, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed.

DI SHABI'LLE. *n. s.* Undress; loose dress.

To DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*] To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.

DISHE'RISON. *n. s.* [*dis* and *herison.*] The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary succession; to debar from an inheritance.

To DISHE'VEL — DI-SHEV-EL. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, Fren.] To spread the hair disorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not often used but in the passive participle.

DISHO'NEST — DIS-HON-EST. *adj.* [*dis* and *honest.*] Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent.—Disgraced; dishonoured.—Disgraceful; ignominious. These two latter senses are scarcely English, being borrowed from the Latin idiom.

DISHO'NESTLY — DIS-HON-EST-LY. *adv.* [from *dishonest.*] Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly.—Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

DISHO'NESTY. *n. s.* [from *dishonest.*] Want of probity; faithlessness; violation of trust.—Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

DISHO'NOUR. *n. s.* [*dis* and *honour.*] Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.—Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy.

To DISHO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*] To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy.—To violate chastity.—To treat with indignity.

DISHO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [from *dishonour.*] Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.—In a state of neglect or disesteem.

DISHU'MOUR. *n. s.* [*dis* and *humour.* See HUMOUR.] Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state of mind.

DISI'NCLINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *disincline.*] Want of affection; slight; dislike; ill-will not heightened to aversion.

To DI'SINCLI'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

DI'SINGENU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *disingenuous.*] Meanness of artifice; unfairness.

DI'SINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

DISINGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *disingenuous.*] In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *disingenuous.*] Mean subtilty; unfairness; low craft. This word is better than *disingenuity*, being more regularly formed from the adjective.

DISINHE'RISON. *n. s.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.—The state of being cut off from an hereditary right.

To DISINHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

To DI'SINTE'R. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inter.*] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

DISI'NTEREST. *n. s.* [*dis* and *interest.*] What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.—Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

DISI'NTERESTED. *adj.* [from *disinterest.*] Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.—Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DI'SINTERE'STEDLY. *adv.* [from *disinterested.*] In a disinterested manner.

DI'SINTERE'STEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disinterested.*] Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

To DISJO'IN — DIS-JOIN. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr. *dis* and *join.*] To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

To DISJO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint.*] To put out of joint.—To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement.—To break in pieces; to dilaniate.—To carve a fowl.—To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

To DISJOI'NT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

DISJOI'NT. *participle.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided.

DISJU'NCT — DIS-JUNCT. *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] Disjoined; separate.

DISJU'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *disjunctio*, Lat.] Disunion; separation; parting.

DISJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Lat.] Incapable of union.—That which marks separation or opposition; as, *I love him*, or *fear him*.—[In logick.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles; as, *It is either day or night: The weather is either shiny or rainy: Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of *disjunctives* depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true; but the two first are not strictly true, because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining.—A *disjunctive* syllogism is when the major

proposition is *disjunctive*; as, *The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis.

DISJU'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *disjunctive*.] Distinctly; separately.

DI'SK — DI'SK. *n. s.* [*discus*, Lat.] The face of the sun, or any other planet, as it appears to the eye.—A broad piece of iron thrown in the antient sports; a quoit.

DISKI`NDNESS. *n. s.* [*dis* and *kindness*.] Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.—Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

DISLI`KE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness.—Discord; dissension; disagreement. This sense is not now in use.

To DISLI`KE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or disgust.

DISLI`KEFUL. *adj.* [*dislike* and *full*.] Disaffected; malign.

DISLI`KENESS. *n. s.* [*dis* and *likeness*.] Dissimilitude; not resemblance; unlikeness.

To DI'SLOCA`TE — DIS-LO-CATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.] To put out of the proper place.—To put out of joint; to disjoint.

DI'SLOCA`TION — DIS-LO-CA-TION. *n. s.* [from *dislocate*.] The act of shifting the places of things.—The state of being displaced.—A luxation; a violent pressure of a bone out of the socket; a joint put out.

To DISLO'DGE — DIS-LODGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.] To remove from a place.—To remove from an habitation.—To drive an enemy from a station.—To remove an army to other quarters.

To DISLO'DGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place.

DISLO`YAL — DIS-LOY-AL. *adj.* [*desloyal*, Fr. *dis* and *loyal*.] Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient.

DISLO`YALLY. *adv.* [from *disloyal*.] Not faithfully; treacherously; disobediently.

DISLO`YALTY. *n. s.* [from *disloyal*.] Want of fidelity to the sovereign.

DI'SMAL — DIS-MAL. *adj.* [*dies malus*, Latin, an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

DI'SMALLY. *adv.* [from *dismal*.] Horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DI'SMALNESS. *n. s.* [from *dismal*.] Horror; sorrow.

To DISMA'NTLE — DIS-MAN-TLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.] To throw off a dress; to strip.—To loose; to unfold; to throw open.—To strip a town of its outworks.—To break down any thing external.

To DISMA'SK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask*.] To divest of a mask; to uncover from concealment.

To DISMA`Y — DIS-MAY. *v. a.* [*desmayer*, Span.] To terrify; to discourage; to affright; to depress; to deject.

DISMA`Y. *n. s.* [*desmayo*, Span.] Full of courage; terror felt; desertion of mind; fear impressed.

To DISME'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.] To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

To DISMI'SS — DIS-MISS. *v. a.* [*dimissus*, Lat.] To send away.—To give leave of departure.—To discard; to divest of an office.

DISMI'SSION — DIS-MIS-SION. *n. s.* [from *demissio*, Lat.] Dispatch; act of sending away.—An honourable discharge from any office or place.—Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place.

To DISMO`RTGAGE — DIS-MORT-GAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

To DISMO`UNT — DIS-MOUNT. *v. a.* [*demonter*, Fren.] To throw off an horse.—To throw from any elevation or place of honour.—To throw cannon from its carriage.

To DISMO`UNT. *v. n.* To alight from an horse.—To descend from any elevation.

DISOBE`DIENCE — DIS-O-BE-DI-ENCE, or rather DIS-O-BED-IENCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *obedience*.] Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiors.—Incompliance.

DISOBE`DIENT. *adj.* [*dis* and *obedient*.] Not observant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands or prohibition.

To DISOBE`Y — DIS-O-BEY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To break commands or transgress prohibitions.

DI'SOBLIGA`TION. [*dis* and *obligation*.] Offence; cause of disgust.

To DISOBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.] To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expressed.

DISOBLI`GING. *particip. adj.* [from *disoblige*.] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive.

DISOBLI`GINGLY. *adv.* [from *disobliging*.] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISO`RBED — DIS-ORB-ED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

DISO`RDER — DIS-OR-DER. *n. s.* [*dis* and *order*; *desordre*, Fr.] Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; immethodical distribution.—Tumult; disturbance; bustle.—Neglect of rule; irregularity.—Breach of laws; violation of standing institution.—Breach of that regularity in the animal œconomy which causes health; sickness; distemper. It is used commonly for a slight disease.—Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions.

To DISO`RDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order*.] To throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb; to ruffle; to confuse.—To make sick; to disturb the body.—To discompose; to disturb the mind.

DISO`RDERED. *adj.* [from *disorder*.] Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

DISO`RDERLY. *adj.* [from *disorder*.] Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.—Irregular; tumultuous.—Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious.

DISO`RDERLY. *adv.* [from *disorder*.] Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.—Without law; inordinately.

DISO`RDINATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *ordinate*.] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

DISO`RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *disordinate*.] Inordinately; viciously.

To DISO`WN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own*.] To deny; not to allow.—To abrogate; to renounce.

To DISPA'ND — DIS-PAND. *v. a.* [*dispando*, Latin.] To display; to spread abroad. It is little used in the verb.

DISPA'NSION

DISPA'NSION — DIS-PAN-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpanſus*, Lat.] The act of diſplaying; the act of ſpreading; diffuſion; dilatation.

To DISPA'RAGE — DIS-PAR-AGE. *v. a.* [from *diſpar*, Lat.] To match unequally; to injure by union with ſomething inferior in excellence.—To injure by a compariſon with ſomething of leſs value.—To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.—To bring reproach upon; to be the cauſe of diſgrace.—To marry any one to another of inferior condition.

DISPA'RAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſparage.*] Injurious union or compariſon with ſomething of inferior excellence.—[In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or againſt decency.—Reproach; diſgrace; indignity.—It has *to* before the perſon or thing diſparaged.

DISPA'RITY — DIS-PAR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpar*, Lat.] Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.—Diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.

DISPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [from *dis* and *paſſionate.*] Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate.

To DISPE'L — DIS-PEL. *v. a.* [*diſpello*, Lat.] To drive by ſcattering; to diſſipate.

DISPE'NSARY — DIS-PEN-SA-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] The place where medicines are diſpenſed.

DI'SPENSA'TION — DIS-PEN-SA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſatio*, Lat.] Diſtribution; the act of dealing out any thing.—The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; diſtribution of good and evil.—An exemption from ſome law; a permiſſion to do ſomething forbidden; an allowance to omit ſomething commanded.

DI'SPENSA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a diſtributer.

DISPE'NSATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed; in the Greek a *Pharmacopeia.*

To DISPE'NSE — DIS-PENSE. *v. a.* [*deſpenſer*, Fren.] To deal out; to diſtribute.—To make up a medicine.—*To* DISPENSE *with.* To excuſe; to grant diſpenſation for; to allow.—*To* DISPENSE *with.* To clear from; to ſet free from an obligation. This conſtruction ſeems ungrammatical.—*To* DISPENSE *with.* To obtain a diſpenſation from; to come to agreement with. This ſtructure is irregular, unleſs it be ſuppoſed to mean, as it may, to diſcount; to pay an equivalent.

DISPE'NSER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] One that diſpenſes; one that deals out any thing; a diſtributer.

To DISPE'OPLE — DIS-PEO-PLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of people.

To DISPE'RSE — DIS-PERSE. *v. a.* [*diſperſus*, Latin.] To ſcatter; to drive to different parts.—To diſſipate.

DISPE'RSEDLY. *adv.* [from *diſperſed.*] In a diſperſed manner; ſeparately.

DISPE'RSION — DIS-PER-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſio*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering or ſpreading.—The ſtate of being ſcattered.

To DISPI'RIT — DIS-PIR-IT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpirit.*] To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to fright; to ſtrike with fear.—To exhauſt the ſpirits; to oppreſs the conſtitution of the body.

DISPI'RITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpirit.*] Want of vigour; want of vivacity.

To DISPLA'CE — DIS-PLACE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place.*] To put out of place; to place in another ſituation.—To put out of any ſtate, condition, office, truſt, or dignity.—To diſorder.

To DISPLA'NT — DIS-PLANT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant.*] To remove a plant.—To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their reſidence.

DI'SPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dis* and *plantatio.*] The removal of a plant.—The ejection of a people.

To DISPLA'Y — DIS-PLAY. *v. a.* [*deplier*, *deſployer*, Fr.] To ſpread wide.—To exhibit to the ſight or mind.—To carve; to cut up.—To talk without reſtraint.—To ſet oſtentatiouſly to view.

DISPLA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view.

DISPLE'ASANT. *adj.* [from *diſpleaſe.*] Unpleaſing; offenſive; unpleaſant.

To DISPLE'ASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *pleaſe.*] To offend; to make angry.—To diſguſt; to raiſe averſion.

DISPLE'ASINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſing.*] Offenſiveneſs; quality of offending.

DISPLE'ASURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.* See PLEASURE.] Uneaſineſs; pain received.—Offence; pain given.—Anger; indignation.—State of diſgrace; ſtate in which one does obtain diſcountenance; diſfavour.

To DISPLE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſpleaſe; not to gain favour; not to win affection. A word not very elegant, nor much in uſe.

To DISPLO'DE — DIS-PLODE. *v. a.* [*diſplodo*, Latin.] To diſperſe with a loud noiſe; to vent with violence.

DISPLO'SION — DIS-PLO-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſploſus*, Lat.] The act of diſploding; a ſudden burſt or diſperſion with noiſe and violence.

DISPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *ſport.*] Play; ſport; paſtime; diverſion; amuſement; merriment.

To DISPO'RT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert.

To DISPO'RT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton.

DISPO'SAL — DIS-PO-SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.* The act of diſpoſing or regulating any thing; regulation; diſpenſation; diſtribution.—The power of diſtribution; the right of beſtowing.—Government; management; conduct.

To DISPO'SE — DIS-POSE. *v. a.* [*diſpoſer*, Fr. *diſpono*, Lat.] To employ to various purpoſes; to diffuſe.—To give; to place; to beſtow.—To turn to any particular end or conſequence.—To adapt; to form for any purpoſe.—To frame the mind; to give a proper propenſion; to incline.—To regulate; to adjuſt.—*To* DISPOSE *of.* To apply to any purpoſe; to transfer to any other perſon or uſe.—To put into the hands of another.—To give away.—To employ to any end.—To place in any condition.—To put away by any means.

DISPO'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Power; management; diſpoſal.—Diſtribution; act of government.

DISPO'SER — DIS-PO-SER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*] Diſtributer; giver; beſtower.—Governor; regulator; director.—One who gives to whom he pleaſes.

DISPO'SITION — DIS-PO-SITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſitio*, Lat.] Order; method; diſtribution.—Natural fitneſs; quality.

lity.—Tendency to any act or ſtate.—Temper of mind.—Affection of kindneſs or ill-will.—Predominant inclination.

To DI'SPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *poſſeſs.*] To put out of poſſeſſion; to deprive; to diſſeize.—It is generally uſed with *of* before the thing taken away.—Formerly with *from.*

DISPO'SURE — DIS-PO-*SURE*. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*] Diſpoſal; government; power; management —State; poſture.

DISPRA'ISE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *praiſe.*] Blame; cenſure; diſhonour.

To DISPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to cenſure; to condemn.

DISPROPO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *proportion.*] Unſuitableneſs in quantity of one thing, or one part of the ſame thing, to another; want of ſymmetry.

To DI'SPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To miſmatch; to join things unſuitable in quantity.

DI'SPROPO'RTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *diſproportion.*] Unſuitable in quantity; not duly regulated in regard to ſomething elſe.

DI'SPROPO'RTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *diſproportion.*] Unſuitably; not ſymmetrically.

DI'SPROPO'RTIONAL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſproportion.*] Diſproportionable; unſymmetrical; unſuitable in quantity to ſomething elſe.

DI'SPROPO'RTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *diſproportional.*] Unſuitably with reſpect to quantity or value.

DI'SPROPO'RTIONATE. *adj.* [from *diſproportion.*] Unſymmetrical; unſuitable to ſomething elſe either in bulk or value.

DI'SPROPO'RTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *diſproportionate.*] Unſuitably; unſymmetrically.

DI'SPROPO'RTIONATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſproportionate.*] Unſuitableneſs in bulk or value.

To DISPRO'VE — DIS-PROVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*] To confute an aſſertion; to convict of error or falſhood.—To convict a practice of error.

DISPRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſprove.*] One that diſproves or confutes.

DISPU'TABLE — DIS-PUT-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*] Liable to conteſt; controvertible; that for which ſomething may be alleged on oppoſite ſides.—Lawful to be conteſted.

DI'SPUTANT — DIS-PUT-ANT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpute*; *diſputans*, Lat.] A controvertiſt; an arguer; a reaſoner.

DI'SPUTANT. *adj.* Diſputing; engaged in controverſy.

DI'SPUTA'TION — DIS-PU-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *diſputatio*, Lat.] The ſkill of controverſy; argumentation.—Controverſy; argumental conteſt.

DI'SPUTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*] Inclined to diſpute; cavilling.

To DISPU'TE — DIS-PUTE. *v. n.* [*diſputo*, Lat.] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

To DISPU'TE. *v. a.* To contend for, whether by words or action.—To oppoſe; to queſtion.—To diſcuſs; to think on: a ſenſe not in uſe.

DISPU'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conteſt; controverſy; argumental contention.

DISPU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpute.*] A controvertiſt; one given to argument and oppoſition.

DISQUA'LIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſqualify.*] That which diſqualifies; that which makes unfit.

To DI'SQUA'LIFY — DIS-QUAL-I-FY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*] To make unfit; to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment.—To deprive a right or claim by ſome poſitive reſtriction; to diſable; to except from any grant.

DISQUI'ET — DIS-QUI-ET. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *quiet.*] Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; want of tranquillity; vexation; diſturbance; anxiety.

DISQUI'ET. *adj.* Unquiet; uneaſy; reſtleſs.

To DISQUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſturb; to make uneaſy; to harraſs; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

DISQUI'ETLY. *adv.* [from *diſquiet.*] Without reſt; anxiouſly; uneaſily; without calmneſs.

DISQUI'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſquiet.*] Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; anxiety; diſturbance.

DI'SQUI'ETU'DE — DIS-QUI-E-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſquiet.*] Uneaſineſs; anxiety; diſturbance; want of tranquillity.

DI'SQUISI'TION — DIS-QUI-SITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*diſquiſitio*, Lat.] Examination; diſputative enquiry.

DI'SREGA'RD — DIS-RE-GARD. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *regard.*] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

To DI'SREGA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſlight; to neglect; to contemn.

DI'SREGA'RDFUL. *adj.* [*diſregard* and *full.*] Negligent; contemptuous.

DI'SREGA'RDFULLY. *adv.* [from *diſregardful.*] Negligently; contemptuouſly.

DISRE'LISH. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *reliſh.*] Bad taſte; nauſeouſneſs.—Diſlike of the palate; ſqueamiſhneſs.

To DISRE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make nauſeous; to infect with an unpleaſant taſte.—To want a taſte of; to diſlike.

DI'SREPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *reputation.*] Diſgrace; diſhonour.—Loſs of reputation; ignominy.

DI'SREPU'TE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *repute.*] Ill character; diſhonour; want of reputation.

DI'SRESPE'CT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *reſpect.*] Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; an act approaching to rudeneſs.

DI'SRESPE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*diſreſpect* and *full.*] Irreverent; uncivil.

DI'SRESPE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *diſreſpectful.*] Irreverently; uncivilly.

To DISRO'BE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *robe.*] To undreſs; to uncover; to ſtrip.

DISRU'PTION — DIS-RUP-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*diruptio*, Latin.] The act of breaking aſunder; a breach; rent; dilaceration.

DISSA'TISFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *ſatisfaction.*] The ſtate of being diſſatisfied; diſcontent; want of ſomething to compleat the wiſh.

DISSA'TISFA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *diſſatisfy.*] That which is unable to give content.

To DISSA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſatisfy.*] To diſcontent; to diſpleaſe.—To fail to pleaſe; to want ſomething requiſite.

To DISSE'CT — DIS-SECT. *v. a.* [*diſſeco*, Lat.] To cut in pieces. It is uſed chiefly of anatomical enquiries, made by ſeparation of the parts of animal bodies.—To divide and examine minutely.

DISSE'CTION — DIS-SEC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*diſſectio*, Lat.] The act of ſeparating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

To DISSE'IZE. *v. a.* [*diſſaiſer*, Fr.] To diſpoſſeſs; to deprive.

DISSE'ISIN,

DISSE'ISIN. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſeiſſen*, Fr.] An unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal right.

DISSE'IZOR. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſeize.*] He that diſpoſſes another.

To DISSE'MBLE — DIS-SEM-BLE. *v. a.* [*diſſimulo*, Lat. *ſemblance*, *diſſemblance*, and probably *diſſembler*, in old French.] To hide under falſe appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.—To pretend that to be which is not. This latter is not the true ſignification, tho' in uſe.

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.

DISSE'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſemble.*] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true diſpoſition.

DISSE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *diſſemble.*] With diſſimulation; hypocritically.

To DISSE'MINATE — DIS-SEM-IN-ATE. *v. a.* [*diſſemino*, Lat.] To ſcatter, as ſeed; to ſow; to ſpread every way.

DI'SSEMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſeminatio*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering like ſeed; the act of ſowing or ſpreading.

DI'SSEMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*diſſeminator*, Lat.] He that ſcatters; a ſcatterer; a ſower; a ſpreader.

DISSE'NSION — DIS-SEN SION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſenſio*, Lat.] Diſagreement; ſtrife; diſcord; contention; difference; quarrel; breach of union.

DISSE'NSIOUS. *adj.* [from *diſſenſion.*] Diſpoſed to diſcord; quarrelſome; factious; contentious.

To DISSE'NT. *v. n.* [*diſſentio*, Lat.] To diſagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.—To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

DISSE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.

DI'SSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *diſſent.*] Diſagreeable; inconſiſtent; contrary.

DISSE'NTER — DIS-SENT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſent.*] One that diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement from an opinion.—One who, for whatever reaſons, refuſes the communion of the Engliſh church.

DI'SSERTA'TION — DIS-SER-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*diſſertatio*, Lat.] A diſcourſe; a diſquiſition; a treatiſe.

To DISSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſerve.*] To do injury to; to miſchief; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

DISSE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *ſervice.*] Injury; miſchief; ill turn.

DISSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [from *diſſervice.*] Injurious; miſchievous; hurtful.

To DISSE'VER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſever.* Mr. Johnſon very juſtly obſerves that, in this word, the particle *dis* makes no change in the ſignification, and therefore the word, though ſupported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to ſunder; to ſeparate; to diſunite.

DISSI'MILAR. *adj.* [*dis* and *ſimilar.*] Unlike; heterogeneous.

DISSI'MILA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſimilar.*] Unlikeneſs; diſſimilitude.

DISSIMI'LITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*diſſimilitudo*, Lat.] Unlikeneſs; want of reſemblance.

DISSI'MULA'TION — DIS-SIM-U-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*diſſimulatio*, Lat.] The act of diſſembling; hypocriſy; fallacious appearance; falſe pretenſions.

To DI'SSIPATE — DIS-SI-PATE. *v. a.* [*diſſipatus*, Lat.] To ſcatter every way; to diſperſe.—To divert the attention.—To ſpend a fortune.

DI'SSIPA'TION — DIS-SI-PA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*diſſipatio*, Lat.] The act of diſperſion.—The ſtate of being diſperſed.—Scattered attention.

To DISSO'CIATE — DIS-SO-CIATE. *v. a.* [*diſſocio*, Lat.] To ſeparate; to diſunite; to part.

DISSO'LVABLE — DIS-SOL-VA-BLE. *adj.* [from *diſſolve.*] Capable of diſſolution; liable to be melted.

DISSO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*diſſolubilis*, Lat.] Capable of ſeparation of one part from another.

DISSO'LUBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſoluble.*] Liableneſs to ſuffer a diſunion of parts by heat or moiſture; capacity of being diſſolved.

To DISSO'LVE — DIS-SOLVE. *v. a.* [*diſſolvo*, Latin.] To deſtroy the form of any thing by diſuniting the parts with heat or moiſture; to melt; to liquefy.—To break; to diſunite in any manner.—To looſe; to break the ties of any thing.—To ſeparate perſons united.—To break up aſſemblies.—To ſolve; to clear.—To break an enchantment.—To be relaxed by pleaſure.

To DISSO'LVE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be liquefied.—To ſink away; to fall to nothing.—To melt away in pleaſures.

DISSO'LVENT. *adj.* [from *diſſolve.*] Having the power of diſſolving or melting.

DISSO'LVENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Having the power of diſuniting the parts of any thing.

DISSO'LVER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſolve.*] That which has the power of diſſolving.

DISSO'LVIBLE. *adj.* [from *diſſolve.* It is commonly written *diſſolvable*, but leſs properly.] Liable to periſh by diſſolution.

DI'SSOLUTE — DIS-SO-LUTE. *adj.* [*diſſolutus*, Lat.] Looſe; wanton; unreſtrained; diſſolved in pleaſures; luxurious; debauched.

DI'SSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *diſſolute.*] Looſely; in debauchery; without reſtraint.

DI'SSOLUTENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſolute.*] Looſeneſs; laxity of manners; debauchery.

DI'SSOLU'TION — DIS-SO-LU-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*diſſolutio*, Lat.] The act of liquefying by heat or moiſture.—The ſtate of being liquefied.—The ſtate of melting away; liquefaction.—Deſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts.—The ſubſtance formed by diſſolving any body.—Death; the reſolution of the body into its conſtituent elements.—Deſtruction.—Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.—The act of breaking up an aſſembly.—Looſeneſs of manners; laxity; remiſſneſs; diſſipation.

DI'SSONANCE — DIS-SON-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſſonans*, Lat. *diſſonance*, Fr.] A mixture of harſh, unpleaſing, unharmonious ſounds; unſuitableneſs of one ſound to another.

DI'SSONANT. *adj.* [*diſſonans*, Lat.] Harſh; unharmonious.—Incongruous; diſagreeing.

To DISSUA'DE — DIS-SUADE. *v. a.* [*diſſuadeo*, Lat.] To dehort; to divert by reaſon or importunity from any thing.—To repreſent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

DISSUA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſuade.*] He that diſſuades.

DISSUA'SION — DIS-SUA-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [*diſſuaſio*, Lat.] Urgency of reaſon or importunity againſt any thing; dehortation.

DISSUA'SIVE.

DISSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *diſſuade.*] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpoſe.

DISSUA'SIVE. *n. ſ.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpoſe or purſuit.

DISSY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [διϛύλλαβος.] A word of two ſyllables.

DI'STAFF—DIS-TAFF. *n. ſ.* [διϛæf, Sax.] The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpinning.—It is uſed as an emblem of the female ſex.

To DISTA'IN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſtain.*] To ſtain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.—To blot; to ſully with infamy.

DISTANCE—DIS-TANCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſtance*, French; *diſtantia*, Lat.] *Diſtance* is ſpace conſidered barely in length between any two.—Remoteneſs in place.—The ſpace kept between two antagoniſts in fencing.—Contrariety; oppoſition.—A ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run.—Space of time.—Remoteneſs in time either paſt or future.—Ideal disjunction; mental ſeparation.—Reſpect; diſtant behaviour.—Retraction of kindneſs; reſerve; alienation.

To DI'STANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place remotely; to throw off from the view.—To leave behind at a race the length of a diſtance; to conquer in a race with great ſuperiority.

DI'STANT. *adj.* [*diſtans*, Latin.] Remote in place; not near.—Remote in time either paſt or future.—Remote to a certain degree; as, ten years, ten miles *diſtant.*—Reſerved; ſly.—Not primary; not obvious.

DISTA'STE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *taſte.*] Averſion of the palate; diſreliſh; diſguſt.—Diſlike; uneaſineſs.—Anger; alienation of affection.

To DISTA'STE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill the mouth with nauſeouſneſs, or diſreliſh.—To diſlike; to loath.—To offend; to diſguſt.—To vex; to exaſperate; to ſour.

DISTA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*diſtaſte* and *full.*] Nauſeous to the palate; diſguſting.—Offenſive; unpleaſing.—Malignant; malevolent.

DISTE'MPER. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *temper.*] A diſproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.—A diſeaſe; a malady; the peccant predominance of ſome humour; properly a ſlight illneſs; indiſpoſition.—Want of due temperature.—Bad conſtitution of the mind; predominance of any paſſion or appetite.—Want of due ballance between contraries.—Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.—Tumultuous diſorder.—Diſorder; uneaſineſs.

To DISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper.*] To diſeaſe.—To diſorder.—To diſturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.—To deſtroy temper or moderation.—To make diſaffected, or malignant.

DISTE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate.*] Immoderate.

DISTE'MPERATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtemperate.*] Intemperateneſs; exceſs of heat or cold, or other qualities.—Violent tumultuouſneſs; outrageouſneſs.—Perturbation of the mind.—Confuſion; commixture of extremes; loſs of regularity.

To DISTE'ND—DIS-TEND. *v. a.* [*diſtendo*, Latin.] To ſtretch out in breadth.

DISTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtend.*] The ſpace through which any thing is ſpread; breadth.

DISTE'NTION—DIS-TEN-TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtentio*, Latin.] The act of ſtretching in breadth.—Breadth; ſpace occupied by the thing diſtended.—The act of ſeparating one part from another; divarication.

DI'STICH—DIS-TICH. *n. ſ.* [*diſtichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram conſiſting only of two verſes.

To DISTI'L—DIS-TIL. *v. n.* [*diſtillo*, Lat.] To drop; to fall by drops.—To flow gently and ſilently.—To uſe a ſtill; to practiſe the act of diſtillation.

To DISTI'L. *v. a.* To let fall in drops; to drop anything down.—To force by fire through the veſſels of diſtillation; to exalt, ſeparate, or purify by fire.—To draw by diſtillation; to extract by the force of fire.

DISTILLA'TION—DIS-TIL-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtillatio*, Latin.] The act of dropping, or falling in drops.—The act of pouring out in drops.—That which falls in drops.—The act of diſtilling by fire.—The ſubſtance drawn by the ſtill.

DISTI'LLATORY. *adj.* [from *diſtil.*] Belonging to diſtillation; uſed in diſtillation.

DISTI'LLER—DIS-TIL-LER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] One who practiſes the trade of diſtilling.

DISTI'NCT. *adj.* [*diſtinctus*, Latin.] Different; not the ſame in number or in kind.—Different; apart; not conjunct.—Clear; unconfuſed.—Spotted; variegated.—Marked out; ſpecified.

DISTI'NCTION—DIS-TINC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtinctio*, Lat.] Note of difference.—Honourable note of ſuperiority.—That by which one differs from another.—Difference regarded; preference or neglect in compariſon with ſomething elſe.—Separation of complex notions.—Diviſion into different parts.—Notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame.—Diſcernment; judgment.

DISTI'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *diſtinct.*] That which marks diſtinction or difference.—Having the power to diſtinguiſh and diſcern; judicious.

DISTI'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diſtinctive.*] In right order; not confuſedly.

DISTI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *diſtinct.*] Not confuſedly; without the confuſion of one part with another.—Plainly; clearly.

DISTI'NCTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtinct.*] Nice obſervation of the difference between different things.—Such ſeparation of things as makes them eaſy to be ſeparately obſerved.

To DISTI'NGUISH—DIS-TING-UISH. *v. a.* [*diſtinguo*, Latin.] To note the diverſity of things.—To ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour or preference.—To divide by proper notes of diverſity.—To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.—To diſcern critically; to judge.—To conſtitute difference; to ſpecificate; to make different from another.—To make known or eminent.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. n.* To make diſtinction; to find or ſhew the difference.

DISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*] Capable of being diſtinguiſhed; capable of being known or made known by notes of diverſity.—Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

DISTI'NGUISHED. *participial adj.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*] Eminent; tranſcendent; extraordinary.

DISTI'NGUISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*] A judicious obſerver; one that accurately diſcerns one thing from another.—He that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity.

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *diſtinguiſhing.*] With diſtinction; with ſome mark of eminent preference.

DISTI'N-

DISTI'NGUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*] Diſtinction; obſervation of difference.

To DISTO'RT—DIS-TORT. *v. a.* [*diſtortus*, Latin.] To writhe; to twiſt; to deform by irregular motions.—To put out of the true direction or poſture.—To wreſt from the true meaning.

DISTO'RTION—DIS-TOR-TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtortio*, Latin.] Irregular motion, by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered.

To DISTRA'CT—DIS-TRACT. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *diſtracted.* [*diſtractus*, Latin.] To pull different ways at once.—To fill the mind with contrary conſiderations; to perplex; to confound; to harraſs.—To make mad.

DISTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *diſtract.*] Madly; frantickly.

DISTRA'CTION—DIS-TRAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtractio*, Lat.] Tendency to different parts.—Confuſion; ſtate in which the attention is called different ways.—Perturbation of mind; violence of ſome painful paſſion.—Madneſs; franticneſs; loſs of the wits.—Diſturbance; tumult; difference of ſentiments.

To DISTRA'IN—DIS-TRAIN. *v. a.* [from *diſtringo*, Latin.] To ſeize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

To DISTRA'IN. *v. n.* To make ſeizure.

DISTRA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] He that ſeizes.

DISTRA'INT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] Seizure.

DISTRE'SS—DIS-TRESS. *n. ſ.* [*deſtreſſe*, Fren.] The act of making a legal ſeizure.—A compulſion in real actions, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refuſed.—The thing ſeized by law.—Calamity; miſery; misfortune.

To DISTRE'SS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To proſecute by law to a ſeizure.—To harraſs; to make miſerable; to cruſh with calamity.

DISTRE'SSFUL. *adj.* [*diſtreſs* and *full.*] Miſerable; full of trouble; full of miſery.

To DISTRIBUTE—DIS-TRIB-UTE. *v. a.* [*diſtribuo*, To divide amongſt more than two; to deal out.

DISTRI'BUTER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtribute.*] One who deals out any thing; a beſtower.

DI'STRIBU'TION—DIS-TRI-BU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtributio*, Latin.] The act of diſtributing or dealing out to others.—Act of giving in charity.—[In logick.] As an integral whole is diſtinguiſhed into its ſeveral parts by diviſion; ſo the word *diſtribution* is moſt properly uſed, when we diſtinguiſh an univerſal whole into its ſeveral kinds of ſpecies.

DISTRI'BUTIVE. *adj.* [from *diſtribute.*] That which is employed in aſſigning to others their portions; as, *diſtributive* juſtice, that which allots to each his ſentence or claim.—That which aſſigns the various ſpecies of a general term.

DISTRI'BUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diſtributive.*] By diſtribution.—Singly; particularly.—In a manner that expreſſes ſingly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

DI'STRICT—DIS-TRICT. *n. ſ.* [*diſtrictus*, Latin.] The circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to make his appearance.—Circuit of authority; province.—Region; country; territory.

To DISTRU'ST—DIS-TRUST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *truſt.*] To regard with diffidence; to diffide in; not to truſt.

DISTRU'ST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſcredit; loſs of credit; loſs of confidence.—Suſpicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

DISTRU'STFUL. *adj.* [*diſtruſt* and *full.*] Apt to diſtruſt; ſuſpicious.—Not confident; diffident.—Diffident of himſelf; modeſt; timorous.

DISTRU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *diſtruſtful.*] In a diſtruſtful manner.

DISTRU'STFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtruſtful.*] The ſtate of being diſtruſtful; want of confidence.

To DISTU'RB—DIS-TURB. *v. a.* [*diſturbo*, low Lat.] To perplex; to diſquiet; to deprive of tranquillity.—To confound; to put into irregular motions.—To interrupt; to hinder.—To turn off from any direction: with *from.* This is not uſual.

DISTU'RBANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſturb.*] Perplexity; interruption of tranquillity.—Confuſion; diſorder.—Tumult; violation of peace.

DISTU'RBER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſturb.*] A violater of peace; he that cauſes tumults and publick diſorders.—He that injures tranquillity; he that cauſes perturbation of mind.

DISU'NION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *union.*] Separation; disjunction.—Breach of concord.

To DI'SUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To ſeparate; to divide.—To part friends or allies.

To DI'SUNI'TE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To fall aſunder; to become ſeparate.

DISU'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *unity.*] A ſtate of actual ſeparation.

DISU'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *uſage.*] The gradual ceſſation of uſe or cuſtom.

DISU'SE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *uſe.*] Ceſſation of uſe; diſſuetude; want of practice.—Ceſſation of cuſtom.

To DISU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *uſe.*] To ceaſe to make uſe of.—To diſaccuſtom.

To DISVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To deſtroy the credit of; to contradict.

DITCH—DITCH. *n. ſ.* [ꝺic, Saxon; *diik*, Erſe.] A trench cut in the ground uſually between fields.—Any long narrow receptacle of water: uſed ſometimes of a ſmall river in contempt.—The moat with which a town is ſurrounded.—Ditch is uſed, in compoſition, of any thing worthleſs, or thrown away into ditches.

To DITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make a ditch.

DI'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ditch.*] One who digs ditches.

DITHYRA'MBICK. *n. ſ.* [*dithyrambus*, Latin.] A ſong in honour of Bacchus; in which anciently, and now among the Italians, the diſtraction of ebriety is imitated.—Any poem written with wildneſs and enthuſiaſm.

DI'TTANY. *n. ſ.* [*dictamnus*, Latin.] A plant. It is generally brought over dry from the Levant.

DITTY—DIT-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ditht*, Dutch.] A poem to be ſung; a ſong.

DIVA'N. *n. ſ.* [An Arabick or Turkiſh word.] The council of the Oriental princes.—Any council aſſembled: uſed commonly in a ſenſe of diſlike.

To DIVE—DIVE. *v. n.* [ꝺippan, Saxon.] To ſink voluntarily under water.—To go under water in ſearch of any thing.—To go deep into any queſtion, doctrine, or ſcience.—To immerge into any buſineſs or condition.

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.

DI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *dive.*] One that ſinks voluntarily under water.—One that goes under water in ſearch of treaſure.—He that enters deep into knowledge or ſtudy.

To DIVE'RGE—DI-VERGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Lat.] To tend various ways from one point.

DIVE'RGENT. *adj.* [from *divergens*, Latin.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS—DI-VERS. *adj.* [*diverſus*, Latin.] Several; ſundry; more than one: now grown almoſt out of uſe.

DI'VERSE—DI-VERSE. *adj.* [*diverſus*, Latin.] Different from another.—Different from itſelf; various; multiform; diffuſed.—In different directions. It is little uſed except in the laſt ſenſe.

DIVE'RSIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diverſify.*] The act of changing forms or qualities.—Variation; variegation.—Variety of forms; multiformity.—Change; alteration.

To DIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*diverſifier*, French.] To make different from another; to diſtinguiſh.—To make different from itſelf; to vary; to variegate.

DIVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *divert.*] The act of turning any thing off from its courſe.—The cauſe by which any thing is turned from its proper courſe or tendency.—Sport; ſomething that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diverſion* ſeems to be ſomething more agreeable than *amuſement*, and leſs forcible than *pleaſure*.—[In war.] The act or purpoſe of drawing the enemy off from ſome deſign, by threatening or attacking a diſtant part.

DIVE'RSITY. *n. ſ.* [*diverſité*, Fr. from *diverſitas*, Latin.] Difference; diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.—Variety.—Diſtinct being; not identity.—Variegation.

DI'VERSLY. *adv.* [from *diverſe.*] In different ways; differently; variouſly.—In different directions; to different points.

To DIVE'RT—DI-VERT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.] To turn off from any direction or courſe.—To draw forces to a different part.—To withdraw the mind.—To pleaſe; to exhilerate. See DIVERSION.

DIVE'RTISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*divertiſſement*, Fr.] Diverſion; delight; pleaſure.

DIVE'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *divert.*] Recreative; amuſive; exhilerating.

To DIVE'ST—DI-VEST. *v. a.* [*deveſtir*, French.] To ſtrip; to make naked.

DIVE'STURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diveſt.*] The act of putting off.

DIVI'DABLE. *adj.* [from *divide.*] Separate; different; parted. A word not much uſed, though frequently neceſſary in philoſophy.

To DIVI'DE—DI-VIDE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Lat.] To part one whole into different pieces.—To ſeparate; to keep apart; to ſtand as a partition between.—To diſunite by diſcord.—To deal out; to give in ſhares.

To DIVI'DE. *v. n.* To part; to ſunder; to break friendſhip.

DI'VIDE'ND—DIV-ID-END. *n. ſ.* [from *divide.*] A ſhare; the part allotted in diviſion.

DIVI'DER—DI-VID-ER. *n ſ.* [from *divide.*] That which parts any thing into pieces.—A diſtributer; he who deals out to each his ſhare.—A diſuniter; the perſon or cauſe that breaks concord.—A particular kind of compaſſes.

DIVI'DUAL—DI-VID-U-AL. *adj.* [*dividuus*, Lat.] Divided; ſhared or participated in common with others.

DI'VINA'TION—DIV-I-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*divinatio*, Lat.] A prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a ſecret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means.

DIVINE—DI-VINE. *adj.* [*divinus*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of God.—Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.—Excellent in a ſupreme degree.—Preſageful; divining; preſcient.

DIVI'NE. *n. ſ.* A miniſter of the goſpel; a prieſt; a clergyman.—A man ſkilled in divinity; a theologian.

To DIVI'NE. *v. a.* [*divino*, Lat.] To foretell; to foreknow; to preſage.

To DIVI'NE. *v. n.* To utter prognoſtication.—To feel preſages.—To conjecture; to gueſs.

DIVI'NELY. *adv.* [from *divine.*] By the agency or influence of God.—Excellently in the ſupreme degree.—In a manner noting a Deity.

DIVI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *to divine.*] One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means.—Conjecturer; gueſſer.

DIVI'NITY—DI-VIN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*divinité*, Fren. from *divinitas*, Latin.] Participation of the nature and excellence of God; Deity; Godhead.—God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cauſe of cauſes.—Falſe god.—Celeſtial being.—The ſcience of divine things; theology.—Something ſupernatural.

DIVI'SIBLE—DI-VIS-I-BLE. *adj.* [*diviſibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; diſcerptible; ſeparable.

DIVI'SIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*diviſibilité*, Fren.] The quality of admitting diviſion or ſeparation of parts.

DIVI'SION—DI-VIS-ION. *n. ſ.* [*diviſio*, Latin.] The act of dividing any thing into parts.—The ſtate of being divided.—That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.—The part which is ſeparated from the reſt by dividing.—Diſunion; diſcord; difference.—Parts into which a diſcourſe is diſtributed.—Space between the notes of muſick, or parts of a muſical compoſure; juſt time.—Diſtinction.—[In arithmetick.] The ſeparation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts aſſigned.—Subdiviſion; diſtinction of the general into ſpecies.

DIVI'SOR—DI-VI-SOR. *n. ſ.* [*diviſor*, Lat.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided; the number which ſheweth how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.

DIVO'RCE—DI-VORCE. *n. ſ.* [*divorce*, French, from *divortium*, Lat.] The legal ſeparation of huſband and wife.—Separation; diſunion.—The ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved.—The cauſe of any penal ſeparation.

To DIVO'RCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other.—To force aſunder; to ſeparate by violence.—To ſeparate from another.—To take away.

DIVO'RCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *divorce.*] Divorce; ſeparation of marriage.

DI'URE'TIC—DI-U-RET-IC. *adj.* [διερητικος.] Having the power to provoke urine.

DIU'RNAL—DI-URN-AL. *adj.* [*diurnus*, Latin.] Relating to the day.—Conſtituting the day.—Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

DIU'RNAL. *n. ſ.* [*diurnal*, French.] A journal; a day-book.

DIU'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *diurnal.*] Daily; every day.

To DIVU'LGE—DI-VULGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.] To

To publiſh; to make publick; to reveal to the world.—To proclaim.

DIVU'LGER. *n. ſ.* [from *divulge.*] A publiſher; one that expoſes to publick view.

To DI'ZEN—DIZ-EN. *v. a.* [This word ſeems corrupted from *dight.*] To dreſs; to deck; to rig out. A low word.

DI'ZZINESS—DIZ-ZI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dizzy.*] Giddineſs; whirl in the head.

DI'ZZY—DIZ-ZY. *adj.* [ðiꝛi, ðiꝛiȝ, Sax.] Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the ſenſation of turning round.—Cauſing giddineſs.—Giddy; thoughtleſs.

To DO—DO. *v. a.* preter. *did*; part. paſſ. *done.* [ðon, Sax. *doen*, Dutch.] To practiſe or act any thing good or bad.—To perform; to atchieve.—To execute; to diſcharge.—To cauſe.—To tranſact.—To produce any effect to another.—To have recourſe to; to practiſe as the laſt effort, commonly in the form of a paſſionate interrogation.—To perform for the benefit of another.—To exert; to put forth.—To manage by way of intercourſe or dealing; to have buſineſs; to deal.—To gain a point; to effect by influence.—To make any thing what it is not.—To finiſh; to end.—To conclude; to ſettle.—The phraſe, *what to* DO *with*, ſignifies how to beſtow; what uſe to make of; what courſe to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

To Do. *v. n.* To act or behave in any manner well or ill.—To make an end; to conclude.—To ceaſe to be concerned with; to ceaſe to care about; to deſiſt from notice or practice.—To fare; to be with regard to ſickneſs or health.—To ſucceed; to fulfil a purpoſe.—*To* Do is uſed for any verb to ſave the repetition of the word; as, *I ſhall come, but if I* do *not, go away*; that is, *if I* come not.—Do is a word of command, or earneſt requeſt; as, *help me*, do; *make haſte*, do.—*To* Do is put before verbs ſometimes expletively; as, *I* do *love*, or, *I love*; *I* did *love*, or, *I loved.*—Sometimes emphatically; as, *I* do *hate him*, for *I* really *hate him.*—Sometimes by way of oppoſition; as, *I* did *love him, but now I ſcorn him.*

To DOAT. *v. n.* See To DOTE.

DO'CIBLE—DO-CI-BLE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Tractable; docile; eaſy to be taught.

DO'CIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *docible.*] Teachableneſs; docility; readineſs to learn.

DO'CILE—DO-CILE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Teachable; eaſily inſtructed; tractable.—With *to* before the thing taught.

DOCI'LITY—DO-CIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*docilité*, Fren. from *docilitas*, Latin.] Aptneſs to be taught; readineſs to learn.

DOCK. *n. ſ.* [ðocca, Sax.] A plant, of which there are ſeventeen ſpecies.

DOCK—DOCK. *n. ſ.* The ſtump of the tail, which remains after docking.

DOCK. *n. ſ.* [As ſome imagine of δοχεῖον.] A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up.

To DOCK. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.] To cut off a tail.—To cut any thing ſhort.—To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.—To lay the ſhip in a dock.

DO'CTOR—DOC-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*doctor*, Lat.] One that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of divinity, law, phyſick, or muſick.—A man ſkilled in any profeſſion.—A phyſician; one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes.—Any able or learned man.

To DO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the *noun.*] To phyſick; to cure; to treat with medicines. A low word.

DO'CTORAL. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DO'CTORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *doctor.*] The rank of a doctor.

DO'CTRINAL—DOC-TRIN-AL. *adj.* [*doctrina*, Latin.] Containing doctrine, or ſomething formally taught.—Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DO'CTRINALLY. *adv.* [from *doctrine.*] In the form of doctrine; poſitively; as neceſſary to be held.

DO'CTRINE—DOC-TRINE. *n. ſ.* [*doctrina*, Latin.] The principles or poſitions of any ſect or maſter; that which is taught.—The act of teaching.

DO'CUMENT—DOC-U-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*documentum*, Latin.] Precept; inſtruction; direction.—Precept in an ill ſenſe; a precept inſolently authoritative, magiſterially dogmatical, ſolemnly trifling.

DO'DDER. *n. ſ.* A plant.

DODE'CAGON. *n. ſ.* [δώδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of twelve ſides.

To DODGE—DODGE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *dog*; to ſhift and play ſly tricks like a dog.] To uſe craft; to deal with tergiverſation; to play mean tricks; to uſe low ſhifts.—To ſhift place as another approaches.—To play faſt and looſe; to raiſe expectations and diſappoint them.

DOE—DOE. *n. ſ.* [ða, Saxon; *daa*, Daniſh.] A ſhe-deer; the female of a buck.

DO'ER—DO-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *To do.*] One that does any thing good or bad.—Actor; agent.—Performer.—An active, or buſy, or valiant perſon.—One that habitually performs or practiſes.

DOES—DOES. The third perſon from *do* for *doth.*

To DOFF—DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do off.*] To put off dreſs.—To ſtrip.—To put away; to get rid of.—To ſhift off; to delay; to refer to another time. In all its ſenſes a low word.

DOG—DOG. *n. ſ.* A domeſtick animal various in his ſpecies; compriſing the maſtiff, the ſpaniel, the buldog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others.—The larger ſort are uſed as a guard; the leſs for ſports.—A conſtellation called Sirius, or Canicula, riſing and ſetting with the ſun during the canicular days, or dog-days.—A reproachful name for a man.—*To give or ſend to the* DOGS; to throw away. *To go to the* DOGS; to be ruined, deſtroyed, or devoured.—It is uſed as the term for the male of ſeveral ſpecies; as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.—*Dog* is a particle added to any thing to mark meanneſs, or degeneracy, or worthleſſneſs; as *dog* roſe.

To DOG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt as a dog, inſidiouſly and indefatigably.

DOG-TEETH. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *teeth.*] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.

DOG-TRICK. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *trick.*] An ill turn; ſurly or brutal treatment.

DO'GBANE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *bane.*] A plant.

DOGBERRY-TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

DO'GBRIAR. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *briar.*] The briar that bears the hip.

DO'GCHE'AP. *adj.* [*dog* and *cheap.*] Cheap as dogs meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.

DO'G-DA'YS. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *days.*] The days in which the dog ſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun, vulgarly reputed unwholeſome.

DOGE—DOGE. *n. ſ.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa.

DO'GFISH. *n. ſ.* [from *dog* and *fiſh.*] Another name for a ſhark.

DO'GFLY. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *fly.*] A voracious biting fly.

DO'GGED—DOGG-ED. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Sullen; ſour; moroſe; ill-humoured; gloomy.

DO'GGEDLY. *adj.* [from *dogged.*] Sullenly; gloomily; ſourly; moroſely.

DO'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dogged.*] Gloom of mind; ſullenneſs; moroſeneſs.

DO'GGER—DOG-GER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip, built after the Dutch manner, and uſually with one maſt.

DO'GGEREL—DOG-GER-EL. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Looſed from the meaſures of regular poetry; vile; deſpicable; mean.

DO'GGEREL. *n. ſ.* Mean, deſpicable, worthleſs verſes.

DO'GGISH. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Curriſh; brutal.

DO'GHO'LE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *hole.*] A vile hole; a mean habitation.

DO'GKE'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *kennel.*] A little hut or houſe for dogs.

DO'GLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *louſe.*] An inſect that harbours on dogs.

DO'GMA—DOG-MA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Eſtabliſhed principle; ſettled notion.

DOGMA'TIC. } *adj.* [from *dogma.*]
DOGMA'TICAL—DOG-MAT-IC-AL. } Authoritative; magiſterial; poſitive; in the manner of a philoſopher laying down the firſt principles of a ſect.

DOGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dogmatical.*] Magiſterially; poſitively.

DOGMA'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dogmatical.*] The quality of being dogmatical; magiſterialneſs; mock authority.

DO'GMATIST *n. ſ.* [*dogmatiſte*, French.] A magiſterial teacher; a poſitive aſſerter; a bold advancer of principles.

To DO'GMATIZE—DOG-MA-TIZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma.*] To aſſert poſitively; to advance without diſtruſt; to teach magiſterially.

DO'GMATI'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *dogmatize.*] An aſſerter; a magiſterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.

DO'GROSE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *roſe.*] The flower of the hip.

DO'GSLEEP. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *ſleep.*] Pretended ſleep.

DO'GSMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuſe; vile ſtuff; offal like the fleſh ſold to feed dogs.

DO'GSTAR. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *ſtar*; *canicula*, Lat.] The ſtar which gives the name to the dog-days.

DO'GSTO'OTH. *n. ſ.* [from *dog* and *tooth.*] A plant.

DO'GTROT. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *trot.*] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

DOILY—DOI-LY. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of woollen ſtuff ſo called.

DO'INGS—DO-INGS. *n. ſ.* [from *To do.* This word has ſeldom any ſingular, unleſs in compoſition; as in *evil-doing*, *well-doing.*] Things done; events; tranſactions.—Feats; actions: good or bad.—Behaviour; conduct.—Conduct; diſpenſation.—Stir; buſtle; tumult.—Feſtivity; merriment.—This word is now only uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, or in low mean language.

DOIT—DOIT, or DOIT. *n. ſ.* [*duyt*, Dutch; *doyght*, Erſe.] A ſmall piece of money.

DOLE—DOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *deal*; dælan, Sax.] The act of diſtribution or dealing.—Any thing dealt out or diſtributed.—Proviſions or money diſtributed in charity.—Blows dealt out.—[from *dolor.*] Grief; ſorrow; miſery.

To DOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to diſtribute.

DO'LEFUL—DOLE-FUL. *adj.* [*dole* and *full.*] Sorrowful; diſmal; expreſſing grief.—Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief.—Diſmal; impreſſing ſorrow.

DO'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *doleful.*] In a doleful manner; ſorrowfully; diſmally; querulouſly.

DO'LEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *doleful.*] Sorrow; melancholy.—Querulouſneſs.—Diſmalneſs.

DO'LESOME. *adj.* [from *dole.*] Melancholy; gloomy; diſmal; ſorrowful; doleful.

DO'LESOMELY. *adv.* [from *doleſome.*] In a doleſome manner.

DO'LESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *doleſome.*] Gloom; melancholy; diſmalneſs.

DOLL—DOLL. *n. ſ.* A contraction of Dorothy.—A little girl's puppet or baby.

DO'LLAR—DOLL-AR. *n. ſ.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two ſhillings and ſixpence to four and ſixpence.

DO'LORI'FIC—DO-LO-RIF-IC. *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Latin.] That which cauſes grief or pain.

DO'LOROUS—DOL-OR-OUS. *adj.* [from *dolor*, Lat.] Sorrowful; doleful; diſmal; gloomy.—Painful.

DO'LOUR—DO-LOUR. *n. ſ.* [*dolor*, Latin.] Grief; ſorrow.—Lamentation; complaint.—Pain; pang.

DO'LPHIN—DOL-PHIN. *n. ſ.* [*delphin*, Latin; though the dolphin is ſuppoſed to be not the ſame fiſh.] The name of a fiſh.

DOLT—DOLT. *n. ſ.* [*dol*, Teutonick.] A heavy ſtupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickſcul; a loggerhead.

DO'LTISH. *adj.* [from *dolt.*] Stupid; mean; dull; blockiſh.

DOMA'IN—DO-MAIN. *n. ſ.* [*domaine*, French, from *dominium*, Latin.] Dominion; empire.—Poſſeſſion; eſtate.

DOME—DOME. *n. ſ.* [*dome*, French, from *domus*, Latin.] A building; a houſe; a fabrick.—A hemiſpherical arch; a cupola.

DOME'STIC—DO-MES-TIC. } *adj.* [*domeſticus*, Lat.]
DOME'STICAL. } Belonging to the houſe; not relating to things publick.—Private; done at home; not open.—Inhabiting the houſe; not wild.—Not foreign; inteſtine.

DOME'STICK—DO-MES-TICK. *n. ſ.* One kept in the ſame houſe.

DO'MINANT—DOM-IN-ANT. *adj.* [*dominant*, French; *dominans*, Lat.] Predominant; preſiding; aſcendant.

DO'MI-

Do'mina'tion—Dom-in-a-tion. *n. ſ.* [*dominatio*, Lat.] Power; dominion.—Tyranny; inſolent authority.—One highly exalted in power: uſed of angelick beings.

DO'MINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The preſiding or predominant power or influence.

To Do'mine'er—Dom-i-neer. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Latin.] To rule with inſolence; to ſwell; to bluſter; to act without control.

Domi'nical—Do-min-ic-al. *adj.* [*dominicalis*, Lat.] That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

Domi'nion—Do-min-ion. *n. ſ.* [*dominium*, Lat.] Sovereign authority; unlimited power.—Power; right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable.—Territory; region; ſubject; diſtrict.—Predominance; aſcendant.—An order of angels.

Don—Don. *n. ſ.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spaniſh title for a gentleman; as, *don* Quixote.

To Don—Don. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on; to inveſt one with. Little uſed.

Dona'tion—Do-na-tion. *n. ſ.* [*donatio*, Latin.] The act of giving any thing; the act of beſtowing.—The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

Do'native—Don-a-tive. *n. ſ.* [*donatif*, Fren. from *donatus*, Latin.] A gift; a largeſs; a preſent; a dole of money diſtributed.—[In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either preſentation to the ordinary, or inſtitution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

Done—Done. *part. paſſ.* of the verb *to do*.

Done—Done. *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it ſays *done*.

Do'nor—Do-nor. *n. ſ.* [from *dono*, Latin.] A giver; a beſtower; one who gives any thing.

To DOOM—DOOM. *v. a.* [ðeman, Sax.] To judge.—To condemn to any puniſhment; to ſentence.—To pronounce condemnation upon any.—To command judicially or authoritatively.—To deſtine; to command by uncontrolable authority.

Doom. *n. ſ.* [ðom, Saxon; *doem*, Dutch.] Judicial ſentence; judgment.—The great and final judgment.—Condemnation.—Determination declared.—The ſtate to which one is deſtined.—Ruin; deſtruction.

Do'omsday. *n. ſ.* [*doom* and *day*.] The day of final and univerſal judgment; the laſt, the great day.—The day of ſentence or condemnation.

Doomsday-book. *n. ſ.* [*doomſday* and *book*.] A book made by order of William the conqueror, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered.

DOOR—DOOR, or DOOR. *n. ſ.* [ðon, ðune, Saxon; *dorris*, Erſe.] The gate of a houſe; that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is uſed of houſes, and *gates* of cities, or publick buildings, except in the licence of poetry.—In familiar language, a houſe.—Entrance; portal.—Paſſage; avenue; means of approach.—*Out of* Door, or Doors. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly ſent away.—*At the* Door *of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon; as, the fault lies wholly *at my door*.—*Next* Door *to.* Approaching to; near to; bordering upon; as, a riot unpuniſhed is *next door* to a tumult.

Do'orcase. *n. ſ.* [*door* and *caſe*.] The frame in which the door is incloſed.

Do'orkeeper. *n. ſ.* [*door* and *keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a houſe.

Do'quet—Doq-uet. *n. ſ.* A paper containing a warrant.

Do'rmant—Dor-mant. *adj.* [*dormant*, Fr.] Sleeping.—In a ſleeping poſture.—Private; not publick.—Concealed; not divulged.—Leaning; not perpendicular.

Do'rmitory—Dor-mi-to-ry. *n ſ.* [*dormitorium*, Lat.] A place to ſleep in: uſed commonly for a room with many beds.—A burial place.

Do'rmouse. *n. ſ.* [*dormio*, to ſleep, and *mouſe*.] A ſmall animal which paſſes a large part of the winter in ſleep.

Dorr—Dorr. *n. ſ.* [ſo named probably from the noiſe it makes.] A kind of flying inſect, remarkable for flying with a loud noiſe.

Dose—Dose. *n. ſ.* [δόσις.] So much of any medicine as is taken at one time.—As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot.—It is often uſed of the utmoſt quantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can ſwallow. He has his *doſe*, that is, he can carry off no more.

To Dose. *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe.—To give phyſick to any man, in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Do'ssil—Dos-sil. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *dorſel*, ſomething laid upon the part.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a ſore.

Dost—Dost. [the ſecond perſon of *do*.]

DOT—DOT. *n. ſ.* A ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any place in a writing.

To Dot. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots, or ſpots.

Do'tage—Do-tage. *n. ſ.* [from *dote*.] Loſs of underſtanding; imbecillity of mind; deliriouſneſs.—Exceſſive fondneſs.

Do'tal. *adj.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; conſtituting her portion; compriſed in her portion.

Do'tard—Do-tard. *n. ſ.* [from *dote*.] A man whoſe age has impaired his intellects; a man in his ſecond childhood.

To DOTE—DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, Fr.] To have the intellect impaired by age or paſſion; to be delirious.—To be in love to extremity.—*To* Dote *upon.* To regard with exceſſive fondneſs; to love to exceſs.

Do'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *dote*.] One whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years; a dotard.—A man fondly, weakly, and exceſſively in love.

Do'tingly. *adv.* [from *doting*.] Fondly; by exceſſive fondneſs.

DOUBLE—DOUB-LE. *adj.* [*double*, Fr. *duplex*, Lat. *duple*, Erſe.] Two of a ſort; one correſponding to the other; in pairs.—Twice as much; containing the ſame quantity repeated.—Having one added to another; having more than one in the ſame order or parallel.—Twofold; of two kinds.—Two in number.—Having twice the effect or influence;

influence; having the power of two.—Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in ſecret.—Double is much uſed in compoſition, generally for *doubly*, two ways; as *double edged*, having an edge on each ſide; or for twice the number or quantity, as *double dyed*, twice dyed.

Double-dealer. *n. ſ.* [*double* and *dealer*.] A deceitful, ſubtle, inſidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the ſame time; one who ſays one thing and thinks another.

Double-dealing. *n. ſ.* [*double* and *dealing*.] Artifice; diſſimulation; low or wicked cunning.

To Double-lock. *v. a.* [*double* and *lock*.] To ſhoot the lock twice; to faſten with double ſecurity.

Double-minded. *adj.* [from *double* and *mind*.] Deceitful; inſidious.

Double-tongued. *adj.* [*double* and *tongue*.] Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing.

To Do'uble. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity.—To contain twice the quantity.—To repeat; to add.—To add one to another in the ſame order or parallel.—To fold.—To paſs round a headland.

To Do'uble. *v. n.* To increaſe to twice the quantity.—To enlarge the ſtake to twice the ſum in play.—To turn back, or wind in running, or ſailing.—To play tricks; to uſe ſlights.

Do'uble. *n. ſ.* Twice the quantity or number.

Do'ubleness. *n. ſ.* [from *double*.] The ſtate of being double.

Do'ublet—Doub-let. *n. ſ.* [from *double*.] The inner garment of a man; the waiſtcoat: ſo called from being double for warmth.—Two; a pair.

DOUBLO'N—DOUB-LON. *n. ſ.* [French.] A Spaniſh coin, containing the value of two piſtoles.

Do'ubly. *adv.* [from *double*.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

To DOUBT—DOUBT. *v. n.* [*doubter*, French; *dubito*, Latin.—To queſtion; to be in uncertainty.—To queſtion any event, fearing the worſt.—Sometimes with *of*.—To fear; to be apprehenſive.—To ſuſpect; to have ſuſpicion.—To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe.

To Doubt. *v. a.* To hold queſtionable; to think uncertain.—To fear; to ſuſpect.—To diſtruſt.

Doubt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Uncertainty of mind; ſuſpenſe; undetermined ſtate of opinion.—Queſtion; point unſettled.—Scruple; perplexity; irreſolution.—Uncertainty of condition.—Suſpicion; apprehenſion of ill.—Difficulty objected.

Do'ubter. *n. ſ.* [from *doubt*.] One who entertains ſcruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

Do'ubtful. *adj.* [*doubt* and *full*.] Dubious; not ſettled in opinion.—Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.—That about which there is doubt; that which is not yet determined or decided; obſcure; queſtionable; uncertain.—Not ſecure; not without ſuſpicion.—Not confident; not without fear.

Do'ubtfully. *adv.* [from *doubtful*.] Dubiouſly; irreſolutely.—Ambiguouſly; with uncertainty of meaning.

Do'ubtfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *doubtful*.] Dubiouſneſs; ſuſpenſe; inſtability of opinion.—Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

Do'ubtingly. *adv.* [from *doubt*.] In a doubting manner; dubiouſly.

Do'ubtless. *adj.* [from *doubt*.] Without fear; without apprehenſion of danger.

Do'ubtless. *adv.* Without doubt; without queſtion; unqueſtionably.

DOVE—DOVE. *n. ſ.* [*duva*, old Teutonick; *taub*, German.] A wild pigeon.—A pigeon.

Do'vecot. *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *cot*.] A ſmall building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

Do'vehouse. *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *houſe*.] A houſe for pigeons.

Do'vetail. *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *tail*.] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inſerted has the form of a wedge reverſed, and therefore cannot fall out.

Dough—Dough. The *gh* in this word, and its derivatives, is mute. *n. ſ.* [ɒah, Saxon; *deegh*, Dutch.] The paſte of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.—*My cake is* Dough. My affair has miſcarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity. A low phraſe.

Dou'ghba'ked. *adj.* [*dough* and *baked*.] Unfiniſhed; not hardened to perfection; ſoft.

Do'ughty—Dough-ty. The *gh* is mute. *adj.* [ɒohtiȝ, Saxon; *deugt*, virtue, Dutch.] Brave; noble; illuſtrious; eminent. Uſed of men and things.—It is now ſeldom uſed but ironically, or in burleſque.

Do'ughy. *adj.* [from *dough*.] Unſound; ſoft; unhardened.

To DOUSE—DOUSE. *v. a.* [δύσις; but probably it is a cant word formed from the ſound.] To put over head ſuddenly in the water.

To Douse. *v. n.* To fall ſuddenly into the water.

Do'wager—Dow-a-ger. *n. ſ.* [*douairiere*, French.] A widow with a jointure.—The title given to ladies who ſurvive their huſbands.

Do'wdy—Dow-dy. *n. ſ.* An aukward, ill-dreſſed, inelegant woman.

DO'WER—DOW-ER. } *n. ſ.* [*douaire*, French.] That
DO'WERY. } which the wife bringeth to her huſband in marriage.—That which the widow poſſeſſes.—The gifts of a huſband for a wife.—Endowment; gift.

Do'wered. *adj.* [from *dower*.] Portioned; ſupplied with a portion.

Do'werless. *adj.* [from *dower*.] Without a fortune; unportioned.

Do'wlas—Dow-las. *n. ſ.* A coarſe kind of linen.

Down. *n. ſ.* [*duun*, Daniſh.] Soft feathers.—Any thing that ſooths or mollifies.—Soft wool, or tender hair.—The ſoft fibres of plants which wing the ſeeds.

DOWN—DOWN. *n. ſ.* [ɒun, Saxon; *dune*, Erſe, a hill; but it is uſed now as if derived from the adverb.] A large open plain, or valley.

Down. *prep.* [aɒuna, Saxon.] A long deſcent; from a higher place to a lower.—Towards the mouth of a river.

Down. *adv.* On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower ſituation.—Tending towards the ground.—Out of ſight; below the horizon.—To a total maceration.—Into diſgrace; into declining reputation.—[Anſwering to *up*.] Here and there.

Down. *interj.* An exhortation to deſtruction or demolition.—A contemptuous threat.

To Down—Down. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to ſubdue; to ſuppreſs; to conquer: thus, *to down with him*. A low word

Do'WNCAST. *adj.* [*down* and *caſt.*] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Do'WNFAL. *n. ſ.* [*down* and *fall.*] Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or ſtate.—A ſudden fall, or body of things falling.—Deſtruction of fabricks.

Do'WNHIL. *adj.* [*declivus*, Lat.] Deſcending.

Do'WNLO'OKED. *adj.* [*down* and *look.*] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; ſullen; melancholy.

Do'WNLY'ING. *adj.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth.

Do'WNRI'GHT. *adv.* [*down* and *right.*] Strait or right down; down perpendicularly.—In plain terms; without ceremony.—Completely; without ſtopping ſhort.

Do'WNRI'GHT. *adj.* Plain; open; apparent; undiſguiſed.—Directly tending to the point; plain; artleſs.—Unceremonious; honeſtly ſurly.—Plain; without palliation.

Do'WNWARD. } *adv.* [ꝺunepeaꝛꝺ, Sax.] Towards the
Do'WNWARDS. } center.—From a higher ſituation to a lower.—In a courſe of ſucceſſive or lineal deſcent.

Do'WNWARD. *adj.* Moving on a declivity; tending towards the center; tending to the ground.—Declivous; bending.—Depreſſed; dejected.

Do'WNY. *adj.* [from *down.*] Covered with down or nap.—Made of down or ſoft feathers.—Soft; tender; ſoothing.

Do'WRE. } *n. ſ.* [*douaire*, Fr. It ought to be
Do'WRY—DOW-RY. } written *dower.*] A portion given with a wife.—A reward paid for a wife.—A gift; a fortune given.

DOXO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [δόξα and λόγος.] A form of giving glory to God.

Do'XY—DOX-Y. *n. ſ.* A whore; a looſe wench.

To DOZE—DOZE. *v. n.* [ꝺpæꝛ, Sax. *daes*, Dut.] To ſlumber; to live in a ſtate of drouſineſs; to be half aſleep.

To DOZE. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to dull.

Do'ZEN—DOZ-EN. *n. ſ.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] The number of twelve.

Do'ZINESS—DO-ZI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dozy.*] Sleepineſs; drouſineſs.

Do'ZY—DO-ZY. *adv.* [from *doze.*] Sleepy; drouſy; ſluggiſh.

DRAB—DRAB. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꝛabbe, Sax. lees.] A whore; a ſtrumpet.

DRACHM—DRACHM. the *ch* is mute. *n. ſ.* [*drachma*, Lat.] An old Roman coin.—The eighth part of an ounce.

DRAFF—DRAFF. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꝛoꝼ, dirty, Sax. *draf*, Dut. the ſediment of ale.] Any thing thrown away; ſweepings; refuſe; lees; dregs.

DRA'FFY. *adj.* [from *draff.*] Worthleſs; dreggy.

DRAFT—DRAFT. *adj.* [corrupt for *draught.*]

To DRAG—DRAG. *v. a.* [ꝺꝛaȝan, Sax.] To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.—To draw any thing burthenſome; any thing from which one cannot diſengage one's ſelf.—To draw contemptuouſly along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.—To pull about with violence and ignominy.—To pull roughly and forcibly.

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

DRAG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A net drawn along the bottom of the water.—An inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.—A kind of car drawn by the hand.

DRA'GNET. *n. ſ.* [*drag* and *net.*] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

To DRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *drag.*] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

To DRA'GGLE. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

DRA'GON—DRAG-ON. *n. ſ.* [*draco*, Lat. *dragon*, Fr.] A kind of winged ſerpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle age.—A fierce violent man or woman.—A conſtellation near the North pole.

DRA'GON. *n. ſ.* [*dracunculus*, Lat.] A plant.

DRA'GONFLY'. *n. ſ.* [*dragon* and *fly.*] A fierce ſtinging fly.

DRA'GONLIKE. *adj.* [*dragon* and *like.*] Furious; fiery.

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *n. ſ.* [*dragon* and *blood.*] A reſin, ſo oddly named as to ſeem to have been imagined an animal production. It is moderately heavy, friable, and duſky red; but of a bright ſcarlet, when powdered: it has little ſmell, and is of a reſinous and aſtringent taſte.

DRA'GONSHEAD. *n. ſ.* A plant.

DRA'GONTREE. *n. ſ.* See PALMTREE, of which it is a ſpecies.

DRAGO'ON—DRA-GOON. *n. ſ.* [from *dragen*, German, to carry.] A kind of ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on foot or horſeback.

To DRAGO'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perſecute by abandoning a place to the rage of ſoldiers.

To DRAIN—DRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.] To draw off gradually.—To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains.—To make quite dry.

DRAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourſe; a ſink.

DRAKE—DRAKE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] The male of the duck.—[From *draco*, dragon, French.] A ſmall piece of artillery.

DRAM—DRAM. *n. ſ.* [from *drachm*, *drachma*, Latin.] In weight the eighth part of an ounce.—A ſmall quantity, in a kind of proverbial ſenſe.—Such a quantity of diſtilled ſpirits as is uſually drank at once.—Spirits; diſtilled liquors.

To DRAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] In low language, to drink drams; to drink diſtilled ſpirits.

DRA'MA—DRA-MA. *n. ſ.* [δρᾶμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but repreſented; and in which therefore ſuch rules are to be obſerved as make the repreſentation probable.

DRAMA'TIC. } *adj.* [from *drama.*]
DRAMA'TICAL—DRA-MAT-IC-AL. } Repreſented by action; not narrative.

DRAMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dramatic.*] Repreſentatively; by repreſentation.

DRA'MATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatic compoſitions.

DRANK—DRANK. The preterite of *drink.*

To DRAPE—DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, Fr. *drapus*, low Lat.] To make cloth.

DRA'PER—DRAP-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *drape.*] One who ſells cloth.

DRA'PERY.

DRA'PERY. *n. ſ.* [*drapperie*, Fr.] Clothwork; the trade of making cloth.—Cloth; ſtuffs of wool.—The dreſs of a picture, or ſtatue.

DRA'STIC—DRAS-TIC. *adj.* [δραστικὸς.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious.

DRAUGHT—DRAUGHT. The *gh* in this word uſually ſounds like *f*. *n. ſ.* [from *draw*.] The act of drinking.—A quantity of liquor drank at once.—Liquor drank for pleaſure.—The act of drawing or pulling carriages.—The quality of being drawn.—Repreſentation by picture.—Delineation; ſketch.—A picture drawn.—The act of ſweeping with a net—The quantity of fiſhes taken by once drawing the net.—The act of ſhooting with the bow.—Diverſion in war; the act of diſturbing the main deſign; perhaps ſudden attack.—Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.—A ſink; a drain.—The depth which a veſſel draws, or ſinks into the water.—[In the plural, *draughts*.] A kind of play reſembling cheſs.

To DRAW—DRAW. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part paſſ. *drawn*. [dragan, Sax.] To pull along; not to carry.—To pull forcibly; to pluck.—To bring by violence; to drag.—To raiſe out of a deep place.—To ſuck.—To attract; to call towards itſelf.—To inhale.—To take from any thing containing.—To take from a caſk.—To pull a ſword from the ſheath.—To let out any liquid.—To take bread out of the oven.—To uncloſe or ſlide back curtains.—To cloſe or ſpread curtains.—To extract.—To procure as an agent cauſe.—To produce or bring as an efficient cauſe.—To convey ſecretly.—To protract; to lengthen.—To utter lingeringly.—To repreſent by picture; or in fancy.—To form a repreſentation.—To derive; to have from ſome original cauſe or donor.—To deduce as from poſtulates.—To imply; to produce as a conſequential inference.—To allure; to entice.—To lead as a motive.—To perſuade to follow.—To induce; to perſuade.—To receive; to take up.—To extort; to force.—To wreſt; to diſtort.—To compoſe; to form in writing.—To withdraw from judicial notice.—To eviſcerate; to embowel; as, to *draw* poultry.—*To* DRAW *in*. To apply to any purpoſe by diſtortion or violence.—To contract; to pull back.—To inveigle; to intice.—*To* DRAW *off*. To extract by diſtillation.—To drain out by a vent.—To withdraw; to abſtract.—*To* DRAW *on*. To occaſion; to invite.—To cauſe; to bring by degrees.—*To* DRAW *over*. To raiſe in a ſtill.—To perſuade to revolt; to induce to change a party.—*To* DRAW *out*. To protract; to lengthen.—To extract; to pump out by inſinuation.—To call to action; to detach for ſervice; to range.—To range in battle.—*To* DRAW *up*. To form in order of battle.—To form in writing; to contrive.

To DRAW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a beaſt of draught.—To act as a weight.—To contract; to ſhrink.—To advance; to move; to make progreſſion.—To draw a ſword.—To practiſe the art of delineation.—To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.—To make a ſore run by attraction.—To retire; to retreat a little.—*To* DRAW *off*. To retire; to retreat.—*To* DRAW *on*. To advance; to approach.—*To* DRAW *up*. To form troops into regular order.

DRAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of drawing.—The lot or chance drawn

DRA'WBACK. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *back*.] Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reaſon.

DRA'WBRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *bridge*.] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleaſure.

DRA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *draw*.] One employed in procuring water from the well.—One whoſe buſineſs is to draw liquors from the caſk.—That which has the power of attraction.—A box in a caſe, out of which it is drawn at pleaſure.—[In the plural.] The part of a man's dreſs worn under his breeches.

DRA'WING. *n. ſ.* [from *draw*.] Delineation; repreſentation.

DRA'WINGRO'OM. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *room*.] The room in which company aſſembles at court.

DRAWN—DRAWN. [participle from *draw*.] Equal; where each party takes his own ſtake: thus the game is *drawn*.—With a ſword drawn.—Open; put aſide, or uncloſed: as, a *drawn* curtain.—Eviſcerated: as, a *drawn* fox.—Induced as from ſome motive.

DRA'W-WELL. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *well*.] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

To DRAWL—DRAWL. *v. n.* [from *draw*.] To utter any thing in a ſlow driveling way.

DRA'Y—DRAY. } *n. ſ.* [dnag, Saxon.] The car on
DRA'YCART. } which beer is carried.

DRA'YHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*dray* and *horſe*.] A horſe which draws a dray.

DRA'YMAN. *n. ſ.* [*dray* and *man*.] One that attends a dray or cart.

DREAD—DREAD. *n. ſ.* [dnad, Sax.] Fear; terror; affright.—Habitual fear; awe.—The perſon or thing feared; the cauſe of fear.

DREAD. *adj.* [dnæd, Sax.] Terrible; frightful.—Awful; venerable in the higheſt degree.—This ſeems to be the meaning of that controverted phraſe *dread majeſty*. Some of the old acts of parliament are ſaid in the preface to be *mituendiſſimi regis*, our *dread* ſovereign's.

To DREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fear in an exceſſive degree.

To DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear.

DRE'ADFUL. *n. ſ.* [*dread* and *full*.] Terrible; frightful; formidable.

DRE'ADFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribleneſs; frightfulneſs.

DRE'ADFULLY. *adv.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribly; frightfully.

DRE'ADLESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dreadleſs*.] Fearleſneſs; intrepidity; undauntedneſs.

DRE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from *dread*.] Fearleſs; unaffrighted; intrepid; unſhaken; undaunted; free from terror.

DREAM—DREAM. *n. ſ.* [*droom*, Dut.] A phantaſm of ſleep; the thoughts of a ſleeping man.—An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundleſs ſuſpicion.

To DREAM. *v. n.* preter. *dreamed*, or *dreamt*. [from the noun.] To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep.—To think; to imagine.—To think idly.—To be ſluggiſh; to idle.

To DREAM. *v. a.* To ſee in a dream.

DRE'AMER—DREAM-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dream*.] One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his ſleep.—An idle fanciful man; a viſionary.—A mope; a man loſt in wild imagination; a *reveur*.—A ſluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMLESS. *adj.* [from *dream*.] Without dreams.

DREAR—DREAR. *adj.* [dneoruz, Sax. dreary.] Mournful; diſmal; ſorrowful.

DRE'ARY — DREAR-Y. *adj.* [ðɲeoɲiȝ, Sax.] Sorrowful; diſtreſsful.—Gloomy; diſmal; horrid.

DREDGE — DREDGE. *n. ſ.* A kind of net.

To DREDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.

DREDGER. *n. ſ.* [from *dredge.*] One who fiſhes with a dredge.—A dredging box.

DRE'GGINESS — DREG-GI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dreggy.*] Fulneſs of dregs or lees; foulneſs; muddineſs; feculence.

DRE'GGISH — DREG-GISH. *adj.* [from *dregs.*] Foul with lees; feculent.

DRE'GGY — DREG-GY. *adj.* [from *dregs.*] Containing dregs; conſiſting of dregs; muddy; feculent.

DREGS — DREGS. *n. ſ.* [ðɲeȝten, Saxon; *dreggian*, Iſlandick.] The ſediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the feculence.—An thing by which purity is corrupted.—Droſs; ſweepings; refuſe.

To DREIN. *v. n.* [See DRAIN.] To empty.

To DRENCH — DRENCH. *v. a.* [ðɲencan, Saxon.] To waſh; to ſoak; to ſteep.—To ſaturate with drink or moiſture: in an ill ſenſe.—To phyſick by violence.

DRENCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A draught; a ſwill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.—Phyſick for a brute.—Phyſick that muſt be given by violence.—A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER. *n. ſ* [from *drench.*] One that dips or ſteeps any thing.—One that gives phyſick by force.

To DRESS — DRESS. *v. a.* [*dreſſer*, Fr.] To clothe; to inveſt with cloaths.—To clothe pompouſly or elegantly.—To adorn; to deck; to embelliſh; to furniſh.—To cover a wound with medicaments.—To curry; to rub.—To rectify; to adjuſt.—To prepare for any purpoſe.—To trim; to fit any thing for ready uſe.—To prepare victuals for the table.

DRESS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cloaths; garment; habit.—Splendid cloaths; habit of ceremony.—The ſkill of adjuſting dreſs.

DRE'SSER — DRESS-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dreſs.*] One employed in putting on the cloaths and adorning the perſon of another.—One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjuſting any thing.—The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreſt or prepared for the table.

DRE'SSING. *n. ſ.* [from *dreſs.*] The application made to a ſore.

DRE'SSING-ROOM. *n. ſ.* [*dreſs* and *room*] The room in which cloaths are put on.

DREST. *part.* [from *dreſs.*]

To DRI'BBLE — DRIB-BLE. *v. n.* To fall in drops.—To fall weakly and ſlowly.—To ſlaver as a child or ideot.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.

DRI'BLET. *n. ſ.* [from *dribble.*] A ſmall ſum; odd money in a ſum.

DRI'ER — DRI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture; a deſiccative.

DRIFT — DRIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*] Force impellent; impulſe; overbearing influence.—Violence; courſe.—Any thing driven at random.—Any thing driven or born along in a body.—A ſtorm; a ſhower.—A heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; as, a *ſnow-drift*, a deep body of ſnow.—Tendency, or aim of action.—Scope of a diſcourſe.

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive; to urge along.—To throw together on heaps.—Uſed of the wind.

To DRILL — DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dut. ðɲilian, Sax. from ðuɲh, through.] To pierce any thing with a drill.—To perforate; to bore; to pierce.—To make a hole.

DRILL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An inſtrument with which holes are bored. It is preſſed hard againſt the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and ſtring.—An ape; a baboon.

To DRINK — DRINK. *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. paſſ. *drunk*, or *drunken.* [ðɲincan, Sax.] To ſwallow liquors; to quench thirſt.—To feaſt; to be entertained with liquors.—To drink to exceſs; to be an habitual drunkard: a colloquial phraſe.—*To* DRINK *to.* To ſalute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking firſt.—*To* DRINK *to.* To wiſh well to in the act of taking the cup.

To DRINK. *v. a.* To ſwallow: applied to liquids.—To ſuck up; to abſorb.—To take in by any inlet; to hear; to ſee.—To act upon by drinking.—To make drunk.

DRINK — DRINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Liquor to be ſwallowed, oppoſed to meat.—Liquor of any particular kind.

DRI'NKMONEY. *n. ſ.* [*drink* and *money.*] Money given to buy liquor.

DRI'NKABLE. *adj.* [from *drink.*] Potable; ſuch as may be drank.

DRI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *drink.*] One that drinks to exceſs; a drunkard.

To DRIP — DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.] To fall in drops.—To have drops falling from it.

To DRIP. *v. a.* To let fall in drops.—To drop fat in roaſting.

DRIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.

DRI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *drip.*] The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat.

DRI'PPINGPAN. *n. ſ.* [*drip* and *pan.*] The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught.

To DRIVE — DRIVE. *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*; part paſſ. *driven*, or *drove.* [*drieban*, Goth. ðɲifan, Sax. *dryven*, Dut.] To produce motion in any thing by violence.—To force along by impetuous preſſure.—To expel by force from any place.—To ſend by force to any place.—To force or urge in any direction.—To impel to greater ſpeed.—To guide and regulate a carriage.—To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.—To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.—To force; to compel.—To diſtreſs; to ſtraiten.—To urge by violence, not kindneſs.—To impel by influence of paſſion.—To urge; to preſs to a concluſion.—To carry on.—To purify by motion.—*To* Drive *out.* To expel.

To DRIVE. *v. n.* To go as impelled by any external agent.—To ruſh with violence.—To paſs in a carriage.—To tend to; to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign.—To aim; to ſtrike at with fury.

To DRI'VEL — DRIV-EL. *v. n.* [from *drip*, *dripple*, *dribble*, drivel.] To ſlaver; to let the ſpittle fall in drops, like a child, an ideot, or a dotard.—To be weak or fooliſh; to dote.

DRI'VEL.

DRI'VEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Slaver; moiſture ſhed from the mouth.—A fool; an ideot; a driveller. This ſenſe is now out of uſe.

DRI'VELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *drivel.*] A fool; an ideot; a ſlaverer.

DRI'VEN. Participle of *drive.*

DRI'VER—DRIV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*] The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence.—One who drives beaſts.—One who drives a carriage.

To DRI'ZZLE—DRIZ-ZLE. *v. a.* [*driſelen*, German, to ſhed dew.] To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops; as Winter rains.

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in ſhort ſlow drops.

DRI'ZZILY. *adj.* [from *drizzle.*] Shedding ſmall rain.

DROLL—DROLL. *n. ſ.* [*droler*, Fr.] One whoſe buſineſs is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks; a jeſter; a buffoon; a jackpudding.—A farce; ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth.

DROLE—DROLE. *adj.* [*drôle*, Fr.] Humourous; comical; witty.

DRO'LLERY—DROL-LE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *droll.*] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

DRO'MEDARY. *n. ſ.* [*dromedare*, Ital.] A ſort of camel ſo called from its ſwiftneſs. It is ſaid to travel a hundred miles a day, and ſome affirm one hundred and fifty.

DRONE—DRONE. *n. ſ.* [ᵹnoen, Saxon.] The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the reſt.—A ſluggard; an idler.—The hum, or inſtrument of humming.

To DRONE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in idleneſs; to dream.

DRO'NISH—DRON-ISH. *adj.* [from *drone.*] Idle; ſluggiſh; dreaming; lazy; indolent; unactive.

To DROOP—DROOP. *v. n.* [*droef*, ſorrow, Dut.] To languiſh with ſorrow.—To faint; to grow weak; to be deſpirited.—To ſink; to lean downwards.

DROP—DROP. *n. ſ.* [ᵹnoppa, Sax.] A globule of moiſture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream.—Diamond hanging in the ear.

DROP SERENE. *n. ſ.* [*gutta ſerena*, Lat.] A diſeaſe of the eye, proceeding from an inſpiſſation of the humour.

To DROP. *v. a.* [ᵹnoppan, Sax.] To pour in drops or ſingle globules.—To let fall.—To let go; to diſmiſs from the hand, or the poſſeſſion.—To utter ſlightly or caſually.—To inſert indirectly, or by way of digreſſion.—To intermit; to ceaſe.—To quit a maſter.—To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther aſſociation.—To ſuffer to vaniſh, or come to nothing.

To DROP. *v. n.* To fall in drops, or ſingle globules.—To let drops fall; to diſcharge itſelf in drops.—To fall; to come from a higher place.—To fall ſpontaneouſly.—To fall in death; to die ſuddenly.—To die.—To ſink into ſilence; to vaniſh; to come to nothing: a familiar phraſe.—To come unexpectedly.

DRO'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *drop.*] That which falls in drops.—That which drops when the continuous ſtream ceaſes.

DRO'PSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*drop* and *ſtone.*] Spar formed into the ſhape of drops.

DRO'PWORT. *n. ſ.* [*drop* and *wort.*] A plant of various ſpecies.

DRO'PSICAL. *adj.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy; hydroppical; tending to a dropſy.

DRO'PSIED. *adj.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

DRO'PSY—DROP-SY. *n. ſ.* [*hydrops*, Lat. whence anciently *hydropiſy*, thence *dropiſy*, *dropſy.*] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone of the ſolids, whereby digeſtion is weakened, and all the parts ſtuffed.

DROSS—DROSS. *n. ſ.* [ᵹnoꝛ, Sax.] The recrement or deſpumation of metals.—Ruſt; incruſtation upon metal.—Refuſe; leavings; ſweepings; any thing remaining after the removal of the better part; dregs; feculence; corruption.

DRO'SSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *droſſy.*] Foulneſs; feculence; ruſt.

DRO'SSY—DROS-SY. *adj.* [from *droſs.*] Full of ſcorious or recrementitious parts; full of droſs.—Worthleſs; foul; feculent.

DROVE—DROVE. *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*] A body or number of cattle: generally uſed of oxen or black cattle.—A number of ſheep driven.—Any collection of animals.—A crowd; a tumult.

DRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *drove.*] One that fats oxen for ſale, and drives them to market.

DROUGHT—DROUGHT. the *gh* is mute. *n. ſ.* [ᵹpuᵹoðe, Saxon; *drowth*, Scottiſh.] Dry weather; want of rain.—Thirſt; want of drink.

DROU'GHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *droughty.*] The ſtate of wanting rain.

DROU'GHTY. *adj.* [from *drought.*] Wanting rain; ſultry.—Thirſty; dry with thirſt.

To DROWN—DROWN. *v. a.* [from *drunden*, below, German, *Skinner*, from ðpuncnian, Sax. Mr. *Lye.*] To ſuffocate in water.—To overwhelm in water.—To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.—To immerge; to loſe in any thing.—To loſe in ſomething that overpowers or covers.

To DROWN. *v. n.* To be ſuffocated in the waters.

To DROWSE—DROWSE. *v. a.* [*drooſen*, Dut.] To make heavy with ſleep.

To DROWSE. *v. n.* To ſlumber; to grow heavy with ſleep.—To look heavy; not cheerful.

DRO'WSILY—DROW-SI-LY. *adv.* [from *drowſy.*] Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to ſleep.—Sluggiſhly; idly; ſlothfully; lazily.

DRO'WSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *drowſy.*] Sleepineſs; heavineſs with ſleep; diſpoſition to ſleep.—Idleneſs; indolence; inactivity.

DRO'WSY—DROW-SY. *adj.* [from *drowſe*] Sleepy; heavy with ſleep; lethargick.—Heavy; lulling; cauſing ſleep.—Stupid; dull.

To DRUB—DRUB. *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Dan.] To threſh; to beat; to bang; to thump; to thwack; to cudgel: a word of contempt.

DRUB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow.

DRUDGE—DRUDGE. *v. n.* [ðnecan, to vex, Sax. *draghen*, to carry, Dut.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard; to ſlave.

DRUDGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour; a ſlave; one doomed to ſervile occupation.

DRU'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *drudge.*] A mean labourer.

DRU'DGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *drudge.*] Mean labour; ignoble toil; diſhonourable work; ſervile occupation.

DRU'DGINGBOX. *n. ſ.* [*drudging* and *box.*] The box out of which flour is ſprinkled upon roaſt meat.

DRU'DGINGLY. *adv.* [from *drudging.*] Laboriouſly; toilſomely.

DRUG — DRUG. *n. ſ.* [*drogue*, Fr.] An ingredient uſed in phyſick; a medicinal ſimple.—Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaſer can be found.—A drudge.

To DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with medicinal ingredients.—To tincture with ſomething offenſive.

DRU'GGET. *n. ſ.* A ſlight kind of woollen ſtuff.

DRU'GGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical drugs.

DRU'GSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical ſimples.

DRU'ID — DRU-ID. *n. ſ.* [*dério*, oaks, and *hud*, incantation; which may be as ancient as the Grecian δρυς. *Perron*; *darrach*, oak, Erſe.] The prieſt and philoſophers of the ancient Britons.

DRUM — DRUM. *n. ſ.* [*tromme*, Dan. *drumme*, Erſe.] An inſtrument of military muſick, conſiſting of vellum ſtrained over a broad hoop on each ſide, and beaten with ſticks.—The tympanum of the ear, or the membrane which perceives the vibration of the air.

To DRUM. *v. n.* To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.—To beat with a pulſatory motion.

DRU'MFISH. *n. ſ.* The name of a fiſh.

DRU'MMA'JOR. *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *major.*] The chief drummer of a regiment.

DRU'MMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *maker.*] He who makes drums.

DRU'MMER — DRUM-MER. *n. ſ.* [from *drum.*] He whoſe office it is to beat the drum.

DRU'MSTICK. *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *ſtick.*] The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK — DRUNK. *adj.* [from *drink.*] Intoxicated with ſtrong liquor; inebriated.—Drenched or ſaturated with moiſture.

DRU'NKARD. *n. ſ.* [from *drunk.*] One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

DRU'NKEN — DRUNK-EN. *adj.* [from *drink.*] Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.—Given to habitual ebriety.—Saturated with moiſture.—Done in a ſtate of inebriation.

DRU'NKENLY. *adj.* [from *drunken.*] In a drunken manner.

DRU'NKENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *drunken.*] Intoxication with ſtrong liquor.—Habitual ebriety.—Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; diſorder of the faculties.

DRY — DRY. *adj.* [ɒnig, Sax.] Arid; without wet; without moiſture; not wet; not moiſt.—Without rain.—Not ſucculent; not juicy.—Without tears.—Thirſty; a-thirſt.—Jejune; barren; plain; unembelliſhed; without pathos.—Hard; ſevere.

To DRY. *v. a.* To free from moiſture; to exſiccate.—To exhale moiſture.—To wipe away moiſture.—To ſcorch with thirſt.—To drain; to exhauſt.

To DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to loſe moiſture; to be drained of its moiſture.

DRY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

DRY'EYED. *adj.* [*dry* and *eye.*] Without tears; without weeping.

DRY'LY. *adv.* [from *dry.*] Without moiſture.—Coldly; frigidly; without affection.—Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embelliſhment.

DRY'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*] Want of moiſture; ſiccity.—Want of ſucculence.—Want of embelliſhment; want of pathos; jejuneneſs; barrenneſs.—Want of ſenſibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.

DRY'NURSE. *n. ſ.* [*dry* and *nurſe.*] A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt.—One who takes care of another: with ſome contempt of the perſon taken care of.

To DRY'NURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed without the breaſt.

DRY'SHOD. *adj.* [*dry* and *ſhod.*] Without wet feet; without treading above the ſhoes in the water.

To DUB — DUB. *v. a.* To make a man a knight.—To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.

DUB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.

DU'BIOUS — DU-BI-OUS. *n. ſ.* [*dubius*, Lat.] Doubtful; not ſettled in an opinion.—Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.—Not plain; not clear.

DU'BIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainly; without any determination.

DU'BIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

DU'BITABLE. *adj.* [*dubito*, Lat.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DU'BITA'TION — DU-BI-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt.

DU'CAL — DU-CAL. *adj.* [from *duke.*] Pertaining to a duke; as, a *ducal* coronet.

DU'CAT — DUC-AT. *n. ſ.* [from *duke.*] A coin ſtruck by dukes: in ſilver valued at about four ſhillings and ſix-pence; in gold at nine ſhillings and ſix-pence.

DUCK — DUCK. *n. ſ.* [*ducken*, to dip, Dut.] A water fowl, both wild and tame.—A word of endearment, or fondneſs.—A declination of the head: ſo called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.—A ſtone thrown obliquely on the waters ſo as to ſtrike it and rebound.

To DUCK — DUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dive under water as a duck.—To drop down the head, as a duck.—To bow low; to cringe.

To DUCK. *v. n.* To put under water.

DU'CKINGSTOOL. *n. ſ.* [*duck* and *ſtool.*] A chair in which ſcolds are tied, and put under water.

DU'CKLEGGED. *adj.* [*duck* and *leg.*] Short legged.

DU'CKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *duck.*] A young duck; the brood of the duck.

DU'CKMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*duck* and *meat.*] A common plant growing in ſtanding waters.

DU'CKSFOOT. *n. ſ.* Black ſnakeroot, or Mayapple: a plant.

DU'CKWEED. *n. ſ.* [*duck* and *weed.*] The ſame with duckmeat.

DUCT — DUCT. *n. ſ.* [*ductus*, Lat.] Guidance; direction.—A paſſage through which any thing is conducted.

DU'CTILE — DUC-TILE. *adj.* [*ductilis*, Lat.] Flexible; pliable.—Eaſy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.—Tractable; obſequious; complying; yielding.

DU'CTILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility; ductility.

DUCTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ductile.*] Quality of ſuffering extenſion; flexibility.—Obſequiouſneſs; compliance.

DU'DGEON. *n. ſ.* [*dolch*, German.] A ſmall dagger.—Malice; ſullenneſs; malignity; ill-will. A low word.

DUE — DUE. *adj.* The participle paſſive of *owe.* [*dû*, French.] Owed; that which any one has a right to demand in conſequence of a compact, or for any other reaſon.—Proper; fit; appropriate.—Exact; without deviation.

DUE. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly.

DUE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which belongs to one; that which may be juſtly claimed.—Right; juſt title.—Whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done.—Cuſtom; tribute.

DU'EL — DU-EL. *n. ſ.* [*duellum*, Lat.] A combat between two; a ſingle fight.

To DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a ſingle combat.

To DU'EL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with ſingly.

DU'ELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *duel.*] A ſingle combatant.

DU'ELLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *duel.*] A ſingle combatant.—One who profeſſes to live by rules of honour.

DUE'LLO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling.

DUE'NNA — DU-EN-NA. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.

DUG — DUG. *n. ſ.* [*deggia*, to give ſuck, Iſlandick.] A pap; a nipple; a teat: ſpoken of beaſts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.—It ſeems to have been uſed formerly of the breaſt without reproach.

DUG. *preterit* and *part. paſſ.* of *dig.*

DUKE — DUKE. *n. ſ.* [*duc*, Fr. *dux*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of nobility in England; in rank a nobleman next to the royal family.

DU'KEDOM — DUKE-DOM. *n. ſ.* [from *duke.*] The ſeigniory or poſſeſſions of a duke.—The title or quality of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED. *adj.* [*dull* and *brained.*] Stupid; doltiſh; fooliſh.

DU'LCET — DUL-CET. *adj.* [*dulcis*, Lat.] Sweet to the taſte; luſcious.—Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious.

DU'LCIFICA'TION — DUL-CI-FI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dulcify.*] The act of ſweetning; the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony.

To DU'LCIFY — DUL-CI-FY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, French.] To ſweeten; to ſet free from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony of any kind.

DU'LCIMER — DUL-CI-MER. *n. ſ.* [*dolcimello, Skinner.*] A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wires with little ſticks.

To DU'LCORATE — DUL-CO-RATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten; to make leſs acrimonious.

DU'LCORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dulcorate.*] The act of ſweetening.

DU'LHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*dull* and *head.*] A blockhead; a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid; a dolt.

DULL — DULL. *adj.* [*dwl*, Welſh; dole, Saxon; *dol*, mad, Dut.] Stupid; doltiſh; blockiſh; unapprehenſive; indocile; ſlow of underſtanding.—Blunt; obtuſe.—Unready; aukward.—Hebetated; not quick.—Sad; melancholy.—Sluggiſh; heavy; ſlow of motion.—Groſs; cloggy; vile.—Not exhilarating; not delightful; as, *to make dictionaries is* dull *work.*—Not bright; as, *the mirror is* dull, *the fire is* dull.—Drowſy; ſleepy.

To DULL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtupify; to infatuate.—To blunt; to obtund.—To ſadden; to make melancholy.—To habetate; to weaken.—To damp; to clog.—To make weary, or ſlow of motion.—To ſully brightneſs.

DU'LLARD. *n. ſ.* [from *dull.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a ſtupid fellow; a dunce.

DU'LLY. *adv.* [from *dull.*] Stupidly; doltiſhly.—Slowly; ſluggiſhly.—Not vigorouſly; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.

DU'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dull.*] Stupidity; weakneſs of intellect; indocility; ſlowneſs of apprehenſion.—Want of quick perception.—Drowſineſs; inclination to ſleep.—Sluggiſhneſs of motion.—Dimneſs; want of luſtre.—Bluntneſs; want of edge.

DU'LY — DU-LY. *adv.* [from *due.*] Properly; fitly; in the due manner.—Regularly; exactly.

DUMB — DUMB. *adj.* [דום he was ſilent; *dumb*, Goth. dumbe, Sax. *dum*, Dan. *dom*, Dut. dull.] Mute; incapable of ſpeech.—Deprived of ſpeech.—Mute; not uſing words.—Silent; refuſing to ſpeak.

DU'MBLY. *adv.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; ſilently; without words.

DU'MBNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dumb.*] Incapacity to ſpeak.—Omiſſion of ſpeech; muteneſs.—Refuſal to ſpeak; ſilence.

To DU'MBFOUND. *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confuſe; to ſtrike dumb. A low phraſe.

DUMP — DUMP. *n. ſ.* [from *dom*, ſtupid, Dut.] Sorrow; melancholy; ſadneſs.—Abſence of mind; reverie.

DU'MPISH. *adj.* [from *dump.*] Sad; melancholy; ſorrowful.

DU'MPLING — DUMP-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *dump*, heavineſs.] A ſort of pudding.

DUN. *adj.* [dun, Sax.] A colour partaking of brown and black.—Dark; gloomy.

To DUN — DUN. *v. a.* [dunan, Sax. to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

DUN — DUN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troubleſome creditor.

DUNCE — DUNCE. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dum*, Dutch, ſtupid.] A dullard; a dolt; a thickſkul; a ſtupid indocile animal.

DUNG — DUNG. *n. ſ.* [dineȝ, Sax.] The excrement of animals uſed to fatten ground.

To DUNG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fatten with dung.

DU'NGEON — DUN-GEON. *n. ſ.* [from *donjon*, the tower in which priſoners were kept, whence all priſons eminently ſtrong

ſtrong were in time called *dungeons.*] A cloſe priſon: generally ſpoke of a priſon dark or ſubterraneous.

DU'NGFORK. *n. ſ.* [*dung* and *fork.*] A fork to toſs out dung from ſtables.

DU'NGHIL. *n. ſ.* [*dung* and *hill.*] An heap or accumulation of dung.—Any mean or vile abode.—Any ſituation of meanneſs.—A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

DU'NGHIL. *adj.* Sprung from the dunghil; mean; low; baſe; vile; worthleſs.

DU'NGYARD. *n ſ.* [*dung* and *yard.*] The place of the dunghil.

DU'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *dun.*] One employed in ſoliciting petty debts.

DUPE — DUPE. *n. ſ.* [*dupe*, Fr. from *duppe*, a fooliſh bird eaſily caught.] A credulous man; a man eaſily tricked.

To DUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat.

DU`PLE — DU-PLE. *adj.* [*duplus*, Lat.] Double; one repeated.

DU`PLICATE. *adj.* Double: a *duplicate* proportion is the proportion of ſquares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the firſt term to the third is ſaid to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the firſt to the ſecond, or as its ſquare is to the ſquare of the ſecond: ſo in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4; or as the ſquare of 2 to the ſquare of 4.

DU`PLICATE. *n. ſ.* Another correſpondent to the firſt; a ſecond thing of the ſame kind, as a tranſcript of a paper.

DU`PLICA`TION — DU-PLI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *duplicate.*] The act of doubling.—The act of folding together.—A fold; a doubling.

DU`PLICATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *duplicate.*] A fold; any thing doubled.

DUPLI'CITY — DU-PLIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*duplicis*, Latin.] Doubleneſs; the number of two.—Deceit; doubleneſs of heart, or of tongue.

DU`RABI'LITY — DU-RA-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*durabilis*, Lat.] The power of laſting; continuance; endurance.

DU`RABLE — DU-RA-BLE. *adj.* [*durabilis*, Lat.] Laſting; having the quality of long continuance.—Having ſucceſſive exiſtence.

DU`RABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *durable.*] Power of laſting; continuance.

DU`RABLY. *adv.* [from *durable.*] In a laſting manner.

DU`RANCE — DU-RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *dureſſe*, law Fr.] Impriſonment; the cuſtody or power of a jaylor; a priſon.—Endurance; continuance; duration.

DURA`TION — DU-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*duratio*, Lat.] Power of continuance.—Length of continuance.

To DURE — DURE. *v. n.* [*duro*, Lat.] To laſt; to continue; to endure.

DU`RESSE — DU-RESSE. *n. ſ.* [French, hardſhip, ſeverity.] Impriſonment; conſtraint; confinement.—[In law.] A plea uſed by way of exception, by him who being caſt into priſon at a man's ſuit, or otherwiſe by threats, beating, &c. hardly uſed, ſeals any bond to him during his reſtraint. This the law holds as invalid, and ſuppoſes to be conſtrained.

DU`RING. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from *dure*; as, *during life*, *durante vita*, life *continuing*; *during my pleaſure*, my pleaſure continuing the ſame.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing laſts.

DURST — DURST. The preterite of *dare.*

DUSK — DUSK. *adj.* [*duyſter*, Dut.] Tending to darkneſs. See DUSKY.—Tending to blackneſs; dark coloured.

DUSK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Tendency to darkneſs; incipient obſcurity.—Darkneſs of colour; tendency to blackneſs.

DU'SKILY. *adv.* [from *duſky.*] With a tendency to darkneſs or blackneſs.

DU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *duſk.*] Inclining to darkneſs; tending to obſcurity.—Tending to blackneſs; dark coloured.

DU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *duſkiſh.*] Cloudily; darkly.

DU'SKY — DUSK-Y. *adj.* [from *duſk*; *duyſter*, Dutch.] Tending to darkneſs; obſure; not luminous.—Tending to blackneſs; dark coloured; not clear; not bright.—Gloomy; ſad; intellectually clouded.

DUST — DUST. *n. ſ.* [ðuſt, Sax. *duſt*, Erſe.] Earth or other matter reduced to ſmall particles.—The grave; the ſtate of diſſolution.—A mean and dejected ſtate.

To DUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To free from duſt; alſo to ſprinkle with duſt. Words of this equivocal turn ſhould be cautiouſly uſed.

DU'STMAN. *n. ſ.* [*duſt* and *man.*] One whoſe employment is to carry away the duſt.

DU'STY — DUS-TY. *adj.* [from *duſt.*] Filled with duſt; clouded with duſt.—Covered or ſcattered with duſt.

DU'TCHESS — DUTCH-ESS. *n. ſ.* [*ducheſſe*, Fr.] The lady of a duke.—A lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

DU'TCHY. *n. ſ.* [*duché*, Fren.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its ſovereign.

DU`TEOUS — DU-TE-OUS, or DUT-EOUS. *adj.* [from *duty.*] Obedient; obſequious; reſpectful to thoſe who have natural or legal authority.—Obſequious; obedient to good or bad purpoſes.—Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another.

DU`TIFUL — DU-TI-FUL. *adj.* [*duty* and *full.*] Obedient; ſubmiſſive to natural or legal ſuperiors; reverent.—Expreſſive of reſpect; giving token of reverence; reſpectful; reverential.

DU`TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *dutiful.*] Obediently; ſubmiſſively.—Reverently; reſpectfully.

DU`TY — DU-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *due.*] That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.—Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality.—Obedience or ſubmiſſion due to parents, governors, or ſuperiors; loyalty; piety to parents.—Act of reverence or reſpect.—The buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard.—The buſineſs of war; ſervice.—Tax; impoſt; cuſtom; toll.

DWA`RF — DWARF. *n. ſ.* [ðpeonȝ, Sax. *dwerg*, Dut. *ſherg*, Scottiſh.] A man below the common ſize of men.—Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.—An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.—It is uſed often by botaniſts in compoſition; as, *dwarf* elder, *dwarf* honeyſuckle.

To DWA`RF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to leſſen; to make little.

DWA`RFISH — DWARF-ISH. *adj.* [from *dwarf.*] Below the natural bulk; low; ſmall; little; petty; deſpicable.

DWA'RFISHLY. *adj.* [from *dwarfiſh.*] Like a dwarf.

To DWE'LL — DWELL. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled.* [*duala*, old Teuton. is *ſtay*, *delay*; *duelia*, Iſlandick, to ſtay, to ſtand ſtill.] To inhabit; to live in a place; to reſide; to have an habitation.—To live in any form of habitation.—To be in any ſtate or condition.—To be ſuſpended with attention.—To fix the mind upon; to hang upon with fondneſs.—To continue long ſpeaking.

DWE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell.*] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

DWE'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell.*] Habitation; place of reſidence; abode.—State of life; mode of living.

DWE'LLINGHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell* and *houſe.*] The houſe at which one lives.

DWE'LLINGPLA'CE. *n. ſ.* [*dwell* and *place.*] The place of reſidence.

To DWI'NDLE — DWIN-DLE. *v. n.* [ðpinan, Sax.] To ſhrink; to loſe bulk; to grow little.—To degenerate; to ſink.—To wear away; to loſe health; to grow feeble.—To fall away; to be diminiſhed; to moulder off.

DY'ING. The participle of *die.* Expiring; giving up the ghoſt —Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY — DY-NAS-TY. *n. ſ.* [δυναστία.] Government; ſovereignty.

DY'SCRASY — DYS-CRA-SY. *n. ſ.* [δυσκρασία.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a diſtemperature, when ſome humour or quality abounds in the body.

DYSE'NTERY — DY-SEN-TER-Y. *n. ſ.* [*dyſenterie*, Fr. from δυσεντερία.] A looſeneſs wherein very ill humours flow off by ſtool, and are alſo ſometimes attended with blood.

E.

E, The fifth letter in the Engliſh alphabet, is the moſt frequent vowel in our language. Its principal ſounds are the long and ſhort, expreſſed in the words *me* and *met*. Like the other vowels, however, it is confined to no particular ſounds in compoſition and ſpeech, it being often ſounded for an *u*, as in *her*, *were*, &c.

EACH — EACH. *pron.* [elc, Sax. *elch*, Dut. *ilk*, Scottiſh.] Either of two.—Every one of any number. This ſenſe is rare, except in poetry.

To EACH the correſpondent word is *other*, whether it be uſed of two, or of a greater number.

EA'GER — EA-GER. *adj.* [eaȝon, Sax. *aigre*, Fench.] Struck with deſire; ardently wiſhing; keenly deſirous; vehement in deſire; hotly longing.—It is uſed ſometimes with *of*, ſometimes with *on* or *after* before the thing ſought.—Hot of diſpoſition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.—Quick; buſy; eaſily put in action.—Sharp; ſour; acid.—Keen; ſevere; biting.—Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artificers.

EA'GERLY. *adv.* [from *eager.*] With great ardour of deſire; with impetuoſity of inclination.—Ardently; hotly.—Keenly; ſharply.

EA'GERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eager.*] Keenneſs of deſire; ardour of inclination.—Impetuoſity; vehemence; violence.

EA'GLE — EA-GLE. *n. ſ.* [*aigle*, Fr. *aquila*, Lat. *ealler*, Erſe.] A bird of prey, which, as it is reported, renews its age when it grows old. But this recovery of youth happens no otherwiſe in the eagle than in other birds, by caſting their feathers every year in the moulting ſeaſon, and having others in their room. Eagles are ſaid to be extremely ſwift and ſharp-ſighted, whence the compariſon *eagle-eyed*, &c. —The ſtandard of the ancient Romans.

EA'GLE-E'YED. *adj.* [from *eagle* and *eye.*] Sharp-ſighted as an eagle.

EA'GLESPEED. *n. ſ.* [*eagle* and *ſpeed.*] Swiftneſs like that of an eagle.

EA'GLESTONE. *n. ſ.* A ſtone ſaid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their neſts, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's neſt from thunder. The ſtones of this kind, which are moſt valued, are flat and blackiſh, and ſound, if ſhaken near the ear; a leſſer ſtone being contained in the greater.

EA'GLET. *n. ſ.* [from *eagle.*] A young eagle.

EA'R — EAR. *n. ſ.* [eaɲe, Sax. *oor*, Dut.] The whole organ of audition or hearing.—That part of the ear that ſtands prominent.—Power of judging of harmony; the ſenſe of hearing.—The head; or the perſon: in familiar language.—The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.—Diſpoſition to like or diſlike what is heard; judgment; opinion; taſte.—Any prominences from a larger body, raiſed for the ſake of holding it.—The ſpike of corn; that part which contains the ſeeds.—*To fall together by the* EARS. To fight; to ſcuffle; to quarrel. [In Dutch *oorlogen.*] A familiar phraſe.—*To ſet by the* EARS. To make ſtrife; to quarrel: in low language.—*To be up to the* EARS; as, to be *up to the ears in debt*, *in love*, &c.

EA'R-RING. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *ring.*] Jewels ſet in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear.

EA'RSHOT. *n. ſ.* Reach of the ear; ſpace within which words may be heard.

EA'RWAX. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *wax.*] The cerumen or exudation which ſmears the inſide of the ear.

EA'RWIG. *n. ſ.* [eaɲe and piȝȝa, *a grub*, Sax.] A ſheath-winged inſect, imagined to creep into the ear.—By way of reproach, a whiſperer; a prying informer.

EA'RWITNESS. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *witneſs.*] One who atteſts, or can atteſt any thing as heard by himſelf.

To EA'R. *v. a.* [*aro*, Lat.] To plow; to till: a word little uſed.

To EA'R. *v. n.* [from *ear.*] To ſhoot into ears.

EA'RED. *adj.* [from *ear.*] Having ears, or organs of hearing.—Having ears, or ripe corn.

EA'RL—EARL, and ſometimes EARL. [eorl, Saxon; *eoryl*, Erſe.] A title of nobility, anciently the higheſt of this nation, now the third.

EA'RL-MARSHAL. *n. ſ.* [*earl* and *marſhal.*] He that has chief care of military ſolemnities.

EA'RLDOM—EARL-DOM. *n. ſ.* [from *earl.*] The ſeigniory of an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

EA'RLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *early.*] Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe: as *earlineſs* in the morning, the act of riſing ſoon with reſpect to the ſun; *earlineſs* of growth, the act of growing up ſoon in compariſon with other things of the ſame kind.

EA'RLY—EAR-LY. *adj.* [æp, Saxon, before.] Soon with reſpect to ſomething elſe: as, in the morning, with reſpect to the ſun; in time, with reſpect to creation; in the ſeaſon, in compariſon with other products.

EA'RLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes.

To EA'RN—EARN. This word, like many others beginning with *ea*, is pronounced both ſhort, as EARN, and long, as EARN; the former method, however, is moſt generally adopted by polite ſpeakers. *v. a.* [eapnian, Saxon.] To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.—To gain; to obtain.

EA'RNEST—EAR-NEST. *adj.* [eornerꝛt, Sax.] Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.—Intent; fixed; eager.

EA'RNEST. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Seriouſneſs; a ſerious event; not a jeſt; reality; not a feigned appearance.—[*ernitz penge*, Daniſh; *arres*, French.] Pledge; handſel; firſt-fruits; token of ſomething of the ſame kind in futurity.—The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

EA'RNESTLY. *adv.* [from *earneſt.*] Warmly; affectionately; zealouſly; importunately; intenſely.—Eagerly; deſirouſly.

EA'RNESTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *earneſt.*] Eagerneſs; warmth; vehemence; impetuoſity.—Solemnity; zeal.—Solicitude; care; intenſeneſs.

EA'RTH—EARTH. *n. ſ.* [eorð, Saxon.] The element diſtinct from air, fire, or water; ſoil; terrene matter.—The terraqueous globe; the world.—Different modification of terrene matter. In this ſenſe it has a plural; there being five genera of *earths*; as, boles, clays, marls, ochres, tripelas.—This world oppoſed to other ſcenes of exiſtence.—The inhabitants of the earth.—Turning up the ground in tillage. [from *ear*, to plow.]

To EA'RTH—EARTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hide in earth; as, the fox is *earthed*.—To cover with earth.

To EA'RTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground.

EA'RTHBORN. *adj.* [*earth* and *born.*] Born of the earth; terrigenous; meanly born.—Meanly born.

EA'RTHBOUND. *adj.* [*earth* and *bound.*] Faſtened by the preſſure of the earth.

EA'RTHEN—EARTH-EN. *adj.* [from *earth.*] Made of earth; made of clay.

EA'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* The quality of containing earth; groſſneſs.

EA'RTHLING. *n. ſ.* [from *earth.*] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature.

EA'RTHLY. *adj.* [from *earth.*] Not heavenly; vile; mean; ſordid.—Belonging only to our preſent ſtate; not ſpiritual.—Corporeal; not mental.—Any thing in the world; a female hyperbole.

EA'RTHNUT. *n. ſ.* [*earth* and *nut.*] A pignut; a root in ſhape and ſize like a nut.

EA'RTHQUA'KE. *n. ſ.* [*earth* and *quake.*] Tremor or convulſion of the earth.

EA'RTHWO'RM. *n. ſ.* [*earth* and *worm.*] A worm bred under ground.—A mean ſordid wretch.

EA'RTHY. *adj.* [from *earth.*] Conſiſting of earth.—Compoſed or partaking of earth; terrene.—Inhabiting the earth; terreſtrial.—Relating to earth.—Not mental; groſs; not refined.

EA'SE—EASE. *n. ſ.* [*aiſe*, French.] Quiet; reſt; undiſturbed tranquillity; no ſolicitude.—Freedom from pain; a neutral ſtate between pain and pleaſure.—Reſt after labour; intermiſſion of labour.—Facility; not difficulty.—Unconſtraint; freedom from harſhneſs, formality, forced behaviour, or conceits.

To EA'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To free from pain.—To relieve; to aſſuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.—To relieve from labour.—To ſet free from any thing that offends.

EA'SEL—EAS-EL. *n. ſ.* A wooden frame, on which painters place their ſtrained canvas to paint it. Hence ſmall portable pieces, as portraits, landſkips, are called *eaſel pieces*.

EA'SILY—EAS-I-LY. *adv.* [from *eaſy.*] Without difficulty.—Without pain; without diſturbance; in tranquillity.—Readily; without reluctance.

EA'SINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eaſy.*] Freedom from difficulty.—Flexibility; compliance; readineſs; not oppoſition; not reluctance.—Freedom from conſtraint; not effort; not formality.—Reſt; tranquillity.

E'AST—EAST. *n. ſ.* [eorꝛ, Saxon; *heos*, Erſe.] The quarter where the ſun riſes.—The regions in the eaſtern parts of the world.

EA'STER—EAS-TER. *n. ſ.* [eaꝛꝛne, Sax. *ooſter*, Dutch.] The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection.

EA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *eaſt.*] Coming from the parts towards the Eaſt.—Lying towards the Eaſt.—Looking towards the Eaſt.

EA'STERN. *adj.* [from *Eaſt.*] Dwelling or found in the Eaſt; oriental.—Lying or being towards the Eaſt.—Going towards the Eaſt.—Looking towards the Eaſt.

EA'STWARD. *adv.* [*Eaſt* and *toward.*] Towards the Eaſt.

EA'SY—EA-SY. *adj.* [from *eaſe.*] Not difficult.—Quiet; at reſt; not harraſſed; not diſturbed; without anxiety.—Complying; unreſiſting; credulous.—Free from pain.—Ready; not unwilling.—Without want of more.—Without conſtraint; without formality.

To E'AT—EAT. *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *etan*. [etan, Sax. *itan*, Gothick; *eeten*, Dutch.] To devour with the mouth.—To conſume; to corrode.—To ſwallow back; to retreat. This is only uſed of a man's word.

To EA'T. *v. n.* To go to meals; to take meals; to feed.—To take food.—To be maintained in food.—To make way by corroſion.

EA'TABLE. *n. ſ.* [from *eat.*] Any thing that may be eaten.

EA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *eat.*] One that eats.—A corroſive.

EA'TINGHO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*eat* and *houſe.*] A houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed.

E'AVES—EAVES. *n. ſ.* [ejeſe, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the houſe.

To EA'VESDROP. *v. a.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phraſe, to liſten under windows.

EA'VESDRO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*eaves* and *dropper.*] A liſtener under windows.

E'BB—EBB. *n. ſ.* [ebba, eppleb, Saxon; *ebbe*, Dutch.] The reflux of the tide towards the ſea.—Decline; decay; waſte.

To E'BB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow back towards the ſea.—To decline; to decay; to waſte.

E'BEN. E'BON. E'BONY—EB-ON-Y. *n. ſ.* [*ebenus*, Latin.] A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood, which admits a fine gloſs.

EBRI'ETY—E-BRI-E-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ebrietas*, Lat.] Drunkenneſs; intoxication by ſtrong liquors.

EBRIO'SITY—E-BRI-OS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ebrioſitas*, Latin.] Habitual drunkenneſs.

E'BULLI'TION—E-BUL-LI'TI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*ebullio*, Latin.] The act of boiling up with heat.—Any inteſtine motion.—That ſtruggling or effervеſcence which ariſes from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; and hence any inteſtine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occaſioned by the ſtruggling of particles of different properties, is called an *ebullition.*

ECCE'NTRIC. ECCE'NTRICAL—EC-CEN-TRIC-AL. *adj.* [*eccentricus*, Lat.] Deviating from the center.—Not having the ſame center with another circle: ſuch circles were ſuppoſed by the Ptolemaic philoſophy.—Not terminating in the point; not directed by the ſame principle.—Irregular; anamalous; deviating from ſtated and conſtant methods.

E'CCENTRI'CITY—EC-CEN-TRIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *eccentrick.*] Deviation from a center.—The ſtate of having a different center from another circle.—Excurſion from the proper orb.—*Eccentricity* of the earth is the diſtance between the focus and the center of the earth's elliptic orbit.

EC'CHYMO'SIS—EC-CHY-MO-SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐκχύμωσις.] Livid ſpots or blotches in the ſkin, made by extravaſated blood.

EC'CLESIA'STIC—EC-CLE-SI-AS-TIC. EC'CLESIA'STICAL. *adj.* [*eccleſiaſticus*, Lat.] Relating to the church; not civil.

E'CCLESIA'STIC. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A perſon dedicated to the miniſtries of religion.

E'CHO—ECH-O. *n. ſ.* [ἦχω.] The ſound returned.

To E'CHO. *v. n.* To reſound; to give the repercuſſion of a voice.—To be ſounded back.

To E'CHO. *v. a.* To ſend back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

E'CLAIRCI'SSEMENT—EC-LAIR-CISSE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expoſtulation.

ECLAT—E-CLAT. *n. ſ.* [French.] Splendour; ſhow; luſtre.

ECLE'CTIC. *adj.* [ἐκλεκτικος.] Selecting; chuſing at will.

ECLIPSE—E-CLIPSE. *n. ſ.* [ἔκλειψις.] An obſcuration of the luminaries of heaven; the ſun is eclipſed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interpoſition of the earth.—Darkneſs; obſcuration.

To ECLI'PSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken a luminary.—To extinguiſh; to put out.—To cloud; to obſcure.—To diſgrace.

ECLI'PTICK—E-CLIP-TICK. *n. ſ.* [ἐκλειπτικὸς.] A great circle of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiack, and making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°. 30′. which is the ſun's greateſt declination.

EC'LOGUE—EC-LOGUE. *n. ſ.* [ἔκλογὴ.] A paſtoral poem ſo called, becauſe *Virgil* called his paſtorals eclogues.

ECO'NOMY—E-CON-O-MY. *n. ſ.* [οἰκονομία. This word is often written, from its derivation, *œconomy*; but *œ* is no diphthong in Engliſh.] The management of a family; the government of a houſhold.—Frugality; diſcretion of expence; laudable parſimony.—Diſpoſition of things; regulation.—The diſpoſition or arrangement of any work.—Syſtem of motions; diſtribution of every thing active or paſſive to its proper place.

ECO'NOMIC. ECONO'MICAL—E-CO-NOM-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *economy.*] Pertaining to the regulation of an houſhold.—Frugal.

E'CSTASY—ECS-TA-SY. *n. ſ.* [ἔκστασις.] Any paſſion by which the thoughts are abſorbed, and in which the mind is for a time loſt.—Exceſſive joy; rapture.—Enthuſiaſm; exceſſive elevation of the mind.

E'CSTASIED. *adj.* [from *ecſtaſy.*] Raviſhed; filled with enthuſiaſm.

ECSTA'TIC—ECS-TAT-IC. ECSTA'TICAL. *adj.* [ἐκστατικὸς.] Raviſhed; rapturous; elevated to ecſtaſy.—In the higheſt degree of joy.

E'CURIE—EC-U-RIE. *n. ſ.* [French; *equus*, Latin.] A place covered for the lodging or houſing of horſes.

EDA'CITY—E-DAC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*edacitas*, Lat.] Voracity; ravenouſneſs; greedineſs; rapacity.

E'DDY—ED-DY. *n. ſ.* [eb, *backward, again*, and ea, *water*, Saxon.] The water that by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream.—Whirlpool; circular motion.

E'DDY. *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.

EDE'MATOSE—E-DEM-A-TOSE. *adj.* [οἴδημα.] Swelling; full of humours.

E'DGE—EDGE. *n. ſ.* [ecge, Saxon.] The thin or cutting part of a blade.—A narrow part riſing from a broader.—Brink; margin; extremity.—Sharpneſs; proper diſpoſition for action or operation; intenſeneſs of deſire.—Keenneſs; acrimony of temper.—*To ſet teeth on* EDGE. To cauſe a tingling pain in the teeth.

To EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſharpen; to enable to cut.—To furniſh with an edge.—To border with any thing; to fringe.—To exaſperate; to embitter.—To put forward beyond a line.

To

To EDGE. *v. n.* [perhaps from eb, backward, Sax.] To move forward againſt any power; going cloſe upon a wind, as if upon its ſkirts or border, and ſo ſailing ſlow.

E'DGED. *participial adj.* [from *edge.*] Sharp; not blunt.

E'DGING—EDG-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *edge.*] What is added to any thing by way of ornament.—A narrow lace.

E'DGELESS—EDGE-LESS. *adv.* [from *edge.*] Blunt; obtuſe; unable to cut.

E'DGETO`OL. *n. ſ.* [*edge* and *tool.*] A tool made ſharp to cut.

E'DGEWISE. *adv.* [*edge* and *wiſe.*] With the edge put into any particular direction.

E'DIBLE—E-DI-BLE. *adj.* [from *edo*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.

E'DICT—ED-ICT. *n. ſ.* [*edictum*, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition; a law promulgated.

E'DIFICA`TION—ED-I-FI-CA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*ædificatio*, Latin] The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holineſs.—Improvement; inſtruction.

E'DIFICE—ED-I-FICE. *n. ſ.* [*ædificium*, Lat.] A fabrick; a building; a ſtructure.

E'DIFI`ER—ED-I-FI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *edify.*] One that improves or inſtructs another.

To E'DIFY`—ED-I-FY. *v. a.* [*edifico*, Lat.] To build.—To inſtruct; to improve.—To teach; to perſuade.

EDI'TION—E-DI*TI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*editio*, Lat.] Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.—Republication; generally with ſome reviſal or correcting.

E'DITOR. *n. ſ.* [*editor*, Lat.] Publiſher; he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication.

To E'DUCA`TE—ED-U-CATE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up; to inſtruct youth.

E'DUCA`TION—ED-U-CA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *educate.*] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.

To EDU`CE—E-DUCE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Lat.] To bring out; to extract; to produce from a ſtate of occultation.

EDU'CTION—E-DUC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *educe.*] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDU'LCORATE. *v. n.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To ſweeten.

EDU'LCORA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *edulcorate.*] The act of ſweetening.

EEL—EEL. *n. ſ.* [œl, Sax. *aal*, German.] A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud.

E'EN. *adv.* Contracted from *even.* See EVEN.

E'FFABLE—EF-FA-BLE. *adj.* [*effabilis*, Lat.] Expreſſive; utterable.

To EFFA`CE—EF-FACE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.] To deſtroy any form painted, or carved.—To make no more legible or viſible; to blot out; to ſtrike out.—To deſtroy; to wear away.

EFFE'CT—EF-FECT. *n. ſ.* [*effectus*; Latin.] That which is produced by an operating cauſe.—Conſequence; event.—Purpoſe; intention; general intent.—Conſequence intended; ſucceſs; advantage.—Completion; perfection.—Reality; not mere appearance.—[In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

To EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*efficio*, Latin.] To bring to paſs; to attempt with ſucceſs; to atchieve; to accompliſh as an agent.—To produce as a cauſe.

EFFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *effect.*] Performable; practicable; feaſible.

EFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *effect.*] Having the power to produce effects.—Operative; active.—Producing effects; efficient.—Having the power of operation; uſeful; as *effective* men in an army.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *effective.*] Powerfully; with real operation.

EFFE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*effector*, Latin.] He that produces any effect.—Maker; Creator.

EFFE'CTUAL—EF-FEC-TU-AL, familiarly EF-FECT-*UAL*. *adj.* [*effectuél*, French.] Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occaſion; operative; efficacious.

EFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *effectual.*] In a manner productive of the conſequence intended; efficaciouſly.

To EFFE'CTUA`TE. *v. a.* [*effectuer*, Fren.] To bring to paſs; to fulfil.

EFFE'MINACY—EF-FEM-I-NA-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *effeminate.*] Admiſſion of the qualities of a woman; ſoftneſs; unmanly delicacy; mean ſubmiſſion.—Laſciviouſneſs; looſe pleaſure.

EFFE'MINATE—EF-FEM-I-NATE. *adj.* [*effeminatus*, Latin.] Having the qualities of a woman; womaniſh; ſoft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious.—Womanlike; ſoft without reproach: a ſenſe not in uſe.

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Latin.] To make womaniſh; to weaken; to emaſculate; to unman.

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To grow womaniſh; to ſoften; to melt into weakneſs.

E'FFERVE'SCENCE—EF-FER-VES-CENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *efferveo*, Lat.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by inteſtine motion. In the chymical ſenſe, *effervеſcence* ſignifies an inteſtine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at reſt before; attended ſometimes with a hiſſing noiſe, frothing, and ebullition.

EFFICA`CIOUS—EF-FI-CA-*CIOUS*. *adj.* [*efficax*, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the conſequence intended.

EFFICA`CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *efficacious.*] Effectually; in ſuch a manner as to produce the conſequence deſired.

E'FFICACY—EF-FI-CA-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *efficax*, Latin.] Power to produce effects; production of the conſequence intended.

EFFI'CIENCE—EF-FICI-ENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *efficio*, Lat.]
EFFI'CIENCY. } The act of producing effects; agency.

EFFI'CIENT—EF-FICI-ENT. *n. ſ.* [*efficius*, Latin.] The cauſe which makes effects to be what they are.—He that makes; the effector.

EFFI'CIENT. *adj.* Cauſing effects; that which makes the effect to be what it is.

E'FFIGIES. } *n. ſ.* [*effigies*, Latin.] Reſem-
E'FFIGY—EF-FI-GY. } blance; image in painting or ſculpture; repreſentation; idea.

E'FFLO-

E'FFLORE'SCENCE—EF-FLO-RES-CENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*efflo-reſco*, Lat.]
E'FFLORE'SCENCY. }
Production of flowers.—Excreſcencies in the form of flowers.—[In phyſick.] The breaking out of ſome humours in the ſkin; as in the meaſles, and the like.

E'FFLORE'SCENT. *adj.* [*effloreſco*, Lat.] Shooting out in form of flowers.

E'FFLUENCE—EF-FLU-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*effluo*, Lat.] That which iſſues from ſome other principle.

EFFLU'VIA—EF-FLU-VI-A. *n. ſ.* [from *effluo*, Latin.] Thoſe ſmall particles which are continnally flying off from bodies, the ſubtilty and fineneſs of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very ſenſible effects, without any ſenſible diminution of the body from whence they ariſe.

E'FFLUX—EF-FLUX. *n. ſ.* [*effluxus*, Latin.] The act of flowing out.—Effuſion.—That which flows from ſomething elſe; emanation.

EFFLU'XION—EF-FLUX-ION. *n. ſ.* [*effluxum*, Lat.] The act of flowing out.—That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

To EFFO'RCE—EF-FORCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.] To force; to break through by violence.—To force; to raviſh; to violate by force.

EFFORT—EF-FORT, or EF-FORT, with the accent on on the firſt ſyllable. *n. ſ.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; laborious endeavour.

EFFRO'NTERY. *n. ſ.* [*effronterie*, French.] Impudence; ſhameleſſneſs; contempt of reproach.

EFFU'LGENCE—EF-FUL-GENCE. *n. ſ.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] Luſtre; brightneſs; clarity; ſplendor.

EFFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*effulgens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous.

EFFU'SION—EF-FU-SION. *n. ſ.* [*effuſio*, Lat.] The act of pouring out.—Waſte; the act of ſpilling or ſhedding.—The act of pouring out words.—Bounteous donation.—The thing poured out.

EFFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *effuſe*.] Pouring out; diſperſing.

EFT—EFT. *n. ſ.* [eꝼeta, Saxon.] A newt; an evet; a ſmall kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.

E'GG—EGG. *n. ſ.* [æg, Saxon.] That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced.—The ſpawn or ſperm of other creatures.—Ang thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg.

To EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, to incite, Iſlandick; eggian, Saxon.] To incite; to inſtigate; to provoke to action. A low word.

E'GLANTI'NE—EG-LAN-TINE. *n. ſ.* [*eſglantier*, Fren.] A ſpecies of roſe. See ROSE.

E'GOTI'SM—E-GO-TISM. *n. ſ.* [from *ego*, Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's ſelf, in writing or converſation.

E'GOTIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ego*.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himſelf.

To E'GOTI'ZE. *v. n.* [from *ego*.] To talk much of one's ſelf.

EGRE'GIOUS—E-GREG-IOUS. *adj.* [*egregius*, Latin.] Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.—Eminently bad; remarkably fooliſh or vicious. This is the uſual ſenſe.

EGRE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *egregious*.] Eminently; ſhamefully.

E'GRESS. *n. ſ.* [*egreſſus*, Latin.] The act of going out of any place; departure.

EGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*egreſſio*, Latin.] The act of going out.

To EJA'CULATE—E-JAC-U-LATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Latin.] To throw; to ſhoot; to dart out.

EJA'CULA'TION—E-JAC-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ejaculate*.] A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionally, without ſolemn retirement.—The act of darting or throwing out.

EJA'CULATORY. *adj.* [from *ejaculate*.] Suddenly darted out; uttered in ſhort ſentences; ſudden; haſty.

To EJE'CT—E-JECT. *v. a.* [*ejicio ejectum*, Lat.] To throw out; to caſt forth; to void.—To throw out or expel from an office or poſſeſſion.—To expel; to drive away; to diſmiſs with hatred.—To caſt away; to reject.

EJE'CTION—E-JEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ejectio*, Lat.] The act of caſting out; expulſion.—[In phyſick.] The diſcharge of any thing by vomit, ſtool, or any other emunctory.

EJE'CTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eject*.] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, is commanded to depart.

EI'GHT—EIGHT. *adj.* [eahta, Sax. *ahta*, Gothick; *agt*, Dutch.] Twice four. A word of number.

EIGHTH—EIGHTH. *adj.* [from *eight*.] Next in order to the ſeventh; the ordinal of eight.

EI'GHTEEN—EIGH-TEEN. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Twice nine.

EI'GHTEENTH—EIGH-TEENTH. *adj.* [from *eighteen*.] The next in order to the ſeventeenth; twice nine.

EI'GHTFOLD. *adj.* [*eight* and *fold*.] Eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY. *adv.* [from *eighth*.] In the eighth place.

EI'GHTIETH—EIGH-TI-ETH. *adj.* [from *eighty*.] The next in order to the ſeventyninth; eighth tenth.

EI'GHTSCO'RE—EIGHT-SCORE. *adj.* [*eight* and *ſcore*.] Eight times twenty; an hundred and ſixty.

EI'GHTY. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Eight times ten; fourſcore.

EI'THER—EI-THER, or EI-THER. *pron.* [æghwæþer, Sax, *auther*, Scottiſh.] Which ſoever of the two; whether one or the other.—Each, and ſometimes both.

EI'THER. *adv.* [from the noun.] A diſtributive adverb, anſwered by *or*; either the one *or*.

E'KE—EKE. *adv.* [eac, Saxon; *ook*, Dutch.] Alſo; likewiſe; beſide; moreover. An old word, not in uſe, only in ludicrous language.

To E'KE—EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.] To increaſe.—To ſupply; to fill up deficiencies.—To protract; to lengthen.—To ſpin out by uſeleſs additions. [In this ſenſe it ſeems borrowed from the uſe of our old poets, who put *eke* into their lines, when they wanted a ſyllable.]

To

To ELA'BORATE—E-LAB-O-RATE. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Latin.] To produce with labour.—To heighten and improve by ſucceſſive endeavours or operations. It is little in uſe as a verb.

ELA'BORATE. *adj.* [*elaboratus*, Lat.] Finiſhed with great diligence; performed with great labour.

ELA'BORATELY. *adv.* [from *elaborate*.] Laborioufly; diligently; with great ſtudy or labour.

To ELA'PSE—E-LAPSE. *v. n.* [*elapſus*, Lat.] To paſs away; to glide away; to run out without notice.

ELA'STIC—E-LAS-TIC. } *adj.* [from ἐλάω.] Having
ELA'STICAL. } the power of returning to the form from which it is diſtorted or withheld; ſpringy; having the power of a ſpring.

E'LASTI'CITY—E-LAS-TIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *elaſtic*.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves to the poſture from whence they were diſplaced by any external force.

ELA'TE—E-LATE. *adj.* [*elatus*, Latin.] Fluſhed with ſucceſs; elevated with proſperity; lofty; haughty.

To ELA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To elevate with ſucceſs; to puff up with proſperity.—To exult; to heighten. An unuſual ſenſe.

ELA'TION—E-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elate*.] Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs; pride of proſperity.

E'LBOW—EL-BOW. *n. ſ.* [elboga, Saxon.] The next joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder.—Any flexure, or angle.—*To be at the* ELBOW. To be near; to be at hand.

E'LBOWCHA'IR. *n. ſ.* [*elbow* and *chair*.] A chair with arms to ſupport the elbows.

E'LBOWRO'OM. *n. ſ.* [*elbow* and *room*.] Room to ſtretch out the elbows on each ſide; perfect freedom from confinement.

To E'LBOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To puſh with the elbow.—To puſh; to drive to diſtance; to encroach upon.

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

E'LD. *n. ſ.* This word is preſerved as it is uſed in the comparative *elder*. [ealb, Saxon; *eld*, Scottiſh.] Old age; decrepitude.—Old people; perſons worn out with years.

E'LDER. *adj.* The comparative of *eld*, now corrupted to *old*. [ealb, ealdon, Saxon.] Surpaſſing another in years; ſurvivor; having the privileges of primogeniture.

E'LDER. *n. ſ.* [ellara, Saxon.] The name of a tree.

E'LDERLY. *adj.* [from *elder*.] No longer young; bordering upon old age.

E'LDERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *elder*.] Seniority; primogeniture.—Preſbytery; eccleſiaſtical ſenate; kirk-ſeſſion.

E'LDEST. *adj.* The ſuperlative of *eld*, now changed to *old*. [ealb, ealdon, ealdrre, Saxon.] The oldeſt; the child that has the right of primogeniture.—The perſon that has lived moſt years.

E'LECAMPA'NE—EL-E-CAM-PANE. *n. ſ.* [*helenium*, Lat.] A plant, named alſo ſtarwort.

To ELE'CT—E-LECT *v. a.* [*electus*, Lat.] To chooſe for any office or uſe; to take in preference to others.—[In theology.] To ſelect as an object of eternal mercy.

ELE'CT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Choſen; taken by preference from among others.—Choſen to an office, not yet in poſſeſſion.—[In theology.] Choſen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*electio*, Latin.] The act of chuſing; the act of ſelecting one or more from a greater number for any uſe or office; choice.—The power of choice.—Voluntary preference.—[In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were ſelected for eternal life.—The ceremony of a public choice.

ELE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *elect*.] Exerting the power of choice; regulated or beſtowed by election or choice.

ELE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *elect*.] By choice; with preference of one to another.

ELE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *elect*.] He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.—A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELE'CTORAL. *adj.* [from *elector*.] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE. *n. ſ.* [from *elector*.] The territory of an elector.

ELE'CTRIC. } *adj.* [from *electrum*.] Attractive with-
ELE'CTRICAL. } out magnetiſm; attractive by a peculiar property, ſuppoſed once to belong chiefly to amber.—Produced by an electric body.

E'LECTRI'CITY—E-LEC-TRIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *electric*.] A property in ſome bodies, whereby, when rubbed ſo as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or ſuch like ſubſtances, to them.

ELE'CTUARY—E-LECT-UA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*electarium*, *Collin's Aurel.* which is now written *electuary*.] A form of medicine made of conſerves and powders, in the conſiſtence of honey.

E'LEEMO'SYNARY—EL-E-MOS-Y-NA-RY. *adj.* [ἐλεημοσύνη.] Living upon alms; depending upon charity.—Given in charity.

E'LEGANCE—EL-E-GANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*elegantia*, Latin.]
E'LEGANCY. } Beauty of art; rather ſoothing than ſtriking; beauty without grandeur.

ELE'GANT—EL-E-GANT. *adj.* [*elegans*, Lat.] Pleaſing with minuter beauties.—Nice; not coarſe; not groſs.

E'LEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant*.] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe without elevation.—Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty.

E'LEGI'AC—E-LE-GI-AC. *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.] Uſed in elegies.—Pertaining to elegies.—Mournful; ſorrowful.

E'LEGY—EL-E-GY. *n. ſ.* [*elegus*, Latin.] A mournful ſong.—A funeral ſong.—A ſhort poem without points or turns.

E'LEMENT—EL-E-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*elementum*, Latin.] The firſt or conſtituent principle of any thing.—The four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is compoſed.—The proper habitation or ſphere of any thing: as water of fiſh.—An ingredient; a conſtituent part.—The letters of any language.—The loweſt or firſt rudiments of literature or ſcience.

To E'LEMENT—EL-E-MENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To compound of elements.—To conſtitute; to make as a firſt principle. Little uſed.

E'LEME'NTAL—EL-E-MEN-TAL. *adj.* [from *element*.] Produced by ſome of the four elements.—Ariſing from firſt principles.

E'LEME'NTARY—EL-E-MEN-TA-RY. *adj.* [from *element*.] Uncompounded; having only one principle or conſtituent part.

E'LEPHANT—EL-E-PHANT. *n. ſ.* [*elephas*, Lat.] The largeſt of all quadrupeds, of whoſe ſagacity, faithfulneſs, prudence, and even underſtanding, many ſurpriſing relations are given. This animal is not carnivorous, but feeds on hay, herbs, and all ſorts of pulſe; and it is ſaid to be extremely long lived. It is naturally very gentle; but when enraged, no creature is more terrible. He is ſupplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, like a large trumpet, which hangs between his teeth, and ſerves him for hands: by one blow with his trunk he will kill a camel or a horſe, and will raiſe a prodigious weight with it. His teeth are the ivory ſo well known in Europe, ſome of which have been ſeen as large as a man's thigh, and a fathom in length.

To E'LEVATE—EL-E-VATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.] To raiſe up aloft.—To exalt; to dignify.—To raiſe the mind with great conceptions.—To elate the mind with vicious pride.

E'LEVATE. *part. adj.* [from *elevated*.] Exalted; raiſed aloft.

ELEVA'TION—EL-E-VA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*elevatio*, Latin.] The act of raiſing aloft.—Exaltation; dignity.—Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.—Attention to objects above us.—The height of any heavenly body with reſpect to the horizon.

ELEVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *elevate*.] A raiſer or lifter up, applied to ſome chirurgical inſtruments put to ſuch uſes.

ELE'VEN—E-LEV-EN. *adj.* [ænbleꝑen, Sax.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

ELE'VENTH. *adj.* [from *eleven*.] The next in order to the tenth.

ELF—ELF. *n. ſ.* plur. *elves*. [*eilf*, Welſh. *Baxter's* Gloſ.] A wandering ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen in wild unfrequented places.—A devil.

To E'LF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entangle hair in ſo intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have ſuppoſed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair ſo matted together, hath had the name of *elf-locks*.

E'LFLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*elf* and *lock*.] Knots of hair twiſted by elves.

ELI'CIT—E-LIC-IT. *adj.* [*elicitus*, Lat.] Brought into act; brought from poſſibility to real exiſtence.

ELI'CITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elicio*, Latin.] *Elicitation*, in the ſchools, is a deducing of the power of the will into act.

E'LIGIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *eligible*.] Worthineſs to be choſen.

E'LIGIBLE—EL-I-GI BLE. *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be choſen; worthy of choice; preferable.

E'LIGIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eligible*.] Worthineſs to be choſen; preferableneſs.

ELI'SION—E-LIS-ION. *n. ſ.* [*eliſio*, Latin.] The act of cutting off: as, *th' attempt*, there is an eliſion of a ſyllable.—Diviſion; ſeparation of parts.

ELI'XIR—E-LIX-IR. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum, and give it a thicker conſiſtence than a tincture.—The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymiſts hope to tranſmute metals to gold.—The extract or quinteſſence of any thing.—Any cordial; or invigorating ſubſtance.

E'LK—ELK. *n. ſ.* [ælc, Saxon.] The *elk* is a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind.

E'LL. *n. ſ.* [eln, Saxon.] A meaſure, containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.—It is taken proverbially for a long meaſure.

ELLI'PSIS—EL-LIP-SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἔλλειψις.] A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out neceſſary to be ſupplied by the hearer.—[In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the ſection of a cone, by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to the baſe, which produces a circle, and meeting with the baſe when produced.

ELLI'PTIC. } *adj.* [from *ellipſis*.] Having the form
ELLI'PTICAL. } of an ellipſis; oval.

E'LM—ELM. *n. ſ.* [*ulmus*, Latin; elm, Sax.] The name of a tree.—It was uſed to ſupport vines, to which the poets allude.

E'LOCU'TION—EL-O-CU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*elocutio*, Latin.] The power of fluent ſpeech.—Eloquence; flow of language—The power of expreſſion or diction.

E'LOGY—EL-O-GY. *n. ſ.* [*eloge*, French.] Praiſe; panegyrick.

To ELO'NGATE—E-LON-GATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.] To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to ſtretch.

To ELO'NGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a diſtance from any thing.

E'LONGA'TION—E-LON-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elongate*.] The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf.—The ſtate of being ſtretched.—[In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is ſo extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place.—Diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another.—Departure; removal.

To ELO'PE—E-LOPE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break looſe; to eſcape from law or reſtraint.

ELO'PEMENT—E-LOPE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *elope*.] Departure from juſt reſtraint; rejection of lawful power.

E'LOQUENCE—EL-O-QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.] The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.—Elegant language uttered with fluency.

E'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant ſpeech.

E'LSE—ELSE. *pronoun.* [elleꝛ, Saxon.] Other; one beſides: it is applied both to perſons and things.

E'LSE. *adv.* Otherwiſe.—Beſide; except that mentioned.

E'LSEWHE'RE. *adv.* [*elſe* and *where*.] In any other place.—In other places; in ſome other place.

To ELU'CIDATE—E-LU-CI-DATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Lat.] To explain; to clear; to make plain.

E'LUCIDA'TION—E-LU-CI-DA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elucidate*.] Explanation; expoſition.

E'LUCIDA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *elucidate*.] Explainer; expoſitor; commentator.

To ELU'DE—E-LUDE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Lat.] To eſcape by

by ſtratagem; to avoid any miſchief or danger by artifice.—To mock by an unexpected eſcape.

ELU'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Poſſible to be defeated.

E'LVES. The plural of *elf.* See ELF.

ELU'SION—E-LU-*ſION.* *n. ſ.* [*eluſio*, Latin.] An eſcape from enquiry or examination; a fraud; an artifice.

ELU'SIVE—E-LU-SIVE. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Practiſing eluſion; uſing arts to eſcape.

ELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

ELY'SIAN—E-LY*S-IAN.* *adj.* [*elyſius*, Lat.] Pertaining to Elyſium; pleaſant; deliciouſly ſoft and ſoothing; exceedingly delightful.

ELY'SIUM—E-LY*S-IUM.* *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls; any place exquiſitely pleaſant.

'EM. A contraction of them.

To EMA'CIATE—E-MA-*CI*ATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] To waſte; to deprive of fleſh.

To EMA'CIATE. *v. n.* To loſe fleſh; to pine; to grow lean.

EMA'CIA'TION—E-MA-*CI*-A-*TION.* *n. ſ.* [*emaciatus*, Latin.] The act of making lean.—The ſtate of one grown lean.

EMA'CULA'TION—E-MAC-U-LA-*TION.* *n. ſ.* [*emaculo*, Latin.] The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs.

E'MANANT. *adj.* [*emanans*, Latin.] Iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

E'MANA'TION—EM-A-NA-*TION.* *n. ſ.* [*emanatio*, Lat.] The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance.—That which iſſues from another ſubſtance; an effluence; effluvium.

To EMA'NCIPATE—E-MAN-CI-PATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Latin.] To ſet free from ſervitude; to reſtore to liberty.

EMA'NCIPA'TION—E-MAN-CI-PA-*TION.* *n. ſ.* [from *emancipate.*] The act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery.

To EMA'SCULATE—E-MAS-CU-LATE. *v. a.* [*emaſculo*, Latin.] To caſtrate; to deprive of virility.—To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs.

EMA'SCULA'TION—E-MAS-CU-LA-*TION.* *n. ſ.* [from *emaſculate.*] Caſtration.—Effeminacy; womaniſh qualities; unmanly ſoftneſs.

To EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.] To make up into a bundle; to pack up.—To bind up; to incloſe.

To EMBA'LM—EM-BALM, and ſometimes with the *l* mute. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French; *embalſamar*, Spaniſh.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may reſiſt putrefaction.

EMBA'LMER. *n. ſ.* [from *embalm.*] One that practiſes the art of embalming and preſerving bodies.

To EMBA'R—EM-BAR. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To ſhut; to encloſe.—To ſtop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

EMBA'RGO—EM-BAR-GO. *n. ſ.* [*embarger*, Spaniſh.] A prohibition to paſs; in commerce, a ſtop put to trade.

To EMBA'RK—EM-BARK. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, Fren.] To put on ſhipboard.—To engage another in any affair.

To EMBA'RK. *v. n.* To go on ſhipboard.—To engage in any affair.

EMBARKA'TION—EM-BAR-KA-*TION.* *n. ſ.* The act of putting goods, or going on ſhip-board.

To EMBA'RRASS—EM-BAR-RASS. *v. a.* [*embaraſſer*, French.] To perplex; to diſtreſs; to entangle.

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *embarraſs.*] Perplexity; entanglement.

EMBA'SSADOR. *n. ſ.* [See AMBASSADOUR.] One ſent on a publick meſſage.

E'MBASSAGE. } *n. ſ.* [It may be obſerved,
E'MBASSY—EM-BAS-SY. } that though our authors write almoſt indiſcriminately *embaſſador* or *ambaſſador*, *embaſſage* or *ambaſſage*; yet there is ſcarcely an example of *ambaſſy*, all concurring to write *embaſſy*.] A publick meſſage; a meſſage concerning buſineſs between princes or ſtates.—Any ſolemn meſſage.—An errand in an ironical ſenſe.

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle.*] To range in order or array of battle.

To EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *bay.*] To incloſe in a bay; to land-lock.

To EMBE'LLISH—EM-BEL-LISH. *v. a.* [*embellir*, French.] To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *embelliſh.*] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adſcitious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleaſing.

E'MBERS. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [æmẏrıa, Sax. aſhes.] Hot cinders; aſhes not yet extinguiſhed.

To EMBE'ZZLE—EM-BEZ-ZLE. *v. a.* To appropriate by breach of truſt; to turn what is intruſted in his hands to his own uſe.—To waſte; to ſwallow up in riot.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *embezzle.*] The act of appropriating to himſelf that which is received in truſt for another.—The thing appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE—EM-BLAZE. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, French.] To adorn with glittering embelliſhments.—To blaſon; to paint with enſigns armorial.

To EMBLA'ZON—EM-BLA-ZON. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with enſigns armorial.—To deck in glaring colours; to ſet out pompouſly to ſhew.

E'MBLEM—EM-BLEM. *n. ſ.* [ἔμβλημα.] Inlay; enamel; any thing inſerted into the body of another.—An occult repreſentation; an alluſive picture; a typical deſignation.

E'MBLEMA'TIC—EM-BLE-MAT-IC. } *adj.* [from *emblem.*]
E'MBLEMA'TICAL. } Compriſing an emblem; alluſive; occultly repreſentative.—Dealing in emblems; uſing emblems.

E'MBLEMA'TICALLY—EM-BLE-MAT-I-CAL-LY. *adv.* [from *emblematical.*] In the manner of emblems; alluſively; with occult repreſentation.

E'MBOLUS—EM-BO-LUS. *n. ſ.* [ἔμβολος.] Any thing inſerted and acting in another, as the ſucker in a pump.

To EMBO'SS — EM-BOSS. *v. a.* [from *boſſe*, a protuberance, Fr.] To form with protuberances; to cover with ſomething riſing into lumps or bunches.—To engrave with relief, or riſing work.—[from *emboiſter*, French, to incloſe in a box.] To incloſe; to include; to cover.—[*emboſcare*, Ital.] To incloſe in a thicket.—To hunt hard. It is now uſed only in the firſt of theſe ſenſes.

EMBO'SSMENT — EM-BOSS-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *emboſs.*] Any thing ſtanding out from the reſt; jut; eminence.—Relief; riſing work.

To EMBO'TTLE — EM-BOT-TLE. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] To include in bottles; to bottle.

To EMBO'WEL — EM-BOW-EL. *v. a.* [from *bowel.*] To eviſcerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate.

To EMBRA'CE — EM-BRACE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, Fr.] To hold fondly in the arms; to ſqueeze in kindneſs —To ſeize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.—To comprehend; to take in; to encompaſs; to encircle.—To compriſe; to incloſe; to contain.—To admit; to receive.—To find; to take.—To ſqueeze in a hoſtile manner.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.

EMBRA'CE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Claſp; fond preſſure in the arms; hug.—An hoſtile ſqueeze; cruſh.

EMBRA'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *embrace.*] Claſp in the arms; hug; embrace.—Comprehenſion.—State of being contained; incloſure.—Conjugal endearment.

EMBRA'SURE — EM-BRA-SURE. *n. ſ.* [*embraſure*, Fren.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.

To E'MBROCATE — EM-BRO-CATE. *v. a.* [ἐνβρέχω.] To rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors.

E'MBROCA'TION — EM-BRO-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *embrocate.*] The act of rubbing any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors or ſpirits.—The lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed or embrocated.

To EMBRO'IDER — EM-BROI-DER. *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diverſify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raiſed figures.

EMBRO'IDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *embroider.*] One that adorns cloaths with needlework.

EMBRO'IDERY. *n. ſ.* [from *embroider.*] Figures raiſed upon a ground; variegated needlework.—Variegation; diverſity of colours.

To EMBRO'IL — EM-BROIL. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] To diſturb; to confuſe; to diſtract; to throw into commotion; to involve in troubles by diſſenſion and diſcord.

E'MBRYO — EM-BRY-O. } *n. ſ.* [ἔμβρυον.] The offſpring
E'MBRYON. } yet unfiniſhed in the womb. —The ſtate of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfiniſhed.

EME'NDABLE — E-MEND-A-BLE. *adj.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

E'MENDA'TION — EM-EN-DA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*emendo*, Lat.] Correction; alteration of any thing from worſe to better.—An alteration made in the text by verbal criticiſm.

E'MERALD — EM-E-RALD. *n. ſ.* [*émeraude*, Fr. *ſmaragdus*, Lat.] A green precious ſtone.

To EME'RGE — E-MERGE. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Lat.] To riſe out of any thing in which it is covered.—To iſſue; to proceed.—To riſe; to mount from a ſtate of depreſſion or obſcurity; to riſe into view.

EME'RGENCE — E-MER-GENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *emerge.*]
EME'RGENCY. } The act of riſing out of any fluid by which it is covered.—The act of riſing into view.—Any ſudden occaſion; unexpected caſualty.—Preſſing neceſſity. A ſenſe not proper.

EME'RGENT — E-MER-GENT. *adj.* [from *emerge.*] Riſing out of that which overwhelms or obſcures it.—Riſing into view, or notice.—Proceeding or iſſuing from any thing.—Sudden; unexpectedly caſual.

E'MERODS. } *n. ſ.* [corrupted by ignorant pronunciation
E'MEROIDS. } from *hemorrhoids*, αἱμοῤῥοΐδες.] Painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

EME'RSION — E-MER-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *emerge.*] The time when a ſtar, having been obſcured by its too near approach to the ſun, appears again.

E'MERY — EM-E-RY. *n. ſ.* [*ſmyris*, Lat. *eſmeril*, Fr.] An iron ore, conſiderably rich. It is uſually of a duſky brownish red on the ſurface; but, when broken, of a fine bright iron grey, but not without ſome tinge of redneſs, and is ſpangled all over with ſhining ſpecks.

EME'TIC — E-MET-IC. } *adj.* [ἐμέω.] Having the qua-
EME'TICAL. } lity of provoking vomits.

EME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emetical.*] In ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit.

To E'MIGRATE — EM-I-GRATE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Lat.] To remove from one place to another.

E'MIGRA'TION — EM-I-GRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *emigrate.*] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

E'MINENCE — EM-I-NENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*eminentia*, Latin.]
E'MINENCY. } Loftineſs; height.—Summit; higheſt part.—A part riſing above the reſt.—A place where one is expoſed to general notice.—Exaltation; conſpicuouſneſs; ſtate of being expoſed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatneſs.—Supreme degree. —Notice; diſtinction.—A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT — EM-I-NENT. *adj.* [*eminens*, Lat.] High; lofty.—Dignified; exalted.—Conſpicuous; remarkable.

E'MINENTLY — EM-I-NENT-LY. *adv.* [from *eminent.*] Conſpicuouſly; in a manner that attracts obſervation.—In a high degree.

E'MISSARY — EM-IS-SA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*emiſſarius*, Lat.] One ſent out on private meſſages; a ſpy; a ſecret agent.—One that emits or ſends out. A technical ſenſe.

EMI'SSION — E-MIS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*emiſſio*, Lat.] The act of ſending out; vent.

To EMI'T — E-MIT. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Lat.] To ſend forth; to let go; to give vent to.—To let fly; to dart.—To iſſue out juridically.

EMME'NAGOGUES. *n. ſ.* [ἐμμήνια and ἄγω.] Medicines that promote the courſes.

E'MMET — EM-MET. *n. ſ.* [æmette, Sax.] An ant; a piſmire.

EMO'LLIENT — E-MOL-LI-ENT. *adj.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; ſuppling.

EMO'LLIENTS. *n. ſ.* Such things as ſheath and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids at the ſame time.

EMOLLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emollitio*, Latin.] The act of ſoftening.

EMO'LUMENT — E-MOL-U-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*emolumentum*, Lat.] Profit; advantage.

EMO'TION — E-MO-TION. *n. ſ.* [*emotion*, Fr.] Diſturbance of mind; vehemence of paſſion, or pleaſing or painful.

To EMPA'LE — EM-PALE. *v. a.* [*empaler*, Fr.] To fence with a pale.—To fortify.—To incloſe; ſhut in.—To put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright. It is chiefly uſed in the latter ſenſe.

EMPA'NNEL — EM-PAN-NEL. *n. ſ.* [from *panne*, Fr.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment ſchedule, or roll of paper, by the ſheriff, which he has ſummoned to appear for the performance of ſuch public ſervice as juries are employed in.

To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſummon to ſerve on a jury.

EMPA'RLANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *parler*, Fr.] A deſire or petition in court of a day to pauſe what is beſt to do; and it is ſometimes uſed for the conference of a jury in the cauſe committed to them.

To EMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from *paſſion*.] To move with paſſion; to affect ſtrongly; to throw off from equanimity.

E'MPEROUR — EM-PER-OUR. *n. ſ.* [*empereur*, Fren. *imperator*, Lat.] A monarch of title and dignity ſuperior to a king: as, the *emperour* of Germany.

E'MPHASIS — EM-*PHA*-SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἔμφασις.] A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence; particular force impreſſed by ſtile or pronunciation.

EMPHA'TIC — EM-PHAT-IC. } *adj.* [ἐμφαίνω.] Forcible;
EMPHA'TICAL. } ſtrong; ſtriking.—Striking the ſight.—Appearing; ſeeming not real.

EMPHA'TICALLY — EM-PHAT-I-CAL-LY. *adv.* [from *emphatical*.] Strongly; forcibly; in a ſtriking manner.—According to appearance.

E'MPIRE — EM-PIRE. *n. ſ.* [*empire*, Fr. *imperium*, Lat.] Imperial power; ſupreme dominion; ſovereign command. The region over which dominion is extended.—Command over any thing.

E'MPIRIC — EM-PIR-IC. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπειρικός.] A trier or experimenter; ſuch perſons as have no true education in, or knowledge of phyſical practice, but venture upon hearſay and obſervation only.

E'MPIRIC. } *adj.* [from the noun.] Verſed in expe-
EMPI'RICAL. } riments.—Known only by experience; practiſed only by rote, without rational grounds.

EMPI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *emperical*.] Experimentally; according to experience.—Without rational grounds; charlatanically; in the manner of quacks.

EMPI'RICISM — EM-PIR-I-CISM. *n. ſ.* [from *empirick*.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

To EMPLA'STER — EM-PLAS-TER. *v. a.* [from ἔμπλαστρον.] To cover with a plaſter.

EMPLA'STIC — EM-PLAS-TIC. *adj.* [ἐμπλάστικος.] Viſcous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaſter.

To EMPLE'AD. *v. a.* [from *plead*.] To indict; to prefer a charge againſt; to accuſe.

To EMPLO'Y — EM-PLOY. *v. a.* [*emploier*, Fr.] To buſy; to keep at work; to exerciſe.—To uſe as an inſtrument.—To uſe as means.—To uſe as materials.—To commiſſion; to intruſt with the management of any affairs.—To fill up with buſineſs.—To paſs or ſpend in buſineſs.

EMPLO'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Buſineſs; object of induſtry.—Publick office.

EMPLO'YER — EM-PLOY-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *employ*.] One that uſes or cauſes to be uſed.

EMPLO'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *employ*.] Buſineſs; object of induſtry; object of labour.—Buſineſs; the ſtate of being employed.—Office; poſt of buſineſs.—Buſineſs intruſted.

To EMPO'ISON — EM-POI-SON. In common diſcourſe the middle ſyllable is pronounced as if written with an *i* or *y*. See POISON. *v. a.* [*empoiſonner*, Fr.] To deſtroy by poiſon; to deſtroy by venomous food or drugs; to poiſon.—To taint with poiſon; to envenom. This is the more uſual ſenſe.

EMPO'ISONER. *n. ſ.* [*empoiſonneur*, Fr.] One who deſtroys another by poiſon.

EMPO'ISONMENT. *n. ſ.* [*empoiſonnement*, Fr.] The practiſe of deſtroying by poiſon.

EMPO'RIUM — EM-PO-RI-UM. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandiſe; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

To EMPO'VERISH — EM-POV-ER-ISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, Fr.] To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.—To leſſen fertility.

EMPO'VERISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *empoveriſh*.] One that makes others poor.—That which impairs fertility.

EMPO'VERISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *empoveriſh*.] Diminution; cauſe of poverty; waſte.

To EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power*.] To authoriſe; to commiſſion; to give power or authority to any purpoſe.—To give natural force; to enable.

E'MPRESS — EM-PRESS. *n. ſ.* The queen of an emperor.—A female inveſted with imperial dignity; a female ſovereign.

EMPRI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*empriſes* Fr.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterpriſe.

E'MPTINESS — EMP-TI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *empty*.] Abſence of plenitude; inanity.—The ſtate of being empty.—A void ſpace; vacuity; *vacuum*.—Want of ſubſtance or ſolidity.—Unſatisfactorineſs; inability to fill up the deſires.—Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

E'MPTION — EMP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*emptio*, Lat.] The act of purchaſing; a purchaſe.

E'MPTY — EMP-TY. *adj.* [æmtig, Sax.] Void; having nothing in it; not full.—Devoid; unfurniſhed.—Unſatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or deſires.—Without any thing

thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted.—Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful; unfurnished with materials for thought.—Without substance; without solidity; vain.

To E'MPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhaust; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

To EMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple.*] To make of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

To EMPU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle.*] To perplex; to put to a stand.

EMPY'REAL — EM-PYR-E-AL, and sometimes EM-PYRE-AL. with the accent on the last syllable but one. So the next word. *adj.* [ἔμπυρος.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.

EMPYRE'AN. *n. s.* [ἔμπυρος.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

To E'MULATE — EM-U-LATE. *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Lat.] To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.—To imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence.—To be equal to; to rise to equality with.—To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

E'MULA'TION — EM-U-LA-TION. *n. s.* [*æmulatio*, Lat.] Rivalry; desire of superiority.—Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention; discord.

E'MULATIVE. *adj.* [from *emulate.*] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.

E'MULA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *emulate.*] A rival; a competitor.

To EMU'LGE. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Lat.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT — E-MUL-GENT. *adj.* [*emulgens*, Lat.] Milking or draining out.—*Emulgent* vessels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava.

E'MULOUS — EM-U-LOUS. *adj.* [*æmulus*, Lat.] Rivalling; engaged in competition.—Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. With *of* before the object of emulation.—Factious; contentious.

E'MULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *emulous.*] With desire of excelling or outgoing another.

EMU'LSION — E-MUL-SION. *n. s.* [*emulsio*, Lat.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky.

EMU'NCTORIES — E-MUNC-TO-RIES. *n. s.* [*emunctorium*, Lat.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected, to be in readiness for ejectment.

EN. An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*. For the pronunciation of the compounds, see the several words of which they are compounded.

To ENA'BLE. *v. a.* [from *able.*] To make able; to confer power; to give strength or ability.

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *act.*] To act; to perform; to effect.—To establish; to decree.—To represent by action.

ENA'CT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENA'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *enact.*] One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.—One who practises or performs any thing.

To ENA'MBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambush.*] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel.* See AMEL.] To inlay; to variegate with colours.—To lay upon another body so as to vary it.

To ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.

ENA'MEL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid.—The substance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER. *n. s.* [from *enamel.*] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR — EN-AM-OUR. *v. a.* [*amour*, Fr.] To inflame with love; to make fond. With *of* before the thing or person loved.

To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage.*] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* [from *camp.*] To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march.

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.

ENCA'MPMENT. *n. s.* [from *encamp.*] The act of encamping, or pitching tents.—A camp; tents pitched in order.

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave.

To ENCHA'FE — EN-CHAFE. *v. a.* [*eschauffer*, Fr.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

To ENCHA'IN — EN-CHAIN. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, Fr.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold inbondage.

To ENCHA'NT — EN-CHANT. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, Fr.] To give efficacy to any thing by songs or sorcery.—To subdue by charms or spells.—To delight in a high degree.

ENCHA'NTER — EN-CHANT-ER. *n. s.* [*enchanteur*, Fr.] A magician; a sorcerer; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and spells.

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *enchant.*] With the force of enchantment.

ENCHA'NTMENT. *n. s.* [*enchantement*, French.] Magical charms; spells; incantation; sorcery.—Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

ENCHA'NTRESS. *n. s.* [*enchantereſs*, Fr.] A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts.—A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

To ENCHA'SE — EN-CHASE. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, Fr.] To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.—To adorn by being fixed upon it.

To ENCI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from *circle.*] To surround; to environ; to inclose in a ring or circle; to enring.

ENCI'RCLET. *n. s.* [from *circle.*] A circle; a ring.

To ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, Fr.] To part from things or grounds common by a fence.—To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include.

ENCLO'SER. *n. s.* [from *enclose.*] One that encloses, or separates common fields in several distinct properties.—Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLO'SURE. *n. s.* [from *enclose.*] The act of enclosing or environing any thing.—The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.—The approbation of things common.—State of being shut up in any place; encompassed, or environed.—The space enclosed; the space comprehended

prehended within certain limits.—Several; ground encloſed; ground ſeparated from the common.

ENCO'MIAST. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκωμιαστὴς.] A panegyriſt; a proclaimer of praiſe; a praiſer.

ENCO'MIA'STIC. } *adj.* [ἐγκωμιαστικὸς.] Panegyrical;
ENCO'MIA'STICAL. } laudatory; containing praiſe; beſtowing praiſe.

ENCO'MIUM — EN-CO-MI-UM. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyrick; praiſe; elogy.

To ENCO'MPASS. *v. a.* [from *compaſs.*] To encloſe; to encircle.—To ſhut in; to ſurround; to environ.—To go round any place; as, *Drake* encompaſſed *the world.*

ENCO'MPASSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encompaſs.*] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

ENCO'RE — EN-CORE. *adv.* [French.] Again; once more. A word uſed at publick ſhows when a ſinger, or fiddler, or buffoon is deſired by the audience to do the ſame thing again: it retains the French mode of pronunciation.

ENCO'UNTER — EN-COUN-TER. *n. ſ.* [*encontre*, Fr.] Duel; ſingle fight; conflict.—Battle; fight in which enemies ruſh againſt each other.—Eager and warm converſation, either of love or anger.—Accidental congreſs; ſudden meeting.—Accoſting.

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet face to face.—To meet in a hoſtile manner; to ruſh againſt in conflict.—To meet with reciprocal kindneſs.—To attack; to meet in the front.—To oppoſe; to oppugn.—To meet by accident.

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. n.* To ruſh together in a hoſtile manner; to conflict.—To engage; to fight.—To meet face to face.—To come together by chance.

To ENCO'URAGE — EN-COUR-AGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.] To animate; to incite to any thing.—To give courage to; to ſupport the ſpirits; to inſpirit; to embolden.—To raiſe confidence; to make confident.

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encourage.*] Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.—Favour; countenance; ſupport.

ENCO'URAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *encourage.*] One that ſupplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

To ENCRO'ACH — EN-CROACH. *v. n.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, Fr.] To make invaſions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's poſſeſſions to draw them away.—To advance gradually and by ſtealth upon that to which one has no right.

ENCRO'ACHER — EN-CROACH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *encroach.*] One who ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another by gradual and ſilent means.—One who makes ſlow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCRO'ACHMENT — EN-CROACH-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encroach.*] An unlawful gathering in upon another man.—Advance into the territories or rights of another.

To ENCU'MBER — EN-CUM-BER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] To clog; to load; to impede.—To entangle; to embarraſs; to obſtruct.—To load with debts: as, *his eſtate is* encumbered *with mortgages.*

ENCU'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *encumber.*] Clog; load; impediment.—Excreſcence; uſeleſs addition.—Burthen upon an eſtate.

ENCY'CLOPE'DIA. } *n. ſ.* [ἐγκυκλοπαίδεια.] The circle of
ENCY'CLOPE'DY. } ſciences; the round of learning. See CYCLOPEDIA.

ENCY'STED — EN-CYST-ED. *adj.* [κύστις.] Encloſed in a veſicle or bag.

E'ND — END. *n. ſ.* [end, Sax.] The extremity of any thing materially extended.—The laſt particle of any aſſignable duration.—The concluſion or ceſſation of any action.—The concluſion or laſt part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a diſcourſe.—Ultimate ſtate; final doom. The point beyond which no progreſſion can be made.—Final determination; concluſion of debate or deliberation.—Death; fate; deceaſe.—Abolition; total loſs.—Cauſe of death; deſtroyer.—Conſequence; event.—Fragment; broken piece.—Purpoſe; intention.—Thing intended; final deſign.

To E'ND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To terminate; to conclude; to finiſh.—To deſtroy; to put to death.

To E'ND. *v. n.* To come to an end; to be finiſhed.—To terminate; to conclude; to ceaſe; to fail.

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage.*] To miſchief; to prejudice; to harm.

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger.*] To put into hazard; to bring into peril.—To incur the danger of; to hazard.

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make beloved.

ENDE'ARMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *endear.*] The cauſe of love; means by which any thing is endeared.—The ſtate of being endeared; the ſtate of being loved.

ENDE'AVOUR — EN-DEAV-OUR. *n. ſ.* [*devoir*, Fr. *endevoir.*] Labour directed to ſome certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpoſe; to work for a certain end.

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to try.

ENDE'CAGON. *n. ſ.* [ἑνδεκαγον.] A plain figure of eleven ſides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL — EN-DE-MI-AL. } *adj.* [ἔνδημος.] Peculiar
ENDE'MIC — EN-DEM-IC. } to a country; uſed of any
ENDE'MICAL. } diſeaſe that affects ſeveral people together in the ſame country, proceeding from ſome cauſe peculiar to the country where it reigns: ſuch as the ſcurvy to the northern climes.

To ENDI'TE. *v. a.* [*enditer*, Fr. *dictum*, Lat.] To charge any man by a written accuſation before a court of juſtice: as, *he was* endited *for felony.*—To draw up; to compoſe; to write. This word, as alſo its derivatives, are more commonly written *indite.*

ENDI'CTMENT. } *n. ſ.* [from *endite.*] A bill or declara-
ENDI'TEMENT. } tion made in form of law.

E'NDIVE — EN-DIVE. *n. ſ.* [*endive*, Fr. *intybum*, Lat.] *Endive*, or ſuccory, is of ſeveral ſorts; as the white, the green, and the curled, which are only propagated by ſeed, that is longiſh, of a white-grey colour, flat at one end, and roundiſh at the other. It grows upon the ſtocks or ſtems of the preceding year's growth.

E'NDLESS — END-LESS. *adj.* [from *end.*] Without end; without concluſion or termination.—Infinite in longitudinal extent.—Infinite in duration; perpetual.—Inceſſant; continual.

E'NDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *endleſs.*] Inceſſantly; perpetually.—Without termination of length.

E'NDMOST. *adj.* [*end* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt; furtheſt; at the farther end.

To

To ENDO'RSE—EN-DORSE. *v. a.* [*endoſſer*, Fr. *dorſum*, Lat.] To regiſter on the back of a writing; to ſuperſcribe.

ENDO'RSEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *endorſe.*] Superſcription; writing on the back.—Ratification.

To ENDO'W—EN-DOW. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin; *endouairer*, Fr.] To enrich with a portion.—To ſupply with any external goods.—To enrich with any excellence.

ENDO'WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *endow.*] Wealth beſtowed to any perſon or uſe.—The beſtowing or aſſuring a dower; the ſetting forth or ſevering a ſufficient portion for a vicar toward his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated.—Gifts of nature.

To ENDU'E—EN-DUE. *v a.* [*induo*, Lat.] To ſupply with mental excellencies; to inveſt with intellectual powers.

ENDU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *endure.*] Continuance; laſtingneſs.—Patience; the act of ſupporting; ſufferance.

To ENDU'RE—EN-DURE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, Fr. *durare*, Lat.] To bear; to undergo; to ſuſtain; to ſupport.

To ENDU'RE. *v. n.* To laſt; to remain; to continue.—To brook; to bear; to admit.

ENDU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *endure.*] One that can bear or endure; ſuſtainer; ſufferer.—Continuer; laſter.

E'NDWISE. *adv.* [*end* and *wiſe.*] Erectly; uprightly; on end.

E'NEMY—EN-E-MY. *n. ſ.* [*ennemi*, Fr. *inimicus*, Lat.] A publick foe.—A private opponent; an antagoniſt.—Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.—One that diſlikes.

E'NERGE'TIC—EN-ER-GET-IC. *adj.* [ἐνεργήτικος.] Forcible; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.—Operative; active; working; not at reſt.

E'NERGY—EN-ER-GY. *n. ſ.* [ἐνέργεια.] Power not exerted in action.—Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.—Faculty; operation.—Strength of expreſſion; force of ſignification; ſpirit; life.

To ENE'RVATE—E-NER-VATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emaſculate.

E'NERVA'TION—EN-ER-VA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *enerve.*] The act of weakening; emaſculation.—The ſtate of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENE'RVE—E-NERVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to cruſh.

To ENFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famiſh.*] To ſtarve; to famiſh; to kill with hunger.

To ENFE'EBLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble.*] To weaken; to enervate; to deprive of ſtrength.

To ENFE'TTER—EN-FET-TER. *v. a.* [from *fetter.*] To bind in fetters; to enchain.

To E'NFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

To ENFO'RCE—EN-FORCE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, Fr.] To give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to invigorate.—To make or gain by force.—To put in act by violence.—To inſtigate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate.—To urge with energy.—To compel; to conſtrain.—To preſs with a charge. Little uſed.

To ENFO'RCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to ſhew beyond contradiction.

ENFO'RCEDLY. *adv.* [from *enforce.*] By violence; not voluntarily; not ſpontaneouſly; not by choice.

ENFO'RCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enforce.*] An act of violence; compulſion; force offered.—Sanction; that which gives force to a law.—Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.—Preſſing exigence.

ENFO'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *enforce.*] Compeller; one who effects by violence.

To ENFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchiſe.*] To admit to the privileges of a freeman.—To ſet free from ſlavery.—To free or releaſe from cuſtody.—To deniſen; to endeniſen.

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enfranchiſe.*] Inveſtiture of the privileges of a deniſen.—Releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.

ENFRO'ZEN. *particip.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with cold.

To ENGA'GE—EN-GAGE. *v. a.* [*engager*, Fr.] To make liable for a debt to a creditor.—To impawn; to ſtake.—To enliſt; to bring into a party.—To embark in an affair; to enter in an undertaking.—To unite; to attach; to make adherent.—To induce; to win by pleaſing means; to gain.—To bind by any appointment or contract.—To ſeize by the attention.—To employ; to hold in buſineſs.—To encounter; to fight.

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.* To conflict; to fight.—To embark ina any buſineſs; to enliſt in any part.

ENGA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *engage*; *engagement*, Fr] The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt.—Obligation by contract.—Adherence to a party or cauſe; partiality.—Employment of the attention.—Fight; conflict; battle.—Obligation; motive.

To ENGE'NDER—EN-GEN-DER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.] To beget between different ſexes.—To produce; to form.—To excite; to cauſe; to produce.—To bring forth.

To ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be cauſed; to be produced.

E'NGINE—EN-GINE. *n. ſ.* [*engin*, Fr. *ingegno*, Ital.] Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.—A military machine.—Any inſtrument.—Any inſtrument to throw water upon burning houſes.—Any means uſed to bring to paſs, or to effect Uſually in an ill ſenſe.—An agent for another. In contempt.

E'NGINE'ER—EN-GI-NEER. *n. ſ.* [*engingnier*, Fr.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.

E'NGLISH—ENG-LISH. *adj.* [engler, Saxon.] Belonging to England; thence Engliſh is the language of England.

To E'NGLISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tranſlate into Engliſh.

To ENGLU'T—EN-GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr.] To ſwallow up.—To glut; to pamper.

To ENGO'RGE—EN-GORGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, Fr. a throat.] To ſwallow; to devour; to gorge.

To ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerneſs and voracity; to riot.

To ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *graſp.*] To ſeize; to hold faſt in the hand; to gripe.

To ENGRA'VE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved*; part. paſſ. *engraved* or *engraven.* [*engraver*, Fr.] To picture by inciſions in any matter.—To mark wood or ſtone.—To impreſs deeply; to imprint.—[from *grave.*] To bury; to inhume; to inter.

ENGRA'VER.

ENGRA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *engrave.*] A cutter in ſtone or other matter.

To ENGRO'SS — EN-GROSS. *v. a.* [*groſſir*, Fr.] To thicken; to make thick.—To increaſe in bulk.—To fatten; to plump up.—To ſeize in the groſs; to ſeize the whole of any thing.—To purchaſe the whole of any commodity for the ſake of ſelling at a high price.—To copy in a large hand.

ENGRO'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *engroſs.*] He that purchaſes large quantities of any commodity, in order to ſell it at a high price.

To ENHA'NCE — EN-HANCE. *v. a.* [*hauſſer, enhauſſer*, Fr.] To lift up; to raiſe on high. A ſenſe now obſolete.—To raiſe; to advance; to heighten in price.—To raiſe in eſteem.—To aggravate; to increaſe from bad to worſe.

ENHA'NCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enhance.*] Encreaſe; augmentation of value.—Aggravation; encreaſe of ill.

ENI'GMA — E-NIG-MA. *n. ſ.* [*ænigma*, Lat. αἴνιγμα.] A riddle; an obſcure queſtion; a poſition expreſſed in remote and ambiguous terms.

ENIGMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *enigma.*] Obſcure; ambiguouſly or darkly expreſſed.—Cloudy; obſcurely conceived or apprehended.

ENIGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *enigma.*] In a ſenſe different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

ENI'GMATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *enigma.*] One who deals in obſcure and ambiguous matters; maker of riddles.

To ENJO'IN — EN-JOIN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr.] To direct; to order; to preſcribe. It is more authoritative than *direct*, and leſs imperious than *command*.

To ENJO'Y — EN-JOY. *v. a.* [*jouir, enjouir*, Fr.] To feel or perceive with pleaſure; to have a pleaſing ſenſe of; to be delighted with.—To obtain poſſeſſion or fruition of.—To pleaſe; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight.

To ENJO'Y. *v. n.* To live in happineſs.

ENJO'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enjoy.*] Pleaſure; happineſs; fruition.

To ENKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle.*] To ſet on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.—To rouſe paſſions; to ſet the ſoul into a flame.—To incite to any act or hope.

To ENLA'RGE — EN-LARGE. *v. a.* [*elargir*, Fr.] To make greater in quantity or appearance.—To increaſe any thing in magnitude; to extend.—To encreaſe by repreſentation; to magnify; to exaggerate.—To dilate; to expand.—To ſet free from limitation.—To extend to more purpoſes or uſes.—To amplify; to aggrandiſe.—To releaſe from confinement.—To diffuſe in eloquence.

To ENLA'RGE. *v. n.* To expatiate; to ſpeak in many words.

ENLA'RGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enlarge.*] Encreaſe; augmentation; farther extenſion.—Releaſe from confinement or ſervitude. — Magnifying repreſentation. — Expatiating ſpeech; copious diſcourſe.

To ENLI'GHTEN — EN-LIGHT-EN. *v. a.* [from *light.*] To illuminate; to ſupply with light.—To inſtruct; to furniſh with increaſe of knowledge.—To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.—To ſupply with ſight; to quicken in the faculty of viſion.

ENLI'GHTENER. *n. ſ.* [from *enlighten.*] Illuminator; one that gives light.—Inſtructor.

To ENLI'NK. *v. a.* [from *link.*] To chain to; to bind.

To ENLI'VEN — EN-LIV-EN. *v. a.* [from *life, live.*] To make quick; to make alive; to animate —To make vigorous or active.—To make ſprightly or vivacious.—To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLI'VENER. *n. ſ.* [from *enliven.*] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates.

To ENLU'MINE — EN-LU-MINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate; to enlighten. See ILLUMINE.

E'NMITY — EN-MI-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *enemy*; as if *enemity, inamity.*] Unfriendly diſpoſition; malevolence; averſion.—Contrariety of intereſts or inclinations; mutual malignity.—State of oppoſition.—Malice; miſchievous attempts.

To ENNO'BLE — EN-NO-BLE. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, Fr.] To raiſe from commonalty to nobility.—To dignify; to aggrandiſe; to exalt; to raiſe.—To elevate; to magnify.—To make famous or illuſtrious.

ENNO'BLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ennoble.*] The act of raiſing to the rank of nobility.—Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

ENO'RMITY — E-NOR-MI-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *enormous.*] Deviation from rule; irregularity.—Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.—Atrocious crimes; flagitious villanies; crimes exceeding the common meaſure.

ENO'RMOUS — E-NOR-MOUS. *adj.* [*enormis*, Latin.] Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any ſtated meaſures; excurſive beyond the limits of a regular figure.—Diſordered; confuſed.—Wicked beyond the common meaſure.—Exceeding in bulk the common meaſures: always uſed with ſome degree of diſlike, or horror, or wonder.

ENO'RMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *enormous.*] Beyond meaſure.

ENO'UGH — E-NOUGH. The *gh* ſounds here like an *f*. *adj.* [ȝenoh, Sax. *ganah*, Goth. *genoeg*, Dut. It is not eaſy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps, when it is joined with a ſubſtantive, it is an adjective, of which *enow* is the plural. In other ſituations it ſeems an adverb; except that after the verb to *have*, or to *be*, either expreſſed or underſtood, it may be accounted a ſubſtantive. *Johnſon.*] In a ſufficient meaſure; ſo as may ſatisfy; ſo as may ſuffice.

ENO'UGH. *n. ſ.* Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence.—Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

ENO'UGH. *adv.* In a ſufficient degree; in a degree that gives ſatisfaction.—It notes a ſlight augmentation of the poſitive degree: as, *I am ready* enough *to quarrel*; that is, I am rather quarrelſome than peaceable.—Sometimes it notes diminution; as, the ſong is well *enough*; that is, not quite well, though not much amiſs.—An exclamation noting fulneſs or ſatiety.

ENO'W — E-NOW. The plural of *enough*. In a ſufficient number.

To ENRA'GE — EN-RAGE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious; to exaſperate.

To ENRA'NGE — EN-RANGE. *v. a.* [from *range.*] To place regularly; to put into order.

ENRA'PT. *adj.* A contraction of *enraptured*.

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture.*] To tranſport with pleaſure; to delight highly.

To ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *raviſh.*] To throw into extaſy; to tranſport with delight.

ENRA'VISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enraviſh.*] Extaſy of delight.

To ENRI'CH — EN-RICH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, Fr.] To make wealthy; to make opulent.—To fertiliſe; to make fruitful.—To ſtore; to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſirable.

To ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* [from *ripe.*] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

To ENRO'BE. *v. a.* [from *robe.*] To dreſs; to cloath; to habit; to inveſt.

To ENRO'LL — EN-ROLL. *v. a.* [*enroller*, Fr.] To inſert in a roll or regiſter.—To record; to leave in writing.—To involve; to inwrap.

ENRO'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enroll.*] Regiſter; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

To ENRO'OT. *v. a.* [from *root.*] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

ENSA'MPLE — EN-SAM-PLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſſempio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; ſubject of imitation. This orthography is now juſtly diſuſed.

To ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to ſhew by example; to give as a copy.

To ENSA'NGUINE. *v. a.* [*ſanguis*, Lat. *enſanglanter*, Fr.] To ſmear with gore; to ſuffuſe with blood.

To ENSCO'NCE. *v. a.* [from *ſconce.*] To cover as with a fort; to ſecure. An old word, though not out of uſe.

To ENSE'AM. *v. a.* [from *ſeam.*] To ſew up; to incloſe by a ſeam or juncture of needlework.

To ENSHI'ELD. *v. a.* [from *ſhield.*] To ſhield; to cover; to protect.

To ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [from *ſhrine.*] To incloſe in a cheſt or cabinet; to preſerve and ſecure as a thing ſacred.

E'NSIFORM. *adj.* [*enſiformis*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of a ſword: as, the xiphoeides or *enſiform* cartilage.

E'NSIGN — EN-SIGN. *n. ſ.* [*enſeigne*, Fr.] The flag or ſtandard of a regiment.—Any ſignal to aſſemble.—Badge; or mark of diſtinction, rank, or office.—The officer of foot who carries the flag. [Formerly written *ancient.*]

E'NSIGNBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*enſign* and *bear.*] He that carries the flag; the enſign.

To ENSLA'VE *v. a.* [from *ſlave.*] To reduce to ſervitude; to deprive of liberty.—To make over to another as his ſlave or bondman.

ENSLA'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enſlave.*] The ſtate of ſervitude; ſlavery; abject ſubjection.

To ENSU'E — EN-SUE. *v. a.* [*enſuiver*, Fr.] To follow; to purſue.

To ENSU'E. *v. n.* To follow as a conſequence to premiſes.—To ſucceed in a train of events, or courſe of time.

ENSU'RANCE — EN-SUR-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *enſure.*] Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum.—The ſum paid for ſecurity.

To ENSU'RE — EN-SURE. *v. a.* [from *ſure*, *aſſurer*, Fr.] To aſcertain; to make certain; to ſecure.—To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage.—To promiſe reimburſement of any miſcarriage for a certain reward ſtipulated.

ENSU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *enſure.*] One who makes contracts of enſurance; one who for a certain ſum exempts any thing from hazard.

ENTA'BLATURE — EN-TAB-LA-TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *table.*] [In architecture.] Signifies the architrave, friſe, and cornice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of the flooring, which is either ſupported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns.

ENTA'IL — EN-TAIL. *n. ſ.* [*feudum talliatum*, from the French *entaillé*, cut, from *tailler*, to cut.] The eſtate entailed or ſettled, with regard to the rule of its deſcent.—The rule of deſcent ſettled for any eſtate.

To ENTA'IL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut; *entailler*, Fr.] To ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate ſo that it cannot be by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor bequeathed at pleaſure.—To fix unalienably upon any perſon or thing.

To ENTA'ME. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to ſubjugate; to ſubdue.

To ENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology.] To inwrap or enſnare with ſomething not eaſily extricable, as a net; or ſomething adheſive, as briars.—To loſe in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.—To twiſt, or confuſe in ſuch a manner as that a ſeparation cannot eaſily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.—To involve in difficulties; to embarraſs; to perplex.—To puzzle; to bewilder.—To enſnare by captious queſtions or artful talk.—To diſtract with variety of cares.—To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTA'NGLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *entangle.*] Involution of any thing intricate or adheſive.—Perplexity; puzzle.

ENTA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *entangle.*] One that entangles.

To ENTER — EN-TER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, Fr.] To go or come into any place.—To initiate in a buſineſs, method, or ſociety.—To introduce or admit into any counſel.—To ſet down in a writing.

To E'NTER. *v. n.* To come in; to go in.—To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.—To engage in.—To be initiated in.

E'NTERING. *n. ſ.* [from *enter.*] Entrance; paſſage into a place.

To ENTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave.

ENTERPRISE — EN-TER-PRISE. *n. ſ.* [*entrepriſe*, Fr.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

To E'NTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To undertake; to attempt; to eſſay.

E'NTERPRI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *enterpriſe.*] A man of enterpriſe; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himſelf in important and dangerous deſigns.

To ENTERTA'IN — EN-TER-TAIN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.] To converſe with; to talk with.—To treat at the table.—To receive hoſpitably.—To keep in one's ſervice.—To reſerve in the mind.—To pleaſe; to amuſe; to divert.—To admit with ſatisfaction.

E'NTERTA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *entertain.*] He that keeps others in his ſervice.—He that treats others at his table.—He that pleaſes, diverts, or amuſes.

ENTERTA'INMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *entertain.*] Converſation.—Treatment at the table; convivial proviſion.—Hoſpitable reception.—Reception; admiſſion.—The ſtate of being in pay as ſoldiers or ſervants.—Amuſement; diverſion.—Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

To ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *throne.*] To place on a regal ſeat.—To inveſt with ſovereign authority.

ENTHU'SIASM — EN-THU-SI-ASM. *n. ſ.* [ἐνθουσιασμὸς.] A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.—Heat of imagination; violence

lence of paſſion; confidence of opinion.—Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

ENTHU'SIAST. *n. ſ.* [ἐνθουσιαστὴς.] One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourſe with God.—One of a hot imagination, or violent paſſions.—One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

E'NTHU'SIA'STIC. } *adj.* [ἐνθουσιαστικὸς.] Perſuaded of
E'NTHU'SIA'STICAL. } ſome communication with the Deity.—Vehemently hot in any cauſe.—Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

To ENTI'CE—EN-TICE. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandiſhments or hopes to ſomething ſinful or deſtructive.

ENTI'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *entice.*] The act or practice of alluring to ill.—The means by which one is allured to ill; blandiſhment; allurement.

ENTI'CINGLY—EN-TIC-ING-LY. *adv.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner.

ENTI'RE—EN-TIRE. *adj.* [*entier*, Fr. *integer*, Lat.] Whole; undivided.—Unbroken; complete in its parts.—Full; complete; compriſing all requiſites in itſelf.—Sincere; hearty.—Firm; ſure; ſolid; fixed.—Unmingled; unallayed.—Honeſt; firmly adherent; faithful.—In full ſtrength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

ENTI'RELY. *adv.* [from *entire.*] In the whole; without diviſion.—Completely; fully.—With firm adherence; faithfully.

ENTI'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *entire.*] Totality; compleatneſs; fulneſs.—Honeſty; integrity.

To ENTI'TLE—EN-TI-TLE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, Fr.] To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.—To give a title or diſcriminative appellation; as, to *entitle* a book.—To ſuperſcribe or prefix as a title.—To give a claim to any thing.—To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

E'NTITY—EN-TI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*entitas*, low Lat.] Something which really is; a real being.—A particular ſpecies of being.

To ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To enſnare; to intangle; to bring into toils or nets.

To ENTO'MB. *v. a.* [from *tomb.*] To put into a tomb; to bury.

E'NTRAILS—EN-TRAILS. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*entrailles*, Fr. ἔντερα.] The inteſtines; the bowels; the inward parts; the guts.—The internal parts; receſs; caverns.

To ENTRA'IL—EN-TRAIL. *v. a.* To mingle; to interweave; to diverſify.

E'NTRANCE—EN-TRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*entrant*, Fr.] The power of entering into a place.—The act of entering.—The paſſage by which a place is entered; avenue.—Initiation; commencement.—Intellectual ingreſs; knowledge.—The act of taking poſſeſſion of an office or dignity.—The beginning of any thing.

To ENTRA'NCE—EN-TRANCE. *v. n.* [from *trance*; *tranſe*, Fr. from *tranſeo*, Lat. to paſs over; to paſs for a time from one region to another.] To put into a trance; to withdraw the ſoul wholly to other regions, while the body appears to lie in dead ſleep.—To put into an extaſy; to make inſenſible of preſent objects.

To ENTRA'P. *v. a.* [from *trap.*] To enſnare; to catch in a trap or ſnare.—To involve unexpectedly in difficulties or diſtreſſes; to entangle.—To take advantage of.

To ENTRE'AT—EN-TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr.] To petition; to ſolicit; to importune.—To prevail upon by ſolicitation.—To treat or uſe well or ill.—To entertain; to amuſe.—To entertain; to receive.

To ENTRE'AT. *v. n.* To offer a treaty or compact.—To treat; to diſcourſe.—To make a petition.

ENTRE'ATY—EN-TREAT-Y. *n. ſ.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; ſolicitation; ſupplication; requeſt.

E'NTRY—EN-TRY. *n. ſ.* [from *enter*; *entrée*, Fr.] The paſſage by which any one enters a houſe.—The act of entrance; ingreſs.—The act of taking poſſeſſion of any eſtate.—The act of regiſtering or ſetting down in writing.—The act of entering publickly into any city.

To ENVE'LOP—EN-VEL-OP. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, Fr.] To inwrap; to cover; to inveſt with ſome integument.—To cover; to hide; to ſurround.

ENVELO'PE—EN-VE-LOPE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward caſe; an integument; a cover.

To ENVE'NOM. *v. a.* [from *venom.*] To tinge with poiſon; to poiſon; to impregnate with venom. It is never uſed of the perſon to whom poiſon is given, but of the draught, meat, or inſtrument by which it is conveyed.—To make odious.—To enrage.

E'NVIOUS—EN-VI-OUS. *adj.* [from *envy.*] Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happineſs of another.

E'NVIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *envious.*] With envy; with malignity; with ill will.

To ENVI'RON—EN-VI-RON. *v. a.* [*environner*, Fr.] To ſurround; to encompaſs; to encircle.—To involve; to envelope.—To ſurround in a hoſtile manner; to beſiege; to hem in.—To incloſe; to inveſt.

To ENU'MERATE—E-NU-ME-RATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Lat.] To reckon up ſingly; to count over diſtinctly; to number.

ENU'MERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*enumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering or counting over; number told out.

To ENU'NCIATE—E-NUN-CIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to expreſs.

E'NUNCIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*enunciatio*, Lat.] Declaration; publick atteſtation; open proclamation.—Intelligence; information.

ENU'NCIATIVE. *adj.* [from *enunciate.*] Declarative; expreſſive.

E'NVOY—EN-VOY. *n. ſ.* [*envoye*, Fr.] A publick miniſter ſent one power to another.—A publick meſſenger, in dignity below an ambaſſador.—A meſſenger.

To E'NVY—EN-VY. *v. n.* [*envier*, Fr. *invidere*, Lat.] To hate another for excellence, happineſs, or ſucceſs.—To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.—To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to withhold maliciouſly.

To E'NVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity.

E'NVY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence or happineſs.—Rivalry; competition.—Malice; malignity.—Publick odium; ill repute.

To ENWO'MB. *v. a.* [from *womb.*] To make pregnant.—To bury; to hide as in a womb.

E'PACT — E-PACT. *n. ſ.* [ἐπακτὴ.] A number, whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.

EPA'ULMENT. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *epaule*, a ſhoulder.] In fortification, a ſidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth; of which latter are made the epaulments of the places of arms for the cavalry behind the trenches.

EPHE'MERA — E-PHEM-E-RA. *n. ſ.* [ἐφήμερη] A fever that terminates in one day.—An inſect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL. *n. ſ.* [ἐφημέριος.] Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day.

EPHE'MERIS — E-PHEM-E-RIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐφημερὶς.] A journal; an account of daily tranſactions.—An account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets.

EPHE'MERIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ephemeris*.] One who conſults the planets; one who ſtudies or practiſes aſtrology.

EPHE'MERON-WORM. *n. ſ.* [from ἐφήμερον and *worm*.] A ſort of worm that lives but a day.

E'PHOD — E-PHOD *n. ſ.* [אפוד.] A ſort of ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts.

E'PIC — EP-IC. *adj.* [*epicus*, Lat. ἔπος.] Narrative; compriſing narrations, not acted, but rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick, or to contain one great action atchieved by a hero.

E'PICURE — EP-I-CURE. *n. ſ.* [*epicureus*, Lat.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

E'PICURE'AN — EP-I-CU-RE-AN. *n. ſ.* [*epicureus*, Lat.] One who holds the phyſiological principles of Epicurus.

EPICU'REAN. *adj.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

E'PICURI'SM. *n. ſ.* [from *epicure*.] Luxury; ſenſual enjoyment; groſs pleaſure.

E'PICY'CLE — EP-I-CY-CLE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle whoſe center is in the circumference of a greater.

EPICY'CLOID. *n. ſ.* [ἐπικυκλοείδης.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDE'MIC — EP-I-DEM-IC. } *n. ſ.* [ἐπὶ and δῆμος.] That
EPIDE'MICAL. } which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.—Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.—General; univerſal.

E'PIDE'RMIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιδέρμις.] The ſcarf-ſkin of a man's body.

E'PIGRAM — EP-I-GRAM. *n. ſ.* [*epigramma*, Lat.] A ſhort poem terminating in a point.

E'PIGRAMMA'TIC. } *adj.* [*epigrammaticus*, Lat.] Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams.
E'PIGRAMMA'TICAL. } —Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

EPIGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *epigram*.] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

E'PIGRAPH. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιγραφὴ.] An inſcription on a ſtatue.

E'PILEPSY — EP-I-LEP-SY. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιλημψις.] A convulſion, or convulſive motion of the whole body, or of ſome of its parts, with a loſs of ſenſe.

EPILE'PTIC. *adj.* [from *epilepſy*.] Convulſed; diſeaſed with an epilepſy.

E'PILOGUE — EP-I-LOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*epilogus*, Lat.] The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play.

EPI'PHANY — E-PIPH-A-NY. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] A church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar conducting the magi to the place where he was.

EPI'PHONE'MA. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a concluſive ſentence not cloſely connected with the words forgoing.

EPI'PHORA. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίφορα.] An inflammation of any part, but more eſpecially a defluxion of humours on the eyes.

EPI'SCOPACY — E-PIS-CO-PA-CY. *n. ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Lat.] The government of biſhops; the government of the church eſtabliſhed by the apoſtles.

EPI'SCOPAL — E-PIS-CO-PAL. *adj.* [from *epiſcopus*, Lat.] Belonging to a biſhop.—Veſted in a biſhop.

EPI'SCOPATE. *n. ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Lat.] A biſhoprick; the office and dignity of a biſhop.

E'PISODE — EP-I-SODE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπεισοδὴ.] An incidental narrative, or digreſſion in a poem, ſeparable from the main ſubject, yet riſing naturally from it.

EPISO'DIC — EP-I-SOD-IC. } *adj.* [from *epiſode*.] Con-
EPISO'DICAL. } tained in an epiſode; pertaining to an epiſode.

E'PISPA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [ἐπὶ and σπάω.] Drawing.—Bliſtering. This is now the more frequent, though leſs proper ſenſe.

EPI'STLE — E-PIS-TLE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιſολὴ.] A letter. This word is ſeldom uſed but in poetry, or on occaſions of dignity and ſolemnity.

EPI'STOLARY. *adj.* [from *epiſtle*.] Relating to letters; ſuitable to letters.—Tranſacted by letters.

E'PITAPH — EP-I-TAPH. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιτάφιο.] An inſcription upon a tomb.

E'PITHALA'MIUM. *n. ſ.* [ἐπὶ θάλαμος.] A nuptial ſong; a compliment upon marriage.

E'PITHEM. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

E'PITHET. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίθετον.] An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the *verdant* grove, the *craggy* mountain's *lofty* head.—It is uſed by ſome writers improperly for *title*, *name*.—It is uſed improperly for *phraſe*, *expreſſion*.

EPI'TOME — E-PIT-O-ME. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιτομὴ.] Abridgment; abbreviature; compendious abſtract; compendium.

To EPI'TOMISE — E-PIT-O-MISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome*.] To abſtract; to contract into a narrow ſpace.—Leſs properly, to diminiſh; to curtail.

EPI'TOMISER. } *n. ſ.* [from *epitomiſe*.] An abridger; an
EPI'TOMIST. } abſtracter; a writer of epitomes.

E'POCH — E-POCH. } *n. ſ.* [ἐποχὴ.] The time at which
E'POCHA. } a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

E'POPE'E. *n. ſ.* [ἐποποία.] An epic or heroic poem.

E'QUABI'LITY — E-QUA-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *equable*.] Equality to itſelf; evenneſs; uniformity.

E'QUABLE

EQU

E'QUABLE—E-QUA-BLE. *adj.* [*æquabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itſelf; even; uniform in reſpect to form, motion, or temperature.

E'QUABLY—E-QUA-BLY. *adv.* [from *equable*.] Uniformly; in the ſame tenour; evenly; equally to itſelf.

E'QUAL—E-QUAL. *adj.* [*æqualis*, Lat.] Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits compariſon; neither greater nor leſs; neither worſe nor better.—Adequate to any purpoſe.—Even; uniform.—In juſt proportion.—Impartial; neutral.—Indifferent.—Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.—Upon the ſame terms.

E'QUAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One not inferior or ſuperior to another.—One of the ſame age.

To E'QUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make one thing or perſon equal to another.—To riſe to the ſame ſtate with another perſon.—To be equal to.—To recompenſe fully.

EQUA'LITY—E-QUAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *equal*.] Likeneſs with regard to any quantities compared.—The ſame degree of dignity.—Evenneſs; uniformity; conſtant tenour; equability.

E'QUALLY. *adv.* [from *equal*.] In the ſame degree with another perſon or thing; alike.—Evenly; equably; uniformly.—Impartially.

E'QUANI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*æquanimitas*, Latin.] Evenneſs of mind, neither elated or depreſſed.

EQUA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*æquanimis*, Lat.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

EQUA'TION—E-QUA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*æquare*, Latin.] The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect, to be applied to the whole.

EQUA'TION. [In algebra.] Is an expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal value; as $3s. = 36d.$

EQUA'TION. [In aſtronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the ſun's apparent motion, and the time that is meaſured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjuſted.

EQUA'TOR—E-QUA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*æquator*, Lat.] On the earth, or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſphere. It paſſes through the eaſt and weſt points of the horizon: and at the meridian is raiſed as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the ſun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, becauſe he then riſes due eaſt and ſets due weſt, which he doth at no other time of the year.

E'QUATO'RIAL—E-QUA-TO-RI-AL. *adj.* [from *equator*.] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

EQUE'STRIAN—E-QUES-TRI-AN. *adj.* [*equeſtris*, Lat.] Appearing on horſeback.—Skilled in horſemanſhip.—Belonging to the ſecond rank in *Rome*.

E'QUERRY—EQ-UER-RY. *n. ſ.* [*ecurie*, French.] Maſter of the horſe.

E'QUIDI'STANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *diſtans*, Latin.] At the ſame diſtance.

E'QUIDI'STANTLY. *adv.* [from *equidiſtant*.] At the ſame diſtance.

E'QUILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Latin.] Having all ſides equal.

EQUI'LIBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *equilibrate*.] Equipoiſe; the act of keeping the balance even.

E'QUILI'BRIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Equipoiſe; equality of weight.—Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

E'QUINE'CESSARY. *adj.* [*æquus* and *neceſſarius*, Latin.] Needful in the ſame degree.

E'QUINO'CTIAL—E-QUI-NOC-TIAL. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.] The line that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

E'QUINO'CTIAL. *adj.* [from *equinox*.] Pertaining to the equinox.—Happening about the time of the equinoxes.—Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

E'QUINO'CTIALLY. *adv.* [from *equinoctial*.] In the direction of the equinoctial.

E'QUINOX—EQ-UI-NOX. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.] Equinoxes are the preciſe times in which the ſun enters into the firſt point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21ſt of March and 23d of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.—Equinoctial wind: a poetical uſe of this word.

E'QUINU'MERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Lat.] Having the ſame number; conſiſting of the ſame number.

To E'QUI'P—E-QUIP. *v. a.* [*equipper*, French.] To furniſh for a horſeman or cavalier.—To furniſh; to accoutre; to dreſs out.

E'QUIPAGE—EQ-UI-PAGE. *n. ſ.* [*equipage*, Fr.] Furniture for a horſeman.—Carriage of ſtate; vehicle.—Attendance; retinue.—Accoutrements; furniture.

E'QUIPE'NDENCY. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoiſe; not determined either way.

EQUI'PMENT—E-QUIP-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *equip*.] The act of equipping or accoutering.—Accoutrement; equipage.

E'QUIPOI'SE—E-QUI-POISE. *n. ſ.* [*æquus*, Latin, and *poids*, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

E'QUIPO'LLENT. *adj.* [*æquipollens*. Lat.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

E'QUIPO'NDERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equality of weight; equipoiſe.

E'QUIPO'NDERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the ſame weight.

To E'QUIPO'NDERATE—E-QUI-PON-DE-RATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh equal to any thing.

E'QUITABLE—EQ-UI-TA-BLE. *adj.* [*equitable*, French.] Juſt; due to juſtice.—Loving juſtice; candid; impartial.

E'QUITABLY. *adv.* [from *equitable*.] Juſtly; impartially.

E'QUITY—EQ-UI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*equité*, French; *æquitas*, Latin.] Juſtice; right; honeſty.—Impartiality.—[In law.] The rules of deciſion obſerved by the court of Chancery.

EQUI'VALENCE—E-QUIV-A-LENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and
EQUI'VALENCY. } *valeo*, Latin.] Equality of power or worth.

EQUI'VALENT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Latin.] Equal in value.—Equal in value, or in any excellence.—Equal in

force

force or power.—Of the same cogency or weight.—Of the same import or meaning.

EQUI'VALENT. *n. ſ.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUI'VOCAL—E-QUIV-O-CAL. *adj.* [*æquivocus*, Latin.] Of doubtful signification; meaning different things; standing for different notions.—Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

EQUI'VOCAL. *n. ſ.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

EQUI'VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *equivocal.*] Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double ſenſe.—By uncertain or irregular birth; by equivocal generation; by generation out of the ſtated order.

EQUI'VOCALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *equivocal.*] Ambiguity; double meaning.

To EQUI'VOCATE. *v. n.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] To uſe words of double meaning; to uſe ambiguous expreſſions; to mean one thing and expreſs another.

EQUI'VOCA'TION—E-QUIV-O-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of ſpeech; double meaning.

EQUI'VOCA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *equivocate.*] One who uſes ambiguous language; one who uſes mental reſervation.

E'RA—E-RA. *n. ſ.* [*æra*, Lat.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

To ERA'DICATE—E-RAD-I-CATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Lat.] To pull up by the root.—To completely deſtroy; to end; to cut off.

ERA'DICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *eradicate.*] The act of tearing up by the root; deſtruction; exciſion.—The ſtate of being torn up by the roots.

ERA'DICATIVE. *adj.* [from *eradicate.*] That which cures radically; that which drives quite away.

To ERA'SE—E-RASE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, French.] To deſtroy; to exſcind; to expunge; to rub out.

ERA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eraſe.*] Deſtruction; devaſtation.—Expunction; abolition.

ERE—ERE. *adv.* [æp, Sax. *air*, Gothick; *eer*, Dutch. This word is ſometimes vitiouſly written *e'er*, as if from *ever.*] Before; ſooner than.—Rather than.

E'RELO'NG—ERE-LONG. *adv.* [from *ere* and *long.*] Before a long time had elapſed. *Nec longum tempus.*

E'RENO'W. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now.*] Before this time.

E'REWHI'LE. *adv.* [from *ere* and *while.*] Some time ago; before a little while.

To ERE'CT—E-RECT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Lat.] To raiſe in a ſtrait line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.—*To* ERECT *a Perpendicular.* To croſs one line by another at right angles.—To raiſe; to build.—To eſtabliſh anew; to ſettle.—To elevate; to exalt.—To raiſe conſequences from premiſes.—To animate; not to depreſs; to encourage.

To ERE'CT. *v. n.* To riſe upright.

ERE'CT. *adj.* [*erectus*, Latin.] Upright; not leaning; not prone.—Directed upwards.—Bold; confident; unſhaken.—Vigorous; not depreſſed.

ERE'CTION—E-REC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *erect.*] The act of raiſing, or ſtate of being raiſed upward.—The act of building or raiſing edifices.—Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.—Elevation; exaltation of ſentiments.

ERE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *erect.*] Uprightneſs of poſture or form.

EREMITE—ER-E-MITE. *n. ſ.* [*eremita*, Lat. ἐρημίτης.] One who lives in a wilderneſs; one who lives in ſolitude; an hermit; a ſolitary.

EREMI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *eremite.*] Religiouſly ſolitary; leading the life of an hermit.

ERI'NGO. *n. ſ.* Sea-holly, a plant.

E'RMINE—ER-MINE. *n. ſ.* [*hermine*, French, from *armenius*, Lat.] The fur of a little beaſt, about the bigneſs of a weaſel, called Mus Armenius; for they are found in Armenia.

E'RMINED. *adj.* [from *ermine.*] Cloathed with ermine.

To ERO'DE—E-RODE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Lat.] To canker, or eat away; to corrode.

ERO'SION—E-RO-SION. *n. ſ.* [*eroſio*, Latin.] The act of eating away.—The ſtate of being eaten away; canker; corroſion.

To ERR—ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.] To wander; to ramble.—To miſs the right way; to ſtray.—To deviate from any purpoſe.—To commit errors; to miſtake.

E'RRAND—ER-RAND. *n. ſ.* [ærenð, Saxon; *arend*, Daniſh.] A meſſage; ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger; a mandate; a commiſſion. It is generally uſed now only in familiar language.

E'RRANT—ER-RANT. *adj.* [*errans*, Lat. *errant*, Fren.] Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in ſearch of adventures.—Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See ARRANT.

E'RRANTRY—ER-RANT-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *errant.*] An errant ſtate; the condition of a wanderer.—The employment of a knight errant.

ERRA'TA—ER-RA-TA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The faults inſerted in the beginning or end of a book.

ERRA'TIC—ER-RAT-IC. *adj.* [*erraticus*, Latin.] Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no eſtabliſhed courſe.—Irregular; changeable.

ERRA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *erratical* or *erratic.*] Without rule; without any eſtabliſhed method or order.

ERRO'NEOUS—ER-RO-NE-OUS. *adj.* [from *erro*, Latin.] Wandering; unſettled.—Irregular; wandering from the right road.—Miſtaking; miſled by error.—Miſtaken; not conformable to truth.

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *erroneous.*] By miſtake; not rightly.

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *erroneous.*] Phyſical falſehood; inconformity to truth.

E'RROR—ER-ROR. *n. ſ.* [*error*, Latin.] Miſtake; involuntary deviation from truth.—A blunder; an act or aſſertion in which a miſtake is committed.—Roving excurſion; irregular courſe.—[In theology.] Sin.—[In law, more eſpecially in our common law.] An error in pleading, or in the proceſs; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this overſight, is called a writ of error, which lies to redreſs falſe judgment given in any court of record.

ERST—ERST, or ERST. *adv.* [*erſt*, German; æpꝛta, Saxon.] Firſt.—At firſt; in the beginning.—Once; when time was.—Formerly; long ago.—Before; till then; till now.

ERUBE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*erubeſcentia*, Latin.] The act of
ERUBE'SCENCY. } growing red; redneſs.
ERUBE'SCENT. *adj.* [*erubeſcens*, Lat.] Reddiſh; ſomewhat red; inclining to redneſs.

To ERU'CT—E-RUCT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Lat.] To beleh; to break wind from the ſtomach.

E'RUCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *eruct.*] The act of belching.—Belch; the matter vented from the ſtomach.—Any ſudden burſt of wind or matter.

E'RUDI'TION—ER-U-DI'TI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge obtained by ſtudy and inſtruction.

ERU'GINOUS—E-RU-GI-NOUS. *adj.* [*æruginoſus*, Latin.] Partaking of the ſubſtance and nature of copper.

ERU'PTION—E-RUP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*eruptio*, Latin.] The act of breaking or burſting forth from any confinement.—Burſt; emiſſion.—Sudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind.—Violent exclamation.—Efflorescence; puſtules.

ERU'PTIVE—E-RUP-TIVE. *adj.* [*eruptus*, Lat.] Burſting forth.

ESCALA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The act of ſcaling the walls of a fortification.

ESCA'LOP. *n. ſ.* A ſhellfiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented.

To ESCA'PE—ES-CAPE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.] To obtain exemption from; to obtain ſecurity from; to fly; to avoid.—To paſs unobſerved.

To ESCA'PE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger.

ESCA'PE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Flight; the act of getting out of danger.—Excurſion; ſally.—[In law.] Violent or privy evaſion out of ſome lawful reſtraint. For example, if the ſheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a perſon, and endeavours to carry him to goal, and he in the way, either by violence or by ſlight, breaks from him, this is called an eſcape.—Excuſe; ſubterfuge; evaſion.—Sally; flight; irregularity.—Overſight; miſtake.

ESCHALO'T. *n. ſ.* [French.] Pronounced SHAL-LOT. A plant greatly reſembling garlick.

E'SCHAR. *n. ſ.* [ἐσχάρα.] A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications.

To ESCHE'AT. *v. a.* To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

ESCHU'TCHEON—ES-CHUTCH-EON. *n. ſ.* The ſhield of the family; the picture of the enſigns armorial.

ESCO'RT—ES-CORT. *n. ſ.* [*eſcort*, Fr.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. *v. a.* [*eſcorter*, French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T—E-SCOT. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the ſupport of the community, which is called ſcot and lot.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to ſupport. An old word.

ESCO'UT. *n. ſ.* [*eſcouter*, Fr.] Liſteners or ſpies; perſons ſent for intelligence.

E'SCRITO'IR. *n. ſ.* [French.] A box with all the implements neceſſary for writing.

E'SCULENT—ES-CU-LENT. *adj.* [*eſculentus*, Lat.] Good for food; eatable.

E'SCULENT. *n. ſ.* Something fit for food.

ESPA'LIER—ES-PAL-IER. *n. ſ.* Trees planted and cut ſo as to join.

ESPE'CIAL—E-SPE'CI-AL. *adj.* [*ſpecialis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

ESPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *eſpecial.*] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

E'SPERANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Hope. A word little uſed.

ESPI'AL. *n. ſ.* [French, from *eſpier.*] A ſpy; a ſcout; one ſent to bring intelligence. Not much in uſe.

E'SPLANA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] In fortification, the ſame with the glacis of the counterſcarpe originally; but now it is taken for the empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of the town.

ESPO'USALS—E-SPOUS-ALS. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*ſponſalia*, Lat. *eſpous*, Fr.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

ESPO'USAL. *adj.* Uſed in the act of eſpouſing or betrothing.

To ESPO'USE—E-SPOUSE. *v. a.* [*eſpouſer*, Fr.] To contract or betroth to another.—To marry; to wed.—To adopt; to take to himſelf.—To maintain; to defend.

To ESPY'—E-SPY. *v. a.* [*eſpier*, French.] To ſee a thing at a diſtance.—To diſcover a thing intended to be hid.—To ſee unexpectedly.—To diſcover as a ſpy.

To ESPY'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about.

ESQU'IRE—E-SQUIRE. *n. ſ.* [*eſcuer*, Fr.] See SQUIRE. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.—A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.

To ESSAY—ES-SAY. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, French.] To attempt; to try; to endeavour.—To make experiment of.—To try the value and purity of metals.

E'SSAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. The accent is uſed on either ſyllable.] Attempt; endeavour.—A looſe ſally of the mind; an irregular indigeſted piece; not a regular and orderly compoſition.—A trial; an experiment.—Firſt taſte of any thing; firſt experiment.

E'SSENCE—ES-SENCE. *n. ſ.* [*eſſentia*, Lat.] Eſſence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually exiſting or no: a roſe in Winter has an *eſſence*; in Summer it has exiſtence alſo.—Formal exiſtence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.—Exiſtence; the quality of being.—Being; exiſtent perſon.—Species of exiſtent being.—Conſtituent ſubſtance.—The cauſe of exiſtence.—This ſenſe is not proper.—[In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any ſimple, or compoſition collected in a narrow compaſs.—Perfume; odour; ſcent.

To E'SSENCE. *v. a.* [from *eſſence.*] To perfume; to ſcent.

ESSE'NTIAL—ES-SEN-TIAL. *adj.* [*eſſentialis*, Latin.] Neceſſary to the conſtitution or exiſtence of any thing.—Important in the higheſt degree; principal.—Pure; highly rectified; ſubtilly elaborated; extracted ſo as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compaſs.

ESSE'NTIAL. *n. ſ.* Exiſtence; being.—Nature; firſt or conſtituent principles.—The chief point; that which is in any reſpect of great importance.

ESSE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [*eſſentialiter*, Lat.] By the conſtitution of nature.

To

To ESTA'BLISH—ES-TAB-LISH. *v. a.* [*etablir*, Fr.] To ſettle firmly; to fix unalterably.—To ſettle in any privilege or poſſeſſion; to confirm.—To make firm; to ratify.—To fix or ſettle in an opinion.—To form or model.

ESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtabliſh*; *etabliſſement*, French.] Settlement; fixed ſtate.—Confirmation of ſomething already done; ratification.—Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.—Foundation; fundamental principle; ſettled law.—Allowance; income; ſalary.

ESTA`TE—E-STATE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtat*, Fren.] The general intereſt; the buſineſs of the government; the publick. In this ſenſe it is now commonly written *ſtate*.—Condition of life, with regard to proſperity or adverſity.—Condition; circumſtances in general.—Fortune; poſſeſſion: generally meant of poſſeſſions in land, or realities.—Rank; quality.

To ESTE`EM—ES-TEEM. *v. a.* [*eſtimer*, Fr. *æſtimo*, Latin.] To ſet a value whether high or low upon any thing.—To compare; to eſtimate by proportion.—To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.—To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

ESTE`EM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.

E'STIMABLE—ES-TI-MA-BLE. *adj.* [French.] Valuable; worth a large price.—Worthy of eſteem; worthy of ſome degree of honour and reſpect.

To E'STIMATE—ES-TI-MATE. *v. a.* [*æſtimo*, Lat.] To rate; to adjuſt the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe.—To calculate; to compute.

E'STIMATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Computation; calculation.—Value.—Valuation; aſſignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

E'STIMA`TION—ES-TI-MA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimate*.] The act of adjuſting proportional value.—Calculation; computation.—Opinion; judgment.—Eſteem; regard; honour.

E'STIMA`TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimate*.] A ſetter of rates; a computiſt.

To ESTRA`NGE—E-STRANGE. *v. a.* [*eſtranger*, Fr.] To keep at a diſtance; to withdraw.—To alienate; to divert from its original uſe or poſſeſſor.—To alienate from affection; to turn from kindneſs to malevolence or indifference.—To withdraw or withhold.

ESTRA`NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtrange*.] Alienation; diſtance; removal; voluntary abſtraction.

E'STRICH—ES-TRICH. *n. ſ.* [commonly written *oſtrich*.] The largeſt of birds.

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which ſignifies *and ſo on*; *and the reſt*; *and others of the like kind*.

To ETCH—ETCH. *v. a.* [*etzen*, Germ.] A way uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c.

ETE'RNAL—E-TER-NAL. *adj.* [*æternus*, Lat.] Without beginning or end.—Without beginning.—Without end; endleſs; immortal.—Perpetual; conſtant; unintermitting.—Unchangeable.

ETE'RNAL. *n. ſ.* [*eternel*, Fr.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

ETE'RNALIST. *n. ſ.* [*æternus*, Lat.] One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite.

ETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *eternal*.] Without beginning or end.—Unchangeably; invariably.—Perpetually; without intermiſſion.

ETE'RNITY—E-TER-NI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*æternitas*, Lat.] Duration without beginning or end.—Duration without end.

To ETE'RNIZE. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Lat.] To make endleſs; to perpetuate.—To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

E'THER—E-THER. *n. ſ.* [*æther*, Latin; ἀιθηρ.] An element more fine and ſubtle than air; air refined or ſublimed.—The matter of the higheſt regions above.

ETHE`REAL—E-THE RE-AL. *adj.* [from *ether*.] Formed of ether.—Celeſtial; heavenly.

ETHE`REOUS. *adj.* [from *ether*.] Formed of ether; heavenly.

E'THIC. *adj.* [ἠθικος.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his works *Ethic* Epiſtles.

E'THICAL—ETH-I-CAL. *adj.* [ἠθικος.] Moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY. *adv.* [from *ethical*.] According to the doctrines of morality.

E'THICKS. *n. ſ.* without the ſingular. [ἠθικη.] The doctrine of morality; a ſyſtem of morality.

E'THNICK. *adj.* [ἐθνικος.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewiſh; not Chriſtian.

E'THNICKS. *n. ſ.* Heathens; not Jews; not Chriſtians.

ETHOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [ἠθος and λόγος.] Treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀιτιολογία.] An account of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper.

E'TYMOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *etymology*.] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

ETYMO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *etymology*.] One who ſearches out the original of words; one who ſhews the derivation of words from their original.

ETYMO'LOGY—ET-Y-MOL-O-GY. *n. ſ.* [*etymologia*, Lat. ἔτυμος and λόγος.] The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analyſis of compound words into primitives.—The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

E'TYMON. *n. ſ.* [ἔτυμον.] Origin; primitive word.

To EVA'CUATE—E-VAC-U-ATE. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Latin.] To make empty; to clear.—To throw out as noxious, or offenſive.—To void by any of the excretory paſſages.—To make void; to evacate; to nullify; to annul.—To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

EVA'CUANT. *n. ſ.* [*evacuans*. Lat.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any paſſage.

EVA'CUA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *evacuate*.] Such emiſſions as leave a vacancy; diſcharge.—Abolition; nullification.—The practice of emptying the body by phyſick.—Diſcharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVA`DE—E-VADE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.] To elude; to eſcape by artifice or ſtratagem.—To avoid; to decline by ſubterfuge.—To eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry.—To eſcape as imperceptible, or unconquerable, as too great or too ſubtle to be ſeized or ſubdued.

To EVA`DE. *v. n.* To eſcape; to ſlip away.—To practiſe ſophiſtry or evaſions.

E'VANE'SCENT—E-VA-NES-CENT. *adj.* [*evaneſcens*, Lat.] Vaniſhing; imperceptible; leſſening beyond the perception of the ſenſes.

E'VANGE'LICAL—E-VAN-GEL-I-CAL. *adj.* [*evangelique*, French; *evangelicus*, Latin.] Agreeable to goſpel; conſonant to the Chriſtian law revealed in the holy goſpel.—Contained in the goſpel.

EVA'NGELIST—E-VAN-GE-LIST. *n. ſ.* [εὐαγγελ⊙.] A writer of the hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus.—A promulgator of the Chriſtian laws.

To EVA'PORATE—E-VAP-O-RATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waſte inſenſibly as a volatile ſpirit.

To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.* To drive away in fumes; to diſperſe in vapours.—To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or ſallies.

EVA'PORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *evaporate.*] The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; diſcharge.—The act of attenuating matter, ſo as to make it fume away.—[In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are ſpent or driven away in ſteams, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger, or of a higher conſiſtence than before.

EVA'SION—E-VA-SION. *n. ſ.* [*evaſum*, Latin.] Excuſe; ſubterfuge; ſophiſtry; artifice; artful means of eluding or eſcaping.

EVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *evade.*] Practiſing evaſion; eluſive.—Containing an evaſion; ſophiſtical; diſhoneſtly artful.

EVA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *evaſive.*] By evaſion; eluſively; ſophiſtically.

EU'CHARIST—EU-CHA-RIST. *n. ſ.* [ευχαριστία.] The act of giving thanks; the ſacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

EU'CHARI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *euchariſt.*] Containing acts of thankſgiving—Relating to the ſacrament of the ſupper of the Lord.

EVE. } *n. ſ.* [æfen, Saxon; *avend*, or *avond*,
E'VEN—EV-EN. } Dutch.] The cloſe of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkneſs.—The vigil or faſt to be obſerved before an holiday. In this ſenſe only *eve* is uſed, not *even*.

E'VEN. *adj.* [efen, Saxon; *even*, Dutch; *æquus*, Lat.] Level; not rugged; not unequal.—Uniform; equal to itſelf; ſmooth as oppoſed to rough.—Level with; parallel to.—Without inclination any way; not leaning to any ſide.—Without any part higher or lower than the other.—Equal on both ſides: as, the account is *even*.—Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.—Calm; not ſubject to elevation or depreſſion.—Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd.

To E'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make even.—To make out of debt; to put in a ſtate in which either good or ill is fully repaid.—To level; to make level.

E'VEN. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n.*] A word of ſtrong aſſertion; verily.—Notwithſtanding; though it was ſo that.—Likewiſe; not only ſo, but alſo.—So much as.—A word of exaggeration, in which a ſecret compariſon is implied: as, *even* the great, that is, *the great like the mean.*—A term of conceſſion.

EVANHA'NDED. *adj.* [*even* and *hand.*] Impartial; equitable.

E'VENING—EV-EN-ING. *n. ſ.* [æfen, Saxon; *avend*, Dutch.] The cloſe of the day; the beginning of night.

E'VENLY. *adj.* [from *even.*] Equally; uniformly; in an equipoiſe.—Levelly; without aſperities.—Without inclination to either ſide; in a poſture parallel to the horizon; horizontally.—Impartially; without favour or enmity.

E'VENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *even*] State of being even.—Uniformity; regularity.—Equality of ſurface; levelneſs.—Freedom from inclination to either ſide.—Impartiality; equal reſpect.—Calmneſs; freedom from perturbation.

E'VENSONG. *n. ſ.* [*even* and *ſong.*] The form of worſhip uſed in the evening.—The evening; the cloſe of the day.

E'VENTI'DE. *n. ſ.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening.

EVE'NT—E-VENT. *n. ſ.* [*eventus*, Latin.] An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad.—The conſequence of an action; the concluſion; the upſhot.

EVE'NTFUL. *adj.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

To EVE'NTILATE. *v. n.* [*eventilo*, Lat.] To winnow; to ſift out.—To examine; to diſcuſs.

EVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [from *event.*] Happening in conſequence of any thing; conſequential.

EVE'NTUALLY. *adv.* [from *eventual.*] In the event; in the laſt reſult; in the conſequence.

E'VER—EV-ER. *adv.* [æfre, Saxon.] At any time.—At all times; always; without end.—For ever; eternally; perpetuity.—It is ſometimes reduplicated.—At one time, as, *ever* and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.—In any degree.—A word of enforcement, or aggravation. *As ſoon as* ever *he had done it*; that is, immediately after he had done it. In this ſenſe it is ſcarcely uſed but in familiar language.—It is often contracted into *e'er.*—It is much uſed in compoſition in the ſenſe of always: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end. It is added almoſt arbitrarily to neutral participles and adjectives, and will be ſufficiently explained by the following inſtances.

EVERBU'BBLING. *adj.* [*ever* and *bubbling*] Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

EVERBU'RNING. *adj.* [*ever* and *burning.*] Unextinguiſhed.

EVERDU'RING. *adj.* [*ever* and *during.*] Eternal; enduring without end.

EVERGRE'EN. *adj.* [*ever* and *green.*] Verdant throughout the year.

E'VERGREEN. *n. ſ.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the ſeaſons.

E'VERLA'STING. *adj.* [*ever* and *laſting.*] Laſting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal.—It is uſed of paſt as well as future eternity, though not ſo properly.

EVERLA'STING. *n. ſ.* Eternity; eternal duration whether paſt or future.

EVERLA'STINGLY. *adv.* [from *everlaſting.*] Eternally; without end.

EVERLI'VING. *adj.* [*ever* and *living.*] Living without end; immortal; eternal; inceſſant.

E'VERMO'RE. *adv.* [*ever* and *more.*] Always; eternally. *More* ſeems an expletive accidentally added, unleſs it ſignified originally *from this time:* as, *evermore*, always henceforward; but this ſenſe has not been ſtrictly preſerved.

E'VERY—Ev-E-RY. *adj.* [in old language *everich*, that is, ever each; æꝛeꝛ ealc, Sax.] Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural ſignification.

EVERY-WHERE. In all places; in each place.

E'VERYOUNG. *adj.* [*ever* and *young*.] Not ſubject to old age, or decay; undecaying.

E'VESDROPPER. *n. ſ.* [*eves* and *dropper*.] Some mean fellow that ſkulks about a houſe in the night.

To EVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*eveſtigo*, Latin.] To ſearch out.

To EVI'CT—E-VI'CT. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To diſpoſſeſs of by a judicial courſe.—To take away by a ſentence of law.—To prove; to evince. Little uſed.

EVI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *evict*.] Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation by a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature.—Proof; evidence; certain teſtimony.

E'VIDENCE—EV-I-DENCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The ſtate of being evident; clearneſs; indubitable certainty; notoriety.—Teſtimony; proof.—Witneſs; one that gives evidence. In this ſenſe it is ſometimes plural; as, *the* evidence *were ſworn:* but ſometimes regularly augmented, as *evidences*.

To E'VIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prove; to evince.—To ſhew; to make diſcovery of.

E'VIDENT. *adj.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

E'VIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *evident*.] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

E'VIL—E-VIL. *adj.* [yꝑe, Saxon; *euvel*, Dutch.] Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.—Wicked; bad; corrupt.—Unhappy; miſerable; calamitous.—Miſchievous; deſtructive; ravenous.

E'VIL. *n. ſ.* [generally contracted to *ill*.] Wickedneſs; a crime.—Injury; miſchief.—Malignity; corruption.—Miſfortune; calamity.—Malady; diſeaſe: as, the *king's evil*.

E'VIL. *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.] Not well in whatever reſpect.—Not well; not virtuouſly; not innocently.—Not well; not happily; not fortunately.—Injuriouſly; not kindly.—It is often uſed in compoſition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other caſes, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to *ill*.

E'VILDO'ER. *n. ſ.* [*evil* and *doer*.] Malefactor; one that commits crimes.

E'VILLY. *adv.* [from *evil*.] Not well.

E'VILMI'NDED. *adj.* [*evil* and *mind*.] Malicious; miſchievous; malignant; wicked; inſidious.

E'VILNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *evil*.] Contrariety to goodneſs; badneſs of whatever kind.

E'VILSPE'AKING. *n. ſ.* [*evil* and *ſpeaking*.] Slander; defamation; calumny; cenſoriouſneſs.

E'VILWI'SHING. *adj.* [*evil* and *wiſh*.] Wiſhing evil to; having no good will.

E'VILWO'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*evil* and *work*.] One who does ill.

To EVI'NCE—E-VINCE. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To prove; to ſhow; to manifeſt; to make evident.

EVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *evince*.] Capable of proof; demonſtrable.

EVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *evincible*.] In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To EVI'SCERATE—E-VIS-CE-RATE. *v. a.* [*eviſcero*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to ſearch within the entrails.

E'VITABLE—Ev-IT-A-BLE. *adj.* [*evitabilis*, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be eſcaped or ſhunned.

EU'LOGY—Eu-LO-GY. *n. ſ.* [εὐ and λόγος.] Praiſe; encomium; panegyrick.

EU'NUCH—EU-NUCH. *n. ſ.* [εὐνοῦχος.] One that is caſtrated or emaſculated.

EVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out.

To EVO'LVE—E-VOLVE. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Lat.] To unfold; to diſentangle.

E'VOLU'TION—Ev-O-LU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*evolutus*, Latin.] The act of unrolling or unfolding.—The ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded.—It is uſed in particular ſenſes in geometry, algebra and tactics.

EU'PHONY—EU-PHO-NY. *n. ſ.* [εὐφωνία.] An agreeable ſound; the contrary to harſhneſs.

EUPHO'RBIUM. *n. ſ.* A plant.—Alſo the name of a gum reſin, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a ſtraw and a gold colour, and a ſmooth gloſſy ſurface.

EU'PHRASY—Eu-PHRA-SY. *n. ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Lat.] The herb eyebright; a plant ſuppoſed to clear the ſight.

EURO'PEAN—Eu-RO-PE-AN. By the poets and the learned pronounced *Eu-ro-pè-an*, becauſe of its etymology. [*europæus*, Latin.] Belonging to Europe.

EU'THANASIA. } *n. ſ.* [εὐθανασία.]
EU'THA'NASY—Eu-THAN-A-SY. } An eaſy death.

EVU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*evulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out.

EWE. *n. ſ.* [eoꝑe, Saxon.] The ſhe-ſheep; the female to the ram.

E'WER—EW-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *ew*, water.] A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands.

EX. A Latin prepoſition often prefixed to compounded words; ſometimes meaning *out*, as *exhauſt*; to draw *out*; ſometimes only enforcing the meaning, and ſometimes producing little alteration.

To EXACE'RBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Latin.] To imbitter; to exaſperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

EXA'CERBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exacerbate*.] Encreaſe of malignity; augmented force or ſeverity.—Height of a diſeaſe; paroxyſm.

EXA'CT—EX-ACT. *adj.* [*exactus*, Latin.] Nice; without failure; without deviation from rule.—Methodical; not negligently performed.—Accurate; not negligent.—Honeſt; ſtrict; punctual.

To EXA'CT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Latin.] To require authoritatively.—To demand of right.—To ſummon; to enjoin.

To EXA'CT. *v. n.* To practiſe extortion.

EXA'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *exact*.] Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and ſeverity.—He that demands by authority.—One who is ſevere in his injunctions or his demands.

EXA'CTION—Ex-AC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exact*.] The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.—Extortion;

—Extortion; unjuſt demand.—A toll; a tribute ſeverely levied.

EXA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *exact.*] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.

EXA'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *exact.*] Accuracy; nicety; ſtrict conformity to rule or ſymmetry.—Regularity of conduct; ſtrictneſs of manners; care not to deviate.

To EXA'GGERATE—EX-AG-GE-RATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Latin.] To heighten by repreſentation; to enlarge by hyperbolical expreſſions.

EXA'GGERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exaggerate.*] The act of heaping together; an heap; an accumulation.—Hyperbolical amplification.

To EXA'GITATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.] To ſhake; to put in motion.—To reproach; to purſue with invectives. This ſenſe is now diſuſed, being purely Latin.

To EXA'LT—EX-ALT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French; *altus*, Latin; *exalto*, low Latin.] To raiſe on high.—To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.—To elevate to joy or confidence.—To praiſe; to extol; to magnify.—To raiſe up in oppoſition: a ſcriptural phraſe.—To intend; to enforce.—To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chemiſtry.—To elevate in diction or ſentiment.

E'XALTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exalt.*] The act of raiſing on high.—Elevation to power, or dignity.—Moſt elevated ſtate; ſtate of greatneſs or dignity.—[In pharmacy.] Raiſing a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increaſe of the moſt remarkable property of any body.—Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increaſed.

EXA'MEN—EX-AM-EN. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Examination; diſquiſition; enquiry.

E'XAMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*examinatio*, Latin.] The act of examining by queſtions, or experiment; accurate diſquiſition.

E'XAMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An examiner; an enquirer.

To EXA'MINE—EX-AM-INE. *v. a.* [*examino*, Latin.] To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by interrogatories.—To interrogate a witneſs.—To try the truth or falſhood of any propoſition.—To try by experiment, or obſervation; narrowly ſift; ſcan.—To make enquiry into; to ſearch into; to ſcrutiniſe.

EXA'MINER. *n. ſ.* [from *examine.*] One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.—One who ſearches or tries any thing; one who ſcrutiniſes.

EXA'MPLE—EX-AM-PLE. *n. ſ.* [*exemple*, Fren. *exemplum*, Latin.] Copy or pattern; that which is propoſed to be reſembled or imitated.—Precedent; former inſtance of the like.—Precedent of good.—A perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern.—One puniſhed for the admonition of others.—Influence which diſpoſes to imitation.—Inſtance; illuſtration of a general poſition by ſome particular ſpecification.—Inſtance in which a rule is illuſtrated by an application.

EXA'NIMATE. *adj.* [*exanimatus*, Lat.] Lifeleſs; dead.—Spiritleſs; depreſſed.

EXA'NIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exanimate.*] Deprivation of life.

To EXA'SPERATE—EX-AS-PE-RATE. *v. a.* [*exaſpero*, Latin.] To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.—To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.—To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

E'XASPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*] Aggravation; malignant repreſentation.—Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

To EXCA'VATE—EX-CA-VATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows.

E'XCAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excavate.*] The act of cutting into hollows.—The hollow formed; the cavity.

To EXCE'ED—EX-CEED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.] To go beyond; to outgo.—To excel; to ſurpaſs.

To EXCE'ED. *v. n.* To go too far; to paſs the bounds of fitneſs.—To go beyond any limits.—To bear the greater proportion.

EXCE'EDING. *participial adj.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCE'EDING. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and eſtabliſhed.] In a very great degree; eminently.

EXCE'EDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding.*] To a great degree; greatly; very much.

To EXCE'L—EX-CEL. *v. a.* [*excello*, Lat.] To outgo in good qualities; to ſurpaſs.

To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be excellent.

E'XCELLENCE—EX-CEL-LENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*excellence*, Fr. *excellentia*, Lat.] The
E'XCELLENCY. } ſtate of abounding in any good quality.—Dignity; high rank in exiſtence.—The ſtate of excelling in any thing.—That in which one excels.—Purity; goodneſs.—A title of honour. It is now uſually applied to generals of an army, ambaſſadors, and governors.

E'XCELLENT. *adj.* [*excellens*, Latin.] Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.—Eminent in any good quality.

E'XCELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent.*] Well; in a high degree.—To an eminent degree.

To EXCE'PT—EX-CEPT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin] To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept, or poſition.

To EXCE'PT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

EXCE'PT. *prepoſit.* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a prepoſition or conjunction, is originally the participle paſſive of the verb; which, like moſt others, had for its participle two terminations, *except* or *excepted*. *All* except *one*, is *all*, *one* excepted. *Except* may be, according to the *Teutonick* idiom, the imperative mood: *all*, except *one*; that is, all but one, which you muſt except. *Johnſon.*] Excluſively of; without incluſion of.—Unleſs.

EXCE'PTING. *prepoſit.* [from *except.* See EXCEPT.] Without incluſion of; with exception of. An improper word.

EXCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.] Excluſion from the things comprehended in a precept, or poſition; excluſion of any perſon from a general law.—It ſhould have *from* before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is ſometimes inaccurately uſed with *to*.—Thing excepted or ſpecified in exception.—Objection; cavil. With *againſt* or *to*.—Peeviſh diſlike; offence taken.

EXCE'PTIONABLE—EX-CEP-TION-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *exception.*] Liable to objection.

EXCE'PTIOUS—EX-CEP-TIOUS. *adj.* [from *except.*] Peeviſh; froward; full of objections; quarrelſome.

EXCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *except.*] Including an exception.

EXC

EXCE'RPTION—EX-CERP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*excerptio*, Lat.] The act of gleaning; ſelecting.—The thing gleaned or ſelected.

EXCE'SS—EX-CESS. *n. ſ.* [*exceſſus*, Latin.] More than enough; ſuperfluity.—Exuberance; act of exceeding; comparative exuberance.—Intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence in meat and drink.—Violence of paſſion.—Tranſgreſſion of due limits.

EXCE'SSIVE—EX-CES-SIVE. *adj.* [*exceſſif*, French; from *exceſs*.] Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.—Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike.

EXCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *exceſſive*.] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

To EXCHA'NGE—EX-CHANGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French; *excambiare*, low Latin.] To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another.—To give and take reciprocally.—It has *with* before the perſon with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

EXCHA'NGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of giving and receiving reciprocally,—Traffick by permutation.—The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.—The balance of the money of different nations.—The thing given in return for ſomething received.—The thing received in return for ſomething given.—The place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs; place of ſale.

EXCHA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *exchange*.] One who practiſes exchange.

EXCHE'QUER—EX-CHEQ-UER. *n. ſ.* [*eſchequeir*, Norman French; *ſchaccharium*, low Latin, from *ſchatz*, a treaſure, German.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It conſiſts of two parts; whereof one dealeth ſpecially in the hearing and deciding of all cauſes appertainiug to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is alſo a court of record, wherein all cauſes touching the revenues of the crown are handled.

EXCISE—EX-CISE. *n. ſ.* [*accijs*, Dutch; *exciſum*, Lat.] A tax levied upon commodities, for the neceſſary ſupport of government.

To EXCI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy exciſe upon a perſon or thing.

EXCI'SEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*exciſe* and *man*.] An officer who inſpects commodities, and rates their exciſe.

EXCI'SION—EX-CIS-ION. *n. ſ.* [*exciſio*, Lat.] Extirpation; deſtruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the ſtate of being cut off.

EXCITA'TION. *n ſ.* [from *excito*, to *excite*, Latin.] The act of exciting or putting into motion.—The act of rouſing or awakening.

To EXCITE—EX-CITE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.] To rouſe; to animate; to ſtir up; to encourage.—To put into motion; to awaken; to raiſe.

EXCI'TEMENT—EX-CITE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *excite*.] The motive by which one is ſtirred up, animated, or put in action.

EXCI'TER—EX-CI-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *excite*.] One that ſtirs up others, or puts them in motion.—The cauſe by which any thing is raiſed or put in motion.

To EXCLA'IM—EX-CLAIM. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Latin.] To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulouſly and outrageouſly.—To declare with loud vociferation.

EXCLA'IM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. Now diſuſed.

EXCLA'IMER—EX-CLAIM-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *exclaim*.] One that makes vehement outcries; one that ſpeaks with great heat and paſſion.

E'XCLAMA'TION—EX-CLA-MA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.] Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.—An emphatical utterance; a pathetical ſentence.—A note by which a pathetical ſentence is marked thus !

EXCLA'MATORY—EX-CLAM-A-TO-RY. *adj.* [from *exclaim*.] Practiſing exclamation.—Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE—EX-CLUDE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.] To ſhut out; to hinder from entrance or admiſſion.—To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.—To except in any poſition.—Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

EXCLU'SION—EX-CLU-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *exclude*.] The act of ſhutting out or denying admiſſion.—Rejection; not reception in any manner.—The act of debarring from any privilege, or participation.—Exception.—The diſmiſſion of the young from the egg or womb.

EXCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *exclude*.] Having the power of excluding or denying admiſſion.—Debarring from participation.—Not taking into an account or number; oppoſed to incluſive.—Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *excluſive*.] Without admiſſion of another to participation.—Without comprehenſion in an account or number.

To EXCO'CT—EX-COCT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Lat.] To boil up; to make by boiling.

To EXCO'GITATE—EX-COG-I-TATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Lat.] To invent; to ſtrike out by thinking.

To E'XCOMMU'NICATE—EX-COM-MU-NI-CATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Lat.] To eject from the communion of the viſible church by an eccleſiaſtical cenſure; to interdict from the participation of holy miſteries.

E'XCOMMU'NICA'TION—EX-COM-MU-NI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excommunicate*.] An eccleſiaſtical interdict; excluſion from the fellowſhip of the church.

To EXCO'RIATE—EX-CO-RI-ATE. *v. a.* To flay; to ſtrip off the ſkin.

EXCORIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excoriate*.] Loſs of ſkin; privation of ſkin; the act of flaying.—Plunder; ſpoil; the act of ſtripping of poſſeſſions.

E'XCREMENT—EX-CRE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*excrementum*, Latin.] That which is thrown out as uſeleſs, noxious, or corrupted from the natural paſſages of the body.

E'XCREME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *excrement*.] That which is voided as excrement.

E'XCREMENTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *excrement*.] Containing excrements; conſiſting of matter excreted from the body; offenſive or uſeleſs to the body.

EXCRE'SCENCE — EX-CRES-CENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*excreſco*, Latin.] Somewhat
EXCRE'SCENCY. } growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

EXCRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*excreſcens*, Lat.] That which grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity.

EXCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excretio*, Lat.] Separation of animal ſubſtance; ejecting ſomewhat quite out of the body, as of no further uſe, which is called excrement.

EXCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [*excretus*, Lat.] Having the power of ſeparating and ejecting excrements.

E'XCRETORY. *adj.* [from *excretion.*] Having the quality of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts.

To EXCRU'CIATE — EX-CRU-*CIATE*. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment.

EXCUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excubatio*, Lat.] The act of watching all night.

To EXCU'LPATE — EX-CUL-PATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Lat.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

EXCU'RSION — EX-CUR-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [*excurſion*, Fr. *excurro*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path; a ramble.—An expedition into ſome diſtant part.—Progreſſion beyond fixed limits.—Digreſſion; ramble from a ſubject.

EXCU'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *excurro*, Lat.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

EXCU'SABLE — EX-CU-*SA*-BLE. *adj.* [from *excuſe.*] Pardonable; that for which ſome excuſe or apology may be admitted.

To EXCU'SE — EX-CUSE. *v. a.* [*excuſo*, Lat.] To extenuate by apology.—To diſengage from an obligation; remit attendance.—To remit; not to exact.—To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remiſſion.—To pardon by allowing an apology.—To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

EXCU'SE — EX-CUSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Plea offered in extenuation; apology.—The act of excuſing or apologiſing.—Cauſe for which one is excuſed.

E'XECRABLE — EX-E-CRA-BLE. *adj.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; deteſtable; accurſed; abominable.

E'XECRABLY. *adv.* [from *execrable.*] Curſedly; abominably.

To E'XECRA'TE — EX-E-CRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Lat.] To curſe; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

EXECRA'TION — EX-E-CRA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *execrate.*] Curſe; imprecation of evil.

To E'XECUTE — EX-E-CUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.] To perform; to practiſe.—To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.—To put to death according to form of juſtice; to puniſh capitally.—To put to death; to kill.

EXECU'TION — EX-E-CU-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *execute.*] Performance; practice.—The laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods.—Capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law.—Deſtruction; ſlaughter.

EXECU'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *execution.*] He that puts in act, or executes.—He that inflicts capital puniſhment; he that puts to death according to the ſentence of the law.—He that kills; he that murthers.—The inſtrument by which any thing is performed.

EXE'CUTIVE — EX-E-CU-TIVE. *adj.* [from *execute.*] Having the quality of executing or performing.—Active; not deliberative; not legiſlative; having the power to put in act the laws.

EXE'CUTER — EX-EC-U-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *execute.*] He that performs or executes any thing.—He that is intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator. In this ſenſe the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable.—An executioner; one who puts others to death. Diſuſed.

EXE'CUTERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *executer.*] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXE'CUTRIX. *n. ſ.* [from *execute.*] A woman intruſted to perform the will of the teſtator.

EXE'MPLAR — EX-EM-PLAR. *n. ſ.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

EXE'MPLARILY. *adv.* [from *exemplary.*] In ſuch a manner as deſerves imitation.—In ſuch a manner as may warn others.

EXE'MPLARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *exemplary.*] State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied.

EXE'MPLARY. *adj.* [from *exemplar.*] Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation, whether perſons or things.—Such as may give warning to others.—Such as may attract notice and imitation.

EXE'MPLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a tranſcript.

To EXE'MPLIFY — EX-EM-PLI-FY. *v. a.* [from *examplar.*] To illuſtrate by example.—To tranſcribe; to copy.

To EXE'MPT — EX-EMPT. *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Lat.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

EXE'MPT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Free by privilege.—Not ſubject; not liable to.—Clear; not included.

EXE'MPTION — EX-EMP-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *exempt.*] Immunity; privilege; freedom from impoſts or burdenſome employments.

E'XERCISE — EX-ER-CISE. *n. ſ.* [*exercitium*, Latin.] Labour of the body; labour conſidered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diſeaſes.—Something done for amuſement.—Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulneſs, air, and agility.—Preparatory practice in order to ſkill: as, the *exerciſe* of ſoldiers.—Uſe; actual application of any thing.—Practice; outward performance.—Employment.—Taſk; that which one is appointed to perform.—Act of divine worſhip whether publick or private.

To E'XERCISE. *n. ſ.* [*exerceo*, Lat.] To employ; to engage in employment.—To train by uſe to any act.—To make ſkilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.—To buſy; to keep buſy.—To taſk; to keep employed as a penal injuction.—To practiſe; to perform.—To exert; to put in uſe.—To practiſe or uſe in order to habitual ſkill.

To E'XERCISE. *v. n.* To uſe exerciſe; to labour for health or for amuſement.

E'XERCISER, *n. ſ.* [from *exerciſe.*] He that directs or uſes exerciſe.

E'XERCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exercitatio*, Lat.] Exerciſe.—Practice; uſe.

To EXE'RT — EX-ERT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Lat.] To uſe with an effort; to uſe with ardour and vehemence.—To put forth;

forth; to perform.—To enforce; to puſh to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.

EXE'RTION—EX-ER-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *exert*.] The act of exerting; effort.

To EXFO'LIATE—EX-FO-LI-ATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Lat.] To ſhell off; ſeparate, as a corrupt bone from the ſound part. A term of chirurgery.

EXFOLIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exfoliate*.] The proceſs by which the corrupted part of the bone ſeparates from the ſound.

EXHA'LABLE—EX-HA-LA-BLE. *adj.* [from *exhale*.] That which may be evaporated or exhaled.

E'XHALA'TION—EX-HA-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*exhalatio*, Lat.] The act of exhaling or ſending out in vapours; emiſſion.—The ſtate of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.—That which riſes in vapours, and ſometimes takes the form of meteors.

To EXHA'LE—EX-HALE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Lat.] To ſend or draw out in vapours or fumes.—To draw out.

EXHA'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

To EXHA'UST—EX-HAUST. *v. n.* To drain; to diminiſh; to deprive by draining.—To draw out totally; to draw till nothing is left.

EXHA'USTION—EX-HAUST-*ION*. *n. ſ.* [from *exhauſt*.] The act of drawing or draining.

EXHA'USTLESS. *adj.* [from *exhauſt*.] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhauſtible.

To EXHI'BIT—EX-HIB-IT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.] To offer to view or uſe; to offer or propoſe in a formal or publick manner.—To ſhow; to diſplay.

EXHI'BITER. *n. ſ.* [from *exhibit*.] He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

E'XHIBI'TION—EX-HI-BIT*I*-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *exhibit*.] The act of exhibiting; diſplay; ſetting forth.

EXHI'BITIVE—EX-HIB-I-TIVE. *adj.* [from *exhibit*.] Repreſentative; diſplaying.

EXHI'LARATE—EX-HIL-A-RATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Lat.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

E'XHILARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exhilarate*.] The act of giving gaiety.—The ſtate of being enlivened.

To EXHO'RT—EX-HORT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Lat.] To incite by words to any good action.

E'XHORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exhort*.] The act of exhorting; incitement to good.—The form of words by which one is exhorted.

E'XHORTA'TORY. *adj.* [from *exhort*.] Tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *exhort*.] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

E'XIGENCE—EX-I-GENCE. } *n. ſ.* [This word is pro-
E'XIGENCY. } bably only a corruption of *exigents*, vitiated by an unſkilful pronunciation.] Demand; want; need.—Preſſing neceſſity; diſtreſs; ſudden occaſion.

E'XIGENT. *n. ſ.* [*exigens*, Lat.] Preſſing buſineſs; occaſion that requires immediate help.—End.

E'XIGU'ITY—EX-I-GU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallneſs; diminitiveneſs; ſlenderneſs.

EXI'GUOUS—EX-IG-U-OUS. *adj.* [*exiguus*, Lat.] Small; diminutive; little.

E'XILE—EX-ILE. *n. ſ.* [*exilium*, Lat.] Baniſhment; ſtate of being baniſhed from one's country.—The perſon baniſhed.

To E'XILE. *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable, now generally on the firſt, though *Dryden* has uſed both.] To baniſh; to drive from a country; to tranſport.

EXI'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *exile*.] Baniſhment.

EXILI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exilitio*, Lat.] The act of ſpringing or ruſhing out ſuddenly.

EXI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*exilis*, Lat.] Slenderneſs; ſmallneſs; diminution.

To EXI'ST—EX-IST. *v. n.* [*exiſto*, Lat.] To be; to have a being.

EXI'STENCE—EX-IS-TENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*exiſtentia*, low Lat.]
EXI'STENCY. } State of being; actual poſſeſſion of being.

EXI'STENT—EX-IS-TENT. *adj.* [from *exiſt*.] In being; in poſſeſſion of being or exiſtence.

E'XISTIMA'TION—EX-IS-TI-MA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*exiſtimatio*, Lat.] Opinion.—Eſteem.

E'XIT—EX-IT. *n. ſ.* [*exit*, Lat.] The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the ſtage.—Receſs; departure; act of quitting the ſtage; act of quitting the theatre of life.—Paſſage out of any place.—Way by which there is a paſſage out.

E'XODUS—EX-O-DUS. *n. ſ.* [ἔξοδος.] Departure; journey from a place: the ſecond book of *Moſes* is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt.

EXO'NERATE—EX-ON-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] To unload; to diſburthen; to free from any heavy charge.

EXO'NERA'TION—EX-ON-E-RA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of diſburthening, or diſcharging.

EXO'RBITANCE—EX-OR-BI-TANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *exorbitance*.] The act
EXO'RBITANCY. } of going out of the track preſcribed.—Enormity; groſs deviation from rule or right.—Boundleſs depravity.

EXO'RBITANT. *adj.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] Going out of the preſcribed track; deviating from the courſe appointed or rule eſtabliſhed.—Anomalous; not comprehended in a ſettled rule or method.—Enormous; beyond due proportion; exceſſive.

To EXO'RCISE—EX-OR-CISE. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω.] To adjure by ſome holy name.—To drive away ſpirits by certain forms of adjuration.—To purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits by religious ceremonies.

EXO'RCISM. *n. ſ.* [ἐξορκισμὸς] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant ſpirits are driven away.

EXO'RCIST. *n. ſ.* [ἐξορκιστὴς.] One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant ſpirits.

EXO'RDIUM — EX-OR-DI-UM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a compoſition.

EXORNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exornatio*, Lat.] Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.

EXO'TIC — EX-OT-IC. *adj.* [εξωτικος.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domeſtick.

EXO'TIC. *n. ſ.* Any foreign plant.

To EXPA'ND — EX-PAND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Lat.] To ſpread; to lay open as a net or ſheet.—To dilate; to ſpread out every way; to diffuſe.

EXPA'NSE — EX-PANSE. *n. ſ.* [*expanſum*, Lat.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

E'XPANSIBI'LITY — EX-PAN-SI-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *expanſible.*] Capacity of extenſion; poſſibility to be expanded or ſpread into a wider ſurface.

EXPA'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *expanſus*, Lat.] Capable to be extended; capable to be ſpread into a wider ſurface.

EXPA'NSION — EX-PAN-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *expand.*] The ſtate of being expanded into a wider ſurface or greater ſpace.—The act of ſpreading out.—Extent; ſpace to which any thing is extended.—Pure ſpace, as diſtinct from extenſion in ſolid matter.

EXPA'NSIVE — EX-PAN-SIVE. *adj.* [from *expand.*] Having the power to ſpread into a wider ſurface, or greater ſpace.

To EXPA'TIATE — EX-PA-TIATE. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Lat.] To range at large; to rove without any preſcribed limits.—To enlarge upon in language.—To let looſe; to allow to range. This ſenſe is very improper.

To EXPE'CT — EX-PECT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Lat.] To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or evil.—To wait for; to attend the coming.

To EXPE'CT. *v. n.* To wait; to ſtay.

EXPE'CTANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *expect.*] The act or ſtate of
EXPE'CTANCY. } expecting; expectation.—Something expected.—Hope; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleaſure.

EXPE'CTANT. *adj.* [French.] Waiting in expectation.

EXPE'CTANT. *n. ſ.* [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependance by his hopes.

E'XPECTA'TION — EX-PEC-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*exſpectatio*, Lat.] The act of expecting.—The ſtate of expecting either with hope or fear.—Proſpect of any thing good to come.—The object of happy expectation; the Meſſiah expected.—A ſtate in which ſomething excellent is expected from us.

EXPE'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *expect.*] One who has hopes of ſomething.—One who waits for another.

To EXPE'CTORATE — EX-PEC-TO-RATE. *v. a.* *ex* and *pectus*, Lat.] To eject from the breaſt.

EXPE'CTORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expectorate.*] The act of diſcharging from the breaſt.—That diſcharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obſtructs the veſſels of the lungs, and ſtrengthens the breath.

EXPE'CTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *expectorate.*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPE'DIENCE — EX-PE-DI-ENCE, or EX-PED-*I*-ENCE. }
EXPE'DIENCY. }
n. ſ. [from *expedient.*] Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs to an end.

EXPE'DIENT — EX-PE-DI-ENT, or EX-PED-*I*ENT. *adj.* [*expedit*, Lat.] Proper; fit; convenient; ſuitable.

EXPE'DIENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which helps forward; as means to an end.—A ſhift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence.

EXPE'DIENTLY. *adv.* [from *expedient.*] Fitly; ſuitably; conveniently.—Haſtily; quickly.

To E'XPEDITE — EX-PE-DITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Lat.] To facilitate; to free from impediment.—To haſten; to quicken.—To diſpatch; to iſſue from a publick office.

E'XPEDITE. *adj.* [*expeditus*, Lat.] Quick; haſty; ſoon performed.—Eaſy; diſencumbered; clear from impediments.—Nimble; active; agile.

E'XPEDI'TION — EX-PE-DI*TI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *expedite.*] Haſte; ſpeed; activity.—A march or voyage with martial intentions.

To EXPE'L — EX-PEL. *v. a.* [*expello*, Lat.] To drive out; to force away.—To eject; to throw out.—To baniſh; to drive from the place of reſidence.

To EXPE'ND — EX-PEND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Lat.] To lay out; to ſpend.

EXPE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*expenſum*, Lat.] Coſt; charges; money expended.

EXPE'NSIVE — EX-PEN-SIVE. *adj.* [*expenſe.*] Given to expenſe; extravagant; luxurious.—Coſtly; requiring expenſe: as, *expenſive* dreſs; an *expenſive* journey.—Liberal; generous; diſtributive.

EXPE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expenſive.*] With great expenſe; at great charge.

EXPE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *expenſive.*] Addiction to expenſe; extravagance.—Coſtlineſs.

EXPE'RIENCE — EX-PE-RI-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*experientia*, Lat.] Practice; frequent trial.—Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

To EXPE'RIENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To try; to practiſe; to know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED. *particip. adj.* [from *experience.*] Made ſkilful by experience.—Wiſe by long practice.

EXPE'RIMENT — EX-PER-I-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*experimentum*, Lat.] Trial of any thing; ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect.

E'XPERIME'NTAL — EX-PER-I-MEN-TAL. *adj.* [from *experiment.*] Pertaining to experiment.—Built upon experiment; formed by obſervation.—Known by experiment or trial.

EXPERIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *experimental.*] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by obſervation.

EXPE'RIMENTER. *n. ſ.* [from *experiment.*] One who makes experiment.

EXPE'RT — EX-PERT. *adj.* [*expertus*, Lat.] Skilful; addreſsful; intelligent in buſineſs.—Ready; dexterous.—Skilful by practice or experience. This ſenſe is rare.—It is uſed by *Pope* with *of* before the object of ſkill, generally with *in*.

EXPE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *expert.*] In a ſkilful, ready and dexterous manner.

EXPE'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *expert.*] Skill; readineſs; dexterity.

To E'XPIATE — EX-PI-ATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Lat.] To

annul

annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety; to attone for.—To avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIA'TION—EX-PI-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expiate.*] The act of expatiating or atoning for any crime.—The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.—Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

E'XPIATORY. *adj.* [from *expiate.*] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

E'XPIRA'TION—EX-PI-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expire.*] That act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breaſt.—The laſt emiſſion of breath; death.—Evapororation; act of fuming out.—Vapour; matter expired.—The ceſſation of any thing to which life is figuratively aſcribed.—The concluſion of any limited time.

To EXPI'RE—EX-PIRE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.] To breathe out.—To exhale; to ſend out in exhalations.—To cloſe; to conclude; to bring to an end.

To EXPI'RE. *v. n.* To make an emiſſion of the breath.—To die; to breathe the laſt.—To periſh; to fall; to be deſtroyed.—To fly out with a blaſt.—To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

To EXPLA'IN—EX-PLAIN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] To expound; to illuſtrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

EXPLA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *explain.*] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

EXPLA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *explain.*] Expoſitor; interpreter; commentator.

E'XPLANA'TION—EX-PLA-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *explain.*] The act of explaining or interpreting.—The ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter.

EXPLA'NATORY—EX-PLAN-A-TO-RY. *adj.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation.

E'XPLETIVE—EX-PLE-TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*expletivum*, Latin.] Something uſed only to take up room; ſomething of which the uſe is only to prevent a vacancy.

E'XPLICABLE—EX-PLI-CA-BLE. *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Explainable; poſſible to be explained.

To E'XPLICATE—EX-PLI-CATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Lat.] To unfold; to expand.—To explain; to clear; to interpret.

EXPLICA'TION—EX-PLI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *explicate.*] The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.—The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.—The ſenſe given by an explainer; interpretation.

E'XPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain.

EXPLICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *explicate.*] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLI'CIT—EX-PLIC-IT. *adj.* [*explicitus*, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obſcure; not merely implied.

EXPLI'CITLY—EX-PLIC-IT-LY. *adv.* [from *explicit.*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

To EXPLO'DE—EX-PLODE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.] To drive out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open diſdain or ſcorn.—To drive out with noiſe and violence.

EXPLO'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *explode.*] An hiſſer; one who drives out any perſon or thing with open contempt.

EXPLO'IT—EX-PLOIT. *n. ſ.* [*expletum*, Lat. *res expleta.*] A deſign accompliſhed; an atchievement; a ſucceſsful attempt.

To EXPLO'RATE—EX-PLO-RATE. *v. a.* [*explora*, Lat.] To ſearch out; to try by ſearching.

EXPLORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *explorate.*] Search; examination.

EXPLORA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *explorate.*] One who ſearches; a ſearcher; an examiner.

To EXPLO'RE—EX-PLORE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To try; to ſearch into; to examine by trial.

EXPLO'REMENT—EX-PLORE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *explore.*] Search; trial.

EXPLO'SION—EX-PLO-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence.

EXPLO'SIVE. *adj.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noiſe and violence.

To EXPO'RT—EX-PORT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Lat.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

E'XPORT—EX-PORT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

E'XPORTA'TION—EX-POR-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *export.*] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

EXPO'RTER—EX-POR-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *export.*] He that carries out commodities, in oppoſition to the *importer*, who brings them in.

To EXPO'SE—EX-POSE. *v. a.* [*expono*, *expoſitum*, Lat. *expoſer*, Fr.] To lay open; to make liable to.—To put in the power of any thing.—To lay open; to make bare; to put in a ſtate of being acted upon.—To lay open to cenſure or ridicule; to ſhow in ſuch a ſtate as brings contempt.—To lay open to examination.—To put in danger.—To caſt out to chance.—To cenſure; to treat with diſpraiſe. A colloquial abuſe of the word.

EXPOSI'TION—EX-PO-SITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſe.*] The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air.—Explanation; interpretation; [from *expound*, *expono*, Latin.]

EXPO'SITOR—EX-POS-I-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*expoſitor*, Lat.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

To EXPO'STULATE—EX-POS-TU-LATE. *v. n.* [*expoſtulo*, Lat.] To canvaſs with another; to altercate; to debate without open rupture.

E'XPOSTULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*] Debate; altercation; diſcuſſion of an affair in private without rupture.—Charge; accuſation.

E'XPOSTULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPO'STULATORY. *adj.* [from *expoſtulate.*] Containing expoſtulation.

EXPO'SURE—EX-PO-SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſe.*] The act of expoſing or ſetting out to obſervation.—The ſtate of being open to obſervation.—The ſtate of being expoſed, or being

being liable to any thing.—The ſtate of being in danger.—Expoſition; the ſituation in which the ſun or air is received.

To EXPO'UND—EX-POUND. *v. a.* [*expono*, Latin.] To explain; to clear; to interpret; to ſhew the meaning of.—To examine; to lay open: a Latiniſm.

EXPO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *expound.*] Explainer; interpreter.

To EXPRE'SS—EX-PRESS. *v. a.* [*exprimo, expreſſus*, Lat.] To copy; to reſemble; to repreſent.—To repreſent by any of the imitative arts: as poetry, ſculpture, painting.—To repreſent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.—To ſhow or make known in any manner.—To utter; to declare, with the reciprocal pronoun.—To denote; to deſignate.—To ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion.—To extort by violence: a Latiniſm.

EXPRE'SS. *adj.* [from the verb.] Copied; reſembling; exactly like.—Plain; apparent; in direct terms.—Clear; not dubious.—On purpoſe; for a particular end.

EXPRE'SS—EX-PRESS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe.—A meſſage ſent.—A declaration in plain terms. Not uſual.

EXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *expreſs.*] That may be uttered or declared.—That may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

EXPRE'SSION—EX-PRES-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſs.*] The act or power of repreſenting any thing.—The form or caſt of language in which any thoughts are uttered.—A phraſe; a mode of ſpeech.—The act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing by a preſs.

EXPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *expreſs.*] Having the power of utterance or repreſentation. With *of* before the thing expreſſed.

EXPRE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expreſſive.*] In a clear and repreſentative way.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſſive.*] The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words.

EXPRE'SSLY. *adv.* [from *expreſs.*] In direct terms; plainly; clearly; not by implication; not generally.

To E'XPROBA'TE—EX-PRO-BATE. *v. a.* [*exprobo*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid.

E'XPROBA'TION—EX-PRO-BA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *exprobate.*] Scornful charge; reproachful accuſation; act of upbraiding.

To EXPRO'PRIATE—EX-PRO-PRI-ATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not in uſe.

To EXPU'LSE—EX-PULSE. *v. a.* [*expulſus*, Latin.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

EXPU'LSION—EX-PUL-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [from *expulſe.*] The act of expelling or driving out.—The ſtate of being driven out.

EXPU'LSIVE—EX-PUL-SIVE. *adj.* [from *expulſe.*] Having the power of expulſion.

EXPU'NCTION—EX-PUNC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

To EXPU'NGE—EX-PUNGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.] To blot out; to rub out.—To efface; to annihilate.

EXPURGA'TION—EX-PUR-GA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*expurgatio*, Lat.] The act of purging or cleanſing.—Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falſhood.

EXPU'RGATORY. *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in purging away what is noxious: as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romaniſts directs the abolition or expunction of paſſages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

E'XQUISITE—EX-QUI-SITE. *adj.* [*exquiſitus*, Lat.] Farſought; excellent; conſummate; complete.—Conſummately bad.

E'XQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *exquiſite.*] Perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill ſenſe.

E'XSCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*exſcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSI'CCANT. *adj.* [from *exſiccate.*] Drying; having the power to dry up.

To EXSI'CCATE—EX-SIC-CATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Latin.] To dry.

E'XSICCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exſiccate.*] The act of drying.

EXSU'CTION—EX-SUC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*exugo*, Lat.] The act of ſucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power ſucking with the thing ſucked.

EXSUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exudo*, Lat.] A ſweating out; an extillation; an emiſſion. See EXUDATION.

To EXSU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Latin.] To rouſe; to ſtir up.

E'XTANT—EX-TANT. *adj.* [*extans*, Lat.] Standing out to view; ſtanding above the reſt.—Publick; not ſuppreſſed.

EXTA'TIC—EX-TAT-IC. } *adj.* [εκϛατικὸϛ. See ECSTA-
EXTA'TICAL. } CY.] Tending to ſomething external.—Rapturous.

EXTE'MPORAL—EX-TEM-PO-RAL. *adj.* [*extemporalis*, Lat.] Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; ſudden.—Speaking without premeditation.

EXTE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *extemporal.*] Quickly; without premeditation.

E'XTEMPORA'NEOUS—EX-TEM-PO-RA-NE-OUS. *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Lat.] Without premeditation; ſudden.

EXTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*extemporareus*, Lat.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; ſudden; quick.

EXTE'MPORE'—EX-TEM-PO-RE. *adv.* [*extempore*, Lat.] Without premeditation; ſuddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.—It is ſometimes uſed as an adjective, but very improperly.

To EXTE'MPORI'ZE—EX-TEM-PO-RIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore.*] To ſpeak extempore, or without premeditation.

To EXTE'ND—EX-TEND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Lat.] To ſtretch out towards any part.—To ſpread abroad; to diffuſe; to expand.—To widen to a large comprehenſion.—To ſtretch into aſſignable dimenſions; to make local; to magnify ſo as to fill ſome aſſignable ſpace.—To enlarge; to continue.—To encreaſe in force or duration.—To enlarge the comprehenſion of any poſition.—To impart; to communicate.—To ſeize by a courſe of law.

EXTE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *extend.*] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extended.

EXTE'NSIBILI'TY. *n. ſ.* [from *extenſible.*] The quality of being extenſible.

EXTE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*extenſio*, Lat.] Capable of being ſtretched into length or breadth.—Capable of being extended to a larger comprehenſion.

EXTE'NSION—EX-TEN-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [from *extenſio*, Lat.] The act of extending —The ſtate of being extended.

EXTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*extenſivus*, Lat.] Wide; large.

EXTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extenſive.*] Widely; largely.

EXTE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *extenſive.*] Largeneſs; diffuſiveneſs; wideneſs.—Poſſibility to be extended.

EXTE'NSOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The muſcle by which any limb is extended.

EXTE'NT. *participle.* from *extend.* Extended.

EXTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*extentus*, Lat.] Space or degree to which any thing is extended.—Communication; diſtribution.—Execution; ſeizure.

To EXTE'NUATE—EX-TEN-U-ATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Lat.] To leſſen; to make ſmall or ſlender in bulk.—To leſſen; to diminiſh in any quality.—To leſſen; to degrade; to diminiſh in honour.—To leſſen in repreſentation; to palliate. Oppoſite to *aggravate.*—To make lean.

EXTE'NUA'TION—EX-TEN-U-A-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *extenuate.*] The act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.—Mitigation; alleviation of puniſhment.—A loſs of plumpneſs, or a general decay in the muſcular fleſh of the whole body.

EXTE'RIOR—EX-TE-RI-OR. *adj.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinſick.

EXTE'RIORLY. *adv.* [from *exterior.*] Outwardly; externally; not intrinſically.

To EXTE'RMINATE—EX-TER-MI-NATE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to aboliſh; to deſtroy.

EXTE'RMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exterminate.*] Deſtruction; exciſion.

EXTE'RMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*exterminator*, Lat.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is deſtroyed.

To EXTE'RMINE—EX-TER-MINE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To exterminate; to deſtroy.

EXTE'RN—EX-TERN. *adj.* [*externus*, Lat.] External; outward; viſible.—Without itſelf; not inherent; not intrinſick; not depending on itſelf.

EXTE'RNAL—EX-TER-NAL. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.] Outward; not proceeding from itſelf; operating or acting from without; oppoſite to internal.—Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

EXTE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *external.*] Outwardly.

To EXTI'MULATE—EX-TIM-U-LATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by ſtimulation.

E'XTIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extimulatio*, Lat.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or ſenſation.

EXTI'NCT—EX-TINCT. *adj.* [*extinctus*, Latin.] Extinguiſhed; quenched; put out.—At a ſtop; without progreſſive ſucceſſion.—Aboliſhed; out of force.

EXTI'NCTION—EX-TINC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*extinctio*, Latin.] The act of quenching or extinguiſhing.—The ſtate of being quenched.—Deſtruction; exciſion.—Suppreſſion.

To EXTI'NGUISH—EX-TING-*UISH*. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.] To put out; to quench.—To ſuppreſs; to deſtroy.—To cloud; to obſcure.

EXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *extinguiſh.*] That may be quenched, ſuppreſſed, or deſtroyed.

EXTI'NGUISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTI'NGUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*] Extinction; ſuppreſſion; act of quenching; deſtruction.—Abolition; nullification.—Termination of a family or ſucceſſion.

To EXTI'RP—EX-TIRP. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To eradicate; to root out.

To EXTI'RPATE—EX-TIR-PATE. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To root out; to eradicate; to exſcind; to deſtroy.

E'XTIRPA'TION—EX-TIR-PA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] The act of rooting out; eradication; exciſion; deſtruction.

E'XTIRPA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a deſtroyer.

To EXTO'L—EX-TOL. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Lat.] To praiſe; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

EXTO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *extol.*] A praiſer; a magnifier; one that praiſes to the ſkies.

EXTO'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extorſive.*] In an extorſive manner; by violence.

To EXTO'RT—EX-TORT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortus*, Lat.] To draw by force; to force away; to wreſt; to wring from.—To gain by violence or oppreſſion.

To EXTO'RT. *v. n.* To practiſe oppreſſion and violence. Now diſuſed.

EXTO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *extort.*] One who practiſes oppreſſion or extortion.

EXTO'RTION—EX-TOR-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *extort.*] The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity.—Force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away.

EXTO'RTIONER—EX-TOR-*TION*-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *extortion.*] One who practiſes extortion; one who grows rich by violence and rapacity.

To EXTRA'CT—EX-TRACT. *v. a.* [*extraho, extractum*, Lat.] To draw out of ſomething.—To draw by chemical operation.—To take from ſomething of which the thing taken was a part.—To draw out of any containing body or cavity.—To ſelect and abſtract from a larger treatiſe.

E'XTRACT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſubſtance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing.—The chief heads drawn from a book; an abſtract; an epitome.

EXTRA'CT. *partic. adj.* See the verb.

EXTRA'CTION—EX-TRAC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*extractio*, Lat.] The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of drawing out the principal ſubſtance by chemical operation.—Derivation from an original; lineage; deſcent.

EXTRA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

E'XTRAJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Lat.] Out of the regular courſe of legal procedure. See JUDICIAL.

E'XTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *extrajudicial.*] In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure.

E'XTRAMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Lat.] The act of emitting outwards; oppoſite to intromiſſion.

E'XTRAMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRA'NEOUS — EX-TRA-NE-OUS. *adj.* [*extraneus*, Lat.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different ſubſtance; not intrinſick.

EXTRAO'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *extraordinary*.] In a manner out of the common method and order.—Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

EXTRAO'RDINARY — EX-TRA-OR-DI-NA-RY. *adj.* [*extraordinarius*, Lat. This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extrordinary*, whereby the *a* is liquified into the *o*, or rather an *au*.] Different from common order and method; not ordinary.—Different from the common courſe of law.—Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

EPTRAO'RDINARY. *adv.* [This word ſeems only a colloquial barbariſm, uſed for the eaſe of pronunciation.] Extraordinarily.

E'XTRAPARO'CHIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Lat.] Not comprehended within any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Latin.] Not within the ſame province; not within the juriſdiction of the ſame archbiſhop.

EXTRARE'GULAR. *adj.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRA'VAGANCE — EX-TRAV-A-GANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*extra-*
EXTRA'VAGANCY. } *vagans*, Lat.] Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed limits.—Irregularity; wildneſs.—Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.—Unnatural humour; bombaſt.—Waſte; vain and ſuperfluous expence.

EXTRA'VAGANT — EX-TRAV-A-GANT. *adj.* [*extravagans*, Lat.] Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogeneal ſenſe, but not now in uſe.—Roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed methods.—Not comprehended in any thing.—Irregular; wild.—Waſteful; prodigal; vainly expenſive.

EXTRA'VAGANT. *n. ſ.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *adv.* [from *extravagant*.] In an extravagant manner; wildly.—In an unreaſonable degree.—Expenſively; luxuriouſly; waſtefully.

EXTRA'VASATED. *adj.* [*extra* and *vaſa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing veſſels.

E'XTRA'VASA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extravaſated*.] The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced out of the proper containing veſſels.

EXTRE'ME — EX-TREME. *adj.* [*extremus*, Lat. This word is ſometimes corrupted by the ſuperlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itſelf the ſuperlative ſignification.] Greateſt; of the higheſt degree.—Utmoſt.—Laſt; that beyond which there is nothing.—Preſſing in the utmoſt degree.

EXTRE'ME. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Utmoſt point; higheſt degree of any thing.—Points at the greateſt diſtance from each other; extremity.

EXTRE'MELY. *adv.* [from *extreme*.] In the utmoſt degree.—Very much; greatly: in familiar language.

EXTRE'MITY — EX-TREM-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*extremitas*, Lat.] The utmoſt point; the higheſt degree.—The utmoſt parts; the parts moſt remote from the middle.—The points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition, or at the utmoſt diſtance from each other.—Remoteſt parts; parts at the greateſt diſtance.—Violence of paſſion.—The utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs.

To E'XTRICA'TE — EX-TRI-CATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Lat.] To diſembarraſs; to ſet free any one in a ſtate of perplexity; to diſentangle.

E'XTRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extricate*.] The act of diſentangling; diſentanglement.

EXTRI'NSECAL — EX-TRIN-SE-CAL. *adj.* [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinſic.

EXTRI'NSECALLY. *adv.* [from *extrinſecal*] From without.

EXTRI'NSIC. *adj.* [*extrinſecus*, Latin.] Outward; external. *Extrinſic* modes are ſuch as ariſe from ſomething that is not in the ſubject or ſubſtance itſelf; but it is a manner of being which ſome ſubſtances attain, by reaſon of ſomething that is external or foreign to the ſubject.

To EXTRU'CT — EX-TRUCT. *v. a.* [*extruo*, *extructum*, Lat.] To build; to raiſe; to form into a ſtructure.

EXTRU'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *extruct*.] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRU'DE — EX-TRUDE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Lat] To thruſt off; to drive off; to puſh out with violence.

EXTRU'SION — EX-TRU-SION. *n. ſ.* [*extruſus*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or driving out.

EXTU'BERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Lat.] Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts that riſe from the reſt of the body.

EXU'BERANCE — EX-U-BE-RANCE. *n. ſ.* [*exuberatio*, Lat.] Overgrowth; ſuperfluous ſhoots; uſeleſs abundance; luxuriance.

EXU'BERANT — EX-U-BE-RANT. *adj.* [*exuberans*, Lat.] Growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots; overabundant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous; luxuriant.—Abounding in the utmoſt degree.

EXU'BERANTLY. *adv.* [from *exuberant*.] Abundantly; to a ſuperfluous degree.

EXUDA'TION — EX-U-DA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exudo*, Lat.] The act of emitting in ſweat; the act of emitting moiſture through the pores.—The matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body.

To EXU'DATE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.] To ſweat
To EXU'DE — EX-UDE. } out; to iſſue out by ſweat.

To EXU'LCERATE — EX-UL-CE-RATE. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.] To make ſore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating ſore.—To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

EXU'LCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exulcerate*.] The beginning eroſion, which wears away the ſubſtance and forms an ulcer.—Exacerbation; corroſion.

EXU'LCERATORY. *adj.* [from *exulcerate*.] Having a tendency to cauſe ulcers.

To EXU'LT — EX-ULT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] To rejoice above meaſure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladneſs.

EXU'LTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *exult*.] Tranſport; joy; triumph; gladneſs; exultation.

E'XULTA'TION — EX-UL-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*exultatio*, Lat.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

E'XUNDA'TION — 13 1 12 1 EX-UN-DA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exundo*, Lat.] Overflow; abundance.

EXU'PERABLE — 13 6 1 0 0 EX-U-PER-A-BLE. *adv.* [*exuperabilis*, Lat.] Conquerable; ſuperable; vincible.

To EXU'SCITATE — 13 1 15 12 EX-US-CI-TATE. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Lat.] To ſtir up; to rouſe.

EXU'VIÆ — 13 6 16 14 EX-U-VI-Æ. *n. ſ.* [Latin] Caſt ſkins; caſt ſhells; whatever is thrown off, or ſhed by animals.

EYE — 16 EYE. *n. ſ.* [*auga*, Goth. eaȝ, Sax. *oog*, Dut. *ee*, Scot.] The organ of viſion; the medium of the ſenſe of ſight.—Sight; ocular knowledge.—Look; countenance.—Front; face.—A poſture of direct oppoſition, where one thing is in the ſame line with another.—Aſpect; regard.—Notice; attention; obſervation.—Good or bad opinion.—Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be ſeen.—Any thing formed like an eye.—Any ſmall perforation.—A ſmall catch into which a hook goes.—Bud of a plant.—A ſmall ſhade of colour.—Power of perception.

To EY'E. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to obſerve.

To EY'E. *v. n.* To appear; to ſhow; to bear an appearance.

EY'EBA'LL. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ball.*] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

EY'EBRI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

EY'EBRO'W. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *brow.*] The hairy arch over the eye.

EY'EDROP. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *drop.*] Tear.

EY'EGLA'SS. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *glaſs.*] Spectacles; glaſs to aſſiſt the ſight.

EY'ELET. *n. ſ.* [*œillet*, Fr. a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any ſmall perforation for a lace to go through.

EY'ELID. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *lid.*] The membrane that ſhuts over the eye.

EY'ESE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervant.*] A ſervant that works only while watched.

EY'ESE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervice.*] Service performed only under inſpection.

EY'ESI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſight.*] Sight of the eye.

EY'ESO'RE. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſore.*] Something offenſive to the ſight.

EY'ETO'OTH — 16 4 EYE-TOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *tooth.*] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each ſide to the grinders; the fang.

EY'EWI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *witneſs.*] An ocular evidence; one who gives teſtimony to facts ſeen with his own eyes.

EY'RE — 16 EYRE. *n. ſ.* [*eyre*, Fr. *iter*, Lat.] The court of juſtices itinerants, and juſtices in *eyre*, called *juſticiarios itinerantes*. The *eyre* alſo of the foreſt is nothing but the juſtice-ſeat, otherwiſe called; which is, or ſhould by ancient cuſtom, be held every three years by the juſtices of the foreſt, journeying up and down to that purpoſe.

EY'RY — 16 15 EY-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *ey*, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their neſts and hatch. See AIRY.

F.

F, Is the ſixth letter in the Engliſh alphabet. Its uſe is invariable; its mode being formed by preſſing the under lip againſt the upper teeth, and forcibly emitting the breath. Its kindred letter is V, which, in the Iſlandick alphabet, is only diſtinguiſhed from it by a point in the body of the letter.

FA'BLE — 12 0 FA-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*fable*, Fr. *fabula*, Lat.] A feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept.—A fiction in general.—A vitious or fooliſh fiction.—The ſeries or contexture of events which conſtitute a poem epic or dramatic.—A lye. This ſenſe is merely familiar.

To FA'BLE — 12 0 FA-BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feign; to write not truth but fiction.—To tell falſhoods; to lye.

To FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell a falſety.

FA'BLED — 12 0 FA-BLED. *adj.* [from *fable.*] Celebrated in fables.

FA'BLER — 12 1 FA-BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fable.*] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned ſtories.

To FA'BRICA'TE — 11 15 12 FAB-RI-CATE. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.] To build; to conſtruct.

FA'BRICA'TION — 11 15 12 1 FAB-RI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *fabricate.*] The act of building; conſtruction.

FA'BRICK — 12 15 FA-BRICK. *n. ſ.* [*fabrica*, Lat.] A building; an edifice.—Any ſyſtem or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of diſſimilar parts.

To FA'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to conſtruct.

FA'BULIST — 11 5 15 FAB-U-LIST. *n. ſ.* [*fabuliſte*, Fr.] A writer of fables.

FA'BULOUS — 11 5 1 FAB-U-LOUS. [*fabuloſus*, Lat.] Feigned; full of fables, or invented tales.

FA'BULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fabulous.*] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.

FA'CE — 12 FACE. *n. ſ.* [*face*, Fr. from *facies*, Lat.] The viſage.—Countenance; caſt of the features; look; air of the face.—The ſurface of any thing.—The front or forepart of any thing.—State of affairs.—Appearance; reſemblance.—Preſence; ſight.—Confidence; boldneſs.—Diſtortion of the face.

FA'CE *to* FA'CE. [An adverbial expreſſion.] When both parties are preſent.—Nakedly; without the interpoſition of other bodies.

To

To FA'CE—FACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To carry a falſe appearance; to play the hypocrite.—To turn the face; to come in front.

To FA'CE. *v. a.* To meet in front; to oppoſe with confidence and firmneſs.—To oppoſe with impudence.—To ſtand oppoſite to.—To cover with an additional ſuperficies; to inveſt with a covering.

FA'CEPAI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*face* and *painter.*] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

FA'CEPAI'NTING. *n. ſ.* [*face* and *paiuting.*] The art of drawing portraits.

FA'CET—FAC-ET. *n. ſ.* [*facette*, French.] A ſmall ſurface; a ſuperficies cut into ſeveral angles.

FACE'TIOUS—FA-CE-*TI*OUS. *adj.* [*facetieux*, Fr. *facetiæ*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is uſed both of perſons and ſentiments.

FACE'TIOUSLY—FA-CE-*TI*OUS-LY. *adv.* [from *facetious.*] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FA'CILE—FAC-ILE. *adj.* [*facile*, French; *facilis*, Lat.] Eaſy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.—Eaſily ſurmountable; eaſily conquerable.—Eaſy of acceſs or converſe; not haughty; not ſupercilious; not auſtere.—Pliant; flexible; eaſily perſuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

To FACI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, French.] To make eaſy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

FACI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*facilité*, Fren. *facilitas*, Latin.] Eaſineſs to be performed; freedom from difficulty.—Readineſs in performing; dexterity.—Vicious ductility; eaſineſs to be perſuaded to good or bad; to ready compliance.—Eaſineſs of acceſs; complaiſance; condeſcenſion; affability.

FA'CING. *n. ſ.* [from *To face,*] An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outſide of any thing by way of decoration.

FACI'NOROUS. *adj.* [*facinora*, Lat.] Wicked; atrocious; deteſtably bad.

FACI'NOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *facinorous.*] Wickedneſs in a high degree.

FACT. *n. ſ.* [*factum*, Latin.] A thing done; an effect produced; ſomething not barely ſuppoſed or ſuſpected, but really done.—Reality; not ſuppoſition; not ſpeculation.—Action; deed.

FA'CTION—FAC-*TI*ON. *n. ſ.* [*faction*, Fren. *factio*, Latin.] A party in a ſtate.—Tumult; diſcord; diſſenſion.

FA'CTIOUS—FAC-*TI*OUS. *adj.* [*factieux*, Fr.] Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publickly diſſenſious; addicted to form parties and raiſe publick diſturbances.—Proceeding from publick diſſenſions; tending to publick diſcord.

FA'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *factious.*] In a manner criminally diſſenſious or tumultuous.

FA'CTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *factious.*] Inclination to publick diſſenſion; violent clamorouſneſs for a party.

FACTI'TIOUS—FAC-TI*TI*-OUS. *adj.* [*factitius*, Latin.] Made by art, in oppoſition to what is made by nature.

FA'CTOR—FAC-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*facteur*, French; *factor*, Latin.] An agent for another; one who tranſacts buſineſs for another.—Commonly a ſubſtitute in mercantile affairs.

FA'CTORY—FAC-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *factor.*] A houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a diſtant country.—The traders embodied in one place.

FA'CTURE—FAC-TURE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY—FAC-UL-TY. *n. ſ.* [*faculté*, French; *facultas*, Latin.] The power of doing any thing; ability whether corporal or intellectual.—Powers of the mind, imagination, reaſon, memory.—[In phyſick.] A power or ability to perform any action natural, vital, and animal.—A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.—Quality; diſpoſition or habit of good or ill.—Power; authority.—Privilege; right to do any thing.—Faculty, in an univerſity, denotes the maſters and profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty* or *faculties.*

To FA'DDLE—FAD-DLE. *v. n.* [corrupted from *To fiddle*, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play.

To FA'DE—FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French, inſipid, languid.] To tend from greater to leſs vigonr; to grow weak; to languiſh.—To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.—To wither: as a vegetable.—To die away gradually; to vaniſh; to be worn out.—To be naturally not durable; to by tranſient; eaſily to loſe vigour or beauty.

To FA'DE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freſhneſs or vigour; to wither.

To FA'G—FAG. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with wearineſs. Alſo a low word for *to beat.*

FA'GE'ND—FAG-END. *n. ſ.* [from *fag* and *end.*] The end of a web of cloath, generally made of coarſer materials.—The refuſe or meaner part of any thing.

FA'GOT—FAG-OT. *n. ſ.* [*fagot*, French.] A bundle of ſticks bound together for the fire.—A bundle of ſticks for any purpoſe.—A ſoldier numbered in the muſter-roll, but not really exiſting.

To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together.

To FA'IL—FAIL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French; *faeln*, Welſh. *Pezron.*] To be deficient; to ceaſe from former plenty; to fall ſhort; not to be equal to demand or uſe.—To be extinct; to ceaſe to be produced.—To ceaſe; to periſh; to be loſt.—To die; to loſe life.—To ſink; to be torn down; to languiſh through reſiſtance.—To decay; to decline; to languiſh.—To miſs; not to produce its effect.—To miſs; not to ſucceed in a deſign.—To be deficient in duty.

To FA'IL. *v. a.* To deſert; not to continue to aſſiſt or ſupply.—Not to aſſiſt; to neglect; to omit to help.—To omit; not to perform.—To be wanting to.

FA'IL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Miſcarriage; miſs; unſucceſsfulneſs.—Omiſſion; non-performance.—Deficience; want.—Death; extinction.

FAI'LING. *n. ſ.* [from *fail.*] Deficiency; imperfection; faults not atrocious; lapſe.

FA'ILURE. *n. ſ.* [from *fail.*] Deficience; ceſſation.—Omiſſion; non-performance; ſlip.—A lapſe; a ſlight fault.

FA'IN. *adj.* [ꝼeaȝn, Saxon.] Glad; merry; chearful; fond. It is ſtill retained in Scotland in this ſenſe.—Forced; obliged; compelled.

FA'IN—FAIN. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very deſirouſly; according to earneſt wiſhes.

To

To FA`INT—FAINT. *v. n.* [*faner*, French.] To decay; to wear or waſte away quickly.—To loſe the animal functions; to ſink motionleſs and ſenſeleſs.—To grow feeble.—To ſink into dejection.

FA`INT—FAINT. *adj.* [*fane*, French.] Languid; weak; feeble.—Not bright; not vivid; not ſtriking.—Not loud; not piercing.—Feeble of body.—Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.—Dejected; depreſſed.—Not vigorous; not active.

FA`INTHEA`RTED. *adj.* [*faint* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous; dejected; eaſily depreſſed.

FA`INTHEA`RTEDLY. *adv.* [from *fainthearted.*] Timorouſly; in a cowardly manner.

FA`INTING. *n. ſ.* [from *faint.*] Deliquium; temporary loſs of animal motion.

FA`INTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *faint.*] Weakneſs in a ſlight degree; incipient debility.

FA`INTLY. *adv.* [from *faint.*] Feebly; languidly.—Not in bright colours.—Without force of repreſentation.—Without ſtrength of body.—Not vigorouſly; not actively.—Timorouſly; with dejection; without ſpirit.

FA`INTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *faint.*] Languor; feebleneſs; want of ſtrength.—Inactivity; want of vigour.—Timorouſneſs; dejection.

FA`IR—FAIR. *adj.* [*faur*, Daniſh.] Beautiful; elegant of feature; handſome. *Fair* ſeems in the common acceptation to be reſtrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.—Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.—Pleaſing to the eye; beautiful in general.—Clear; pure.—Not cloudy; not foul; not tempeſtuous.—Favourable; proſperous: as, a *fair* wind.—Likely to ſucceed.—Equal; juſt.—Not effected by any inſidious or unlawful methods; not foul.—Not practiſing any fraudulent or inſidious arts: as, a *fair* rival, a *fair* diſputant.—Open; direct.—Gentle; mild; not compulſory.—Mild; not ſevere.—Pleaſing; civil.—Equitable; not injurious.—Commodious; eaſy.

FA`IR—FAIR. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Gently; decently; without violence.—Civilly; complaiſantly.—Happily; ſucceſsfully.—On good terms.

FA`IR. *n. ſ.* A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.—Honeſty; juſt dealing.

FA`IR. *n. ſ.* [*faire*, French; *feriæ*, or *forum*, Lat.] An annual or ſtated meeting of buyers and ſellers; a time of traffick more frequented than a market.

FA`IRING—FAIR-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *fair.*] A preſent given at a fair.

FA`IRLY—FAIR-LY. *adv.* [from *fair.*] Beautifully: as, a city *fairly* ſituated.—Commodiouſly; conveniently; ſuitably to any purpoſe or deſign.—Honeſtly; juſtly; without ſhift; without fraud.—Ingenuouſly; plainly; openly.—Candidly; without ſiniſtrous interpretations.—Without violence to right reaſon.—Without blots.—Completely; without any deficience.

FA`IRNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fair.*] Beauty; elegance of form. Honeſty; candour; ingenuity.

FA`IRSPO`KEN. *adj.* [from *fair* and *ſpeak.*] Bland and civil in language and addreſs.

FA`IRY—FAI-RY. *n. ſ.* [*fee*, Fren.] An elf; a fay.—A kind of fabled being ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanlineſs in houſes.—Enchantreſs.

FA`IRY. *adj.* Given by fairies.—Belonging to fairies.

FAITH—FAITH. *n. ſ.* [*foi*, French; *fede*, Italian; *fides*, Lat.] Belief of the revealed truths of religion.—The ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian church; the *credenda*.—Truſt in God.—Tenet held.—Truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another.—Fidelity; unſhaken adherence.—Honour; ſocial confidence.—Sincerity; honeſty; veracity.—Promiſe given.

FA`ITHFUL—FAITH-FUL. *adj.* [*faith* and *full.*] Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.—Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty profeſſed.—Honeſt; upright; without fraud.—Obſervant of compact or promiſe; true to his contract; ſincere; veracious.

FAI`THFULLY—FAITH-FUL-LY. *adv.* [from *faithful.*] With firm belief in religion.—With full confidence in God.—With ſtrict adherence to duty and allegiance.—Without failure of performance; honeſtly; exactly.—Sincerely; with ſtrong promiſes.—Honeſtly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.—In *Shakeſpeare*, according to Mr. *Warburton*, fervently, perhaps rather confidently; ſteadily.

FA`ITHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *faithful.*] Honeſty; veracity.—Adherence to duty; loyalty.

FA`ITHLESS. *adj.* [from *faith.*] Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.—Perfidious; diſloyal; not true to duty, profeſſion, promiſe, or allegiance.

FA`LCHION—FAL-CHI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*enſis falcatus*; in French, *fauchon.*] A ſhort crooked ſword; a cymeter.

FA`LCON—FAL-CON. *n. ſ.* [*faulcon*, French; *falconne*, Italian; *falco*, Lat. *Credo, a roſtro falcato* ſive *adunco*, from the falcated or crooked bill.] A hawk trained for ſport.

FA`LCONER—FAL-CO-NER. *n. ſ.* [*faulconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the ſport of fowling with hawks.

To FA`LL—FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *faln.* [ꝼeallan, Saxon; *fallen*, Germ.] To drop from a higher place.—To drop from an erect to a prone poſture.—To drop; to be held no longer.—To move down any deſcent.—To drop ripe from the tree.—To paſs at the outlet: as a river.—To be determined to ſome particular direction.—To apoſtatiſe; to depart from faith or goodneſs.—To die by violence.—To come to a ſudden end.—To be degraded from an high ſtation; to ſink into meanneſs or diſgrace; to be plunged into ſudden miſery.—To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.—To enter into any ſtate worſe than the former.—To come into any ſtate of weakneſs, terror or miſery.—To decreaſe; to be diminiſhed.—To ebb; to grow ſhallow.—To decreaſe in value; to bear leſs price.—To ſink; not to amount to the full.—To be rejected; to become null.—To decline from violence to calmneſs, from intenſeneſs to remiſſion.—To enter into any new ſtate of the body or mind.—To ſink into an air of diſcontent or dejection.—To ſink below ſomething in compariſon.—To happen; to befall.—To come by chance; to light on.—To come in a ſtated method.—To come unexpectedly.—To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.—To handle or treat directly.—To come vindictively: as a puniſhment.—To come by any miſchance to any new poſſeſſor.—To drop or paſs by careleſneſs or imprudence.—To come forcibly and irreſiſtibly.—To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwiſe.—To languiſh; to grow faint.—To be born; to be yeaned.—*To* FALL *away*.

To

To grow lean.—To revolt; to change allegiance.—To apoſtatiſe; to ſink into wickedneſs.—To periſh; to be loſt.—To decline gradually; to fade; to languiſh.—*To* FALL *back.* To fail of a promiſe or purpoſe.—To recede; to give away.—*To* FALL *down.* [*down* is ſometimes added to *fall*, though it adds little to the ſignification.] To proſtrate himſelf in adoration.—To ſink; not to ſtand.—To bend as a ſuppliant.—*To* FALL *from.* To revolt; to depart from adherence.—*To* FALL *in.* To concur; to coincide.—To comply; to yield to.—*To* FALL *off.* To ſeparate; to be broken.—To periſh; to die away.—To apoſtatiſe; to revolt; to forſake.—*To* FALL *on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing.—To make an aſſault; to begin the attack.—*To* FALL *over.* To revolt; to deſert from one ſide to the other.—*To* FALL *out.* To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.—To happen; to befall.—*To* FALL *to.* To begin eagerly to eat.—To apply himſelf to.—*To* FALL *under.* To be ſubject to; to become the object of.—To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.—*To* FALL *upon,* To attack; to invade; to aſſault.—To attempt.—To ruſh againſt.

To FA'LL. *v. a.* To drop; to let fall.—To ſink; to depreſs.—To diminiſh in value; to let ſink in price.—To yean; to bring forth.

FA'LL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of dropping from on high.—The act of tumbling from an erect poſture.—The violence ſuffered in dropping from on high.—Death; overthrow; deſtruction incurred.—Ruin; diſſolution.—Downfal; loſs of greatneſs; declenſion from eminence; degradation; ſtate of being depoſed from a high ſtation; plunge from happineſs or greatneſs into miſery or meanneſs.—Declenſion of greatneſs, power, or dominion.—Diminution; decreaſe of price.—Declination or diminution of ſound; cadence; cloſe of muſick.—Declivity; ſteep deſcent.—Cataract; caſcade; ruſh of water down a ſteep place.—The outlet of a current into any other water.—Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.—Any thing that falls in great quantities.

FALLA'CIOUS—FAL-LA-CIOUS. *adj.* [*fallax*, Lat. *fallacieux*, French.] Producing miſtake; ſophiſtical. It is never uſed of men, but of writings, propoſitions, or things.—Deceitful; mocking expectation.

FALLA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fallacious.*] Sophiſtically; with purpoſe to deceive; with unſound reaſoning.

FA'LLACY—FAL-LA-CY. *n. ſ.* [*fallacio*, Latin; *fallace*, French,] Sophiſm; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; deluſory mode of ratiocination.

FA'LLIBI'LITY—FAL-LI-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *fallible.*] Liableneſs to be deceived; uncertainty; poſſibility of error.

FA'LLIBLE—FAL-LI-BLE. *adj.* [*fallo*, Lat.] Liable to error; ſuch as may be deceived.

FA'LLING—FALL-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *fall.*] Indentings oppoſed to prominence.

FA'LLING-SI'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [*fall* and *ſickneſs.*] The epilepſy; a diſeaſe in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his ſenſes, and falls down.

FA'LLOW—FAL-LOW. *adj.* [ƿalepe, Saxon.] Pale red, or pale yellow.—Unſowed; left to reſt after the years of tillage.—Suppoſed to be ſo called from the colour of naked ground.]—Plowed, but now ſowed; plowed as prepared for a ſecond aration.—Unplowed; uncultivated.—Unoccupied; neglected.

FA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.—Ground lying at reſt.

To FA'LLOW—FAL-LOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a ſecond plowing.

FA'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fallow.*] Barrenneſs; an exemption from bearing fruit.

FA'LSE—FALSE. *adj.* [*falſus*, Latin; *faux*, *fauſſe*, French.] Not morally true; expreſſing that which is not thought.—Not phyſically true; conceiving that which does not exiſt.—Suppoſitious; ſuccedaneous.—Deceiving expectation.—Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.—Not honeſt; not juſt.—Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous; deceitful; hollow.—Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.—In all theſe ſenſes it is the word oppoſed to the word *true.*

FA'LSEHEA'RTED—FALSE-HEART-ED. *adj.* [*falſe* and *heart.*] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.

FA'LSEHO'OD—FALSE-HOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *falſe.*] Want of truth; want of veracity.—Want of honeſty; treachery; deceitfulneſs; perfidy.—A lye; a falſe aſſertion.

FA'LSELY. *adv.* [from *falſe.*] Contrarily to truth; not truly.—Erroneouſly; by miſtake.—Perfidiouſly; treacherouſly; deceitfully.

FA'LSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *falſe.*] Contrariety to truth.—Want of veracity; violation of promiſe.—Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.—Treachery; perfidy; traitorouſneſs.

FA'LSIFICA'TION—FAL-SIF-I-CA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*falſification*, French, from *falſify.*] The act of counterfeiting any thing ſo as to make it appear what it is not.—Confutation.

FA'LSIFI'ER—FAL-SI-FI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *falſify.*] One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to ſeem what it is not.—A liar; one that contrives falſhoods.

To FA'LSIFY—FAL-SI-FY. *v. a.* [*falſifier*, Fren.] To counterfeit; to forge; to produce ſomething for that which in reality it is not.—To confute; to prove falſe.—To violate; to break by falſehood.—To pierce; to run through.

To FA'LSIFY—FAL-SI-FY. *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate truth.

FA'LSITY—FAL-SI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*falſitas*, Latin.] Falſehood; contrariety to truth.—A lye; an error; a falſe aſſertion or poſition.

To FA'LTER—FAL-TER. *v. n.* To heſitate in the utterance of words.—To fail in any act of the body.—To fail in any act of the underſtanding.

To FA'LTER—FAL-TER. *v. a.* To ſift; to cleanſe. This word ſeems to be merely ruſtick or provincial.

FA'ME—FAME. *n. ſ.* [*fama*, Latin; φαμα, Dorick.] Celebrity; renown.—Report; rumour.

FA'MED—FAMED. *adj.* [from *fame.*] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

FAMI'LIAR—FA-MIL-*IAR*. *adj.* [*familiaris*, Latin.] Domeſtic; relating to a family.—Affable; not formal; eaſy in converſation.—Unceremonious; free, as among perſons long acquainted.—Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or cuſtom.—Well acquainted with; accuſtomed; habituated by cuſtom.—Common; frequent.—Eaſy; unconſtrained.—Too nearly acquainted.

FAMI'LIAR. *n. ſ.* An intimate; one long acquainted.—A demon ſuppoſed to attend at call.

FA'MILIA'RITY—FAM-IL-I-AR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*familiarité*, French, from *familiar*.] Eaſineſs of converſation; omiſſion of ceremony; affability.—Acquaintance; habitude.—Eaſy intercourſe.

To FAMI'LIARI`ZE—FA-MIL-IAR-IZE. *v. a.* [*familiariſer*, French.] To make familiar; to make eaſy by habitude.—To bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority.

FAMI'LIARLY—FA-MIL-IAR-LY. *adv.* [from *familiar*.] Unceremoniouſly; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.—Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedneſs or eaſineſs of long habitude or acquaintance.—Eaſily; without ſolemnity; without formality.

FA'MILY—FAM-I-LY. *n. ſ.* [*familia*, Lat. *famille*, Fr.] Thoſe who live in the ſame houſe; houſehold.—Thoſe that deſcend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.—A claſs; a tribe; a ſpecies.

FA'MINE—FAM-INE. *n. ſ.* [*famine*, French; *fames*, Latin.] Scarcity of food; dearth; diſtreſs for want of victuals.

To FA'MISH—FAM-ISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin; *famis*, old French.] To kill with hunger; to ſtarve; to deſtroy by want of food.—To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing neceſſary to life.

To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger.

FA`MOUS—FA-MOUS. *adj.* [*fameux*, French; *famoſus*, Lat.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praiſed.—It has ſometimes a middle ſignification, and imports fame whether for good or ill.

FA`MOUSLY—FA-MOUS-LY. *adv.* [from *famous*.] With great renown; with great celebration.

FA'N—FAN. *n. ſ.* [*vannus*, Lat.] An inſtrument uſed by ladies to move the air and cool themſelves.—Any thing ſpread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad baſe.—The inſtrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. [*Van*, French.]—Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.—An inſtrument to raiſe the fire.

To FA'N. *v. a.* To cool or recreate with a fan.—To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.—To ſeparate, as by winnowing.

FANA'TICISM—FA-NAT-I-CISM. *n. ſ.* [from *fanatick*.] Enthuſiaſm; religious frenzy.

FANA'TIC—FA-NAT-IC. *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, French.] Enthuſiaſtick; ſtruck with a ſuperſtitious frenzy.

FANA'TICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An enthuſiaſt; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

FA'NCIFUL—FAN-CI-FUL. *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.] Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reaſon.—Directed by the imagination, not the reaſon; full of wild images.

FA'NCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildneſs of imagination.

FA'NCY—FAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *phantaſy*, *phantaſia*, Latin; φαντασία.] Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itſelf images and repreſentations of things, perſons, or ſcenes of being.—An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reaſon.—Taſte; idea; conception of things.—Image; conception; thought.—Inclination; liking; fondneſs.—Caprice; humour; whim.—Frolick; idle ſcheme; vagary.—Something that pleaſes or entertains.

To FA'NCY—FAN-CY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

To FA'NCY. *v. a.* To portray in the mind; to image to himſelf; to imagine.—To like; to be pleaſed with.

FA`NE—FANE. *n. ſ.* [*fane*, French; *fanum*, Latin.] A temple; a place conſecrated to religion.

FA'NFA'RON. *n. ſ.* [French, from the Spaniſh. *Menage* ſays, it is originally in Arabic, and ſignifies one who promiſes what he cannot perform.] A bully; a hector.—A bluſterer; a boaſter of more than he can perform.

FA'NFARONA`DE. *n. ſ.* [from *fanfaron*. French.] A bluſter; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

FA'NG. *n. ſ.* [from *vangen*, Dutch, to ſeize.] The long tuſks of a boar or other animal; any thing like 'em.—The nails; the talons.—Any ſhoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

FA'NGED. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Furniſhed with fangs or long teeth; furniſhed with any inſtruments of deſtruction, which can be exerciſed in imitation of fangs.

FA'NGLE—FAN-GLE. *n. ſ.* [from ꝼenꝫan, Saxon, to attempt. *Skinner*.] Silly attempt; trifling ſcheme. It is never uſed, or rarely, but in contempt with the epithet *new*; as, *new fangles*.

FA'NGLED—FAN-GLED. *adj.* [from *fangle*.] This word ſeems to ſignify gaudy; ridiculouſly ſhewy; vainly decorated. This is ſtill retained in Scotland: as, he's new *fangled*, or whimſical, and very fond of novelty.

FANTA'STIC. } *adj.* [*fantaſtique*,
FANTA'STICAL—FAN-TAS-TIC-AL. } Fr. from *fantaſy*.] Irrational; bred only in the imagination.—Subſiſting only in the fancy; imaginary.—Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only aſſume viſible forms occaſionally.—Capricious; humourous; unſteady; irregular.—Whimſical; fanciful; indulgent to one's own imagination.

FANTA'STICALLY. *adj.* [from *fantaſtical*.] By the power of imagination.—Capriciouſly; humouroufly; unſteadily.—Whimſically; in compliance with mere imagination.

FANTA'STICALNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *fantaſtical*.] Hu-
FANTA'STICKNESS. } moroufneſs; mere compliance with fancy.—Whimſicalneſs; unreaſonableneſs.—Caprice; unſteadineſs.

FA'NTASY—FAN-TA-SY. *n. ſ.* [*fantaſie*, Fr. *phantaſia*, Latin; φαντασία.] Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. See FANCY.—Idea; image of the mind.—Humour; inclination.

FA'NTOM. *n. ſ.* See PHANTOM.

FA'R—FAR. *adv.* [ꝼeoꝛ, Saxon; *fatt*, Erſe.] To great extent in length.—To a great extent every way.—To a great diſtance progreſſively.—Remotely; at a great diſtance.—To a diſtance.—In a great part.—In a great proportion; by many degrees.—To a great height; magnificently. This is perhaps only in *Shakeſpeare*.—To a certain point; to a certain degree.

FA'R-FE'TCH. *n. ſ.* [*far* and *fetch*.] A deep ſtratagem. A ludicrous word.

FA'R-FE'TCHED.

FA'R-FE'TCHED. *adj.* [*far* and *fetch.*] Brought from places remote.—Studiouſly ſought; elaborately ſtrained; not eaſily or naturally introduced.

FAR-PIE'RCING—FAR-PIERC-ING. *adj.* [*far* and *pierce.*] Striking, or penetrating a great way.

FA'R—FAR. *adj.* Diſtant; remote.—It was formerly uſed not only as an adverb but an adjective, with *off*.—*From* FAR. In this ſenſe it is uſed elliptically for a *far* or remote place.—Remoter of the two.—In horſemanſhip, the right ſide of the horſe, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.

FARCE—FARCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; or from *farcer*, French, to mock.] A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity, and ſtuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

FA'RCICAL—FAR-CI-CAL. *adj.* [from *farce.*] Belonging to a farce; appropriated to a farce.

FA'RCY—FAR-CY. *n. ſ.* [*farcina*, Italian; *farcin*, Fr.] The leproſy of horſes.

FA'RDEL—FAR-DEL. *n. ſ.* [*fardello*, Italian; *fardeau*, Fr.] A bundle; a little pack. An old word not much in uſe.

To FA'RE—FARE. *v. n.* [ꝼaꝛan. Sax. *varen*, Dutch.] To go; to paſs; to travel.—To be in any ſtate good or bad.—To proceed in any train of conſequences good or bad.—To happen to any one well or ill. With *it* preceding in an imperſonal form.—To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.

FA'RE—FARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Priee of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water. Uſed only of that which is paid for the perſon, not the goods.—Food prepared for the table; proviſions.

FA'REWE'LL—FARE-WELL. *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of the verb *fare well*, or *fare* you *well*; but in time uſe familiariſed it to an adverb, and it is uſed both by thoſe who go and thoſe who are left.] The parting compliment; adieu.—It is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation without kindneſs.

FA'REWE'LL. *n. ſ.* Leave; act of departure.—It is ſometimes uſed as an adjective; leave-taking.

FARINA'CEOUS—FAR-I-NA-CE-OUS. *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; taſting like meal or flour of corn.

FA'RM—FARM. *n. ſ.* [*ferme*, French; ꝼeoꝛm, proviſion, Saxon.] Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.—The ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

To FA'RM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let out to tenants at a certain rent.—To cultivate land.

FA'RMER. *n. ſ.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm.*] One who cultivates hired ground.—One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

FARRA'GO—FAR-RA-GO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A maſs formed confuſedly of ſeveral ingredients; a medley.

FA'RRIER—FARR-IER. *n. ſ.* [*ferrier*, French; *ferrarius*, Latin.] A ſhoer of horſes.—One who profeſſes the medicine of horſes.

To FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe phyſick or chirurgery on horſes.

FA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeaꝛh, Saxon.] A little pig.

To FA'RROW. *v. a.* To bring forth pigs. It is uſed only of ſwine.

FA'RT—FART. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeꝛt, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

To FA'RT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

FA'RTHER—FAR-THER. *adv.* [This word is now generally conſidered as the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analogy can *far* make *farther* or *fartheſt*: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further* and *furtheſt*, from *forth*, *forther*, *fortheſt*, ꝼoꝛðoꝛ, ꝼuꝛðeꝛ, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by reſemblance of ſound, being firſt confounded in ſpeech, and afterwards in books. *Johnſon.*] At a greater diſtance; to a greater diſtance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

FA'RTHER. *adj.* [ſuppoſed from *far*, more, probably from *forth.*] More remote.—Longer; tending to greater diſtance.

To FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To further.*] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

FA'RTHEST. *adv.* [more properly *furtheſt*. See FARTHER.] At the greateſt diſtance.—To the greateſt diſtance.

FA'RTHEST. *adj.* Moſt diſtant; remoteſt.

FA'RTHING—FAR-THING. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeoꝛðling, Saxon, from ꝼeoꝛeꝛ, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.] The fourth of a penny; the ſmalleſt Engliſh coin.—Copper money.—It is uſed ſometimes in a ſenſe hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

FA'RTHINGALE. *n. ſ.* An old word for a hoop petticoat.

FA'RTHINGSWORTH. *n. ſ.* [*farthing* and *worth.*] As much as is ſold for a farthing.

To FA'SCINATE—FAS-CI-NATE. *v. a.* [*faſcino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in ſome wicked and ſecret manner.

FA'SCINA'TION—FAS-CI-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *faſcinate.*] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unſeen inexplicable influence.

FA'SCINE—FAS-CINE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.

FA'SHION—FASH-ION. *n. ſ.* [*façon*, French; *facies*, Latin.] Form; make; ſtate of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.—The make or cut of cloaths.—Manner; ſort; way.—Cuſtom operating upon dreſs, or any domeſtick ornaments.—Cuſtom; general practice.—Manner imitated from another; way eſtabliſhed by precedent.—General approbation; mode.—Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is uſed in a ſenſe below that of quality.—Any thing worn.

To FA'SHION—FASH-ION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, Fr. from the noun.] To form; to mould; to figure.—To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

FA'SHIONABLE—FASH-ION-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *faſhion.*] Approved by cuſtom; eſtabliſhed by cuſtom; modiſh.—Made according to the mode.—Obſervant of the mode.—Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLY—FASH-ION-A-BLY. *adv.* [from *faſhionable.*] In a manner conformable to cuſtom; with modiſh elegance.

To FA'ST—FAST. *v. n.* [*faſtan*, Gothick; ꝼæſtan, Saxon.] To abſtain from food.—To mortify the body by religious abſtinence.

FA'ST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Abſtinence from food.—Religious mortification by abſtinence; religious humiliation.

FA'ST. *adj.* [ꝼæſt, Saxon.] Firm; immoveable.—Strong; impregnable.—Fixed.—Deep; ſound.—Firm in adherence.—[from *ffeſt*, Welſh, quick.] Speedy; quick; ſwift.—FAST *and looſe.* Uncertain; variable; inconſtant; deceitful.

FA'ST. *adv.* Firmly; immoveably.—Cloſely; nearly.—Swiftly; nimbly.—Frequently.

To FA'STEN. *v. a.* [from *faſt.*] To make faſt; to make firm; to fix immoveably.—To hold together; to cement; to link.—To affix; to conjoin.—To ſtamp; to impreſs.—To ſettle; to confirm.—To lay on with ſtrength.

To FA'STEN. *v. n.* To fix oneſelf.

FASTI'DIOUS—FAS-TID-I-OUS. *adj.* [*faſtidioſus*, Latin; *faſtidieux, faſtidieuſe*, French.] Diſdainful; ſqueamiſh; delicate to a vice; inſolently nice.

FASTI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *faſtidious.*] Diſdainfully; contemptuouſly; ſqueamiſhly.

FA'T—FAT. *adj.* [ꝼæt, Saxon.] Fullfed; plump; fleſhy; the contrary to lean.—Coarſe; groſs; dull. [*fat*, French.] Profitable; rich: as, a *fat* benefice.

FA'T. *n. ſ.* An oily and ſulphureous part of the blood, depoſited in the cells of the membrana adipoſa, from the innumerable little veſſels which are ſpread amongſt them.

FA'T—FAT. *n. ſ.* [ꝼæt, Saxon; *vatte*, Dutch. This is generally written *vat.*] A veſſel in which any thing is put to ferment or be ſoaked.

To FA'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleſhy with abundant food.

To FA'T. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full-fleſhed.

FA'TAL—FA-TAL. *adj.* [*fatalis*, Latin; *fatal*, Fr.] Deadly; mortal; deſtructive; cauſing deſtruction.—Proceeding by deſtiny; inevitable; neceſſary.—Appointed by deſtiny.

FA'TALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *fate.*] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible neceſſity.

FATA'LITY—FA-TAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*fatalité*, French, from *fatal.*] Predeſtination; predetermined order or ſeries of things and events; preordination of inevitable cauſes acting invincibly in perpetual ſucceſſion.—Decree of fate.—Tendency to danger; tendency to ſome great or hazardous event.

FA'TALLY—FA-TAL-LY. *adv.* [from *fatal.*] Mortally; deſtructively; even to death.—By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

FA'TE—FATE. *n. ſ.* [*fatum*, Latin.] Deſtiny; an eternal ſeries of ſucceſſive cauſes.—Event predetermined.—Cauſe of death.

FA'TED—FA-TED. *adj.* [from *fate.*] Decreed by fate.—Determined in any manner by fate.—Endued with any quality by fate.—Inveſted with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'THER—FA-*TH*ER. *n. ſ.* [ꝼæðep, Saxon; *aaher*, Erſe. This word is found likewiſe in the Perſian language.] He by whom the ſon or daughter is begotten.—The firſt anceſtor.—The appellation of an old man.—The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.—One who has given original to any thing good or bad.—The eccleſiaſtical writers of the firſt centuries.—One who acts with paternal care and tenderneſs.—The title of a popiſh confeſſor, particularly of a Jeſuit.—The title of a ſenator of old Rome.—The appellation of the firſt perſon of the Trinity.—The compellation of God as Creator.

FA'THER-IN-LAW. *n. ſ.* [from *father.*] The father of one's huſband or wife.

To FA'THER—FA-*TH*ER. *v. a.* To take; to adopt as a ſon or daughter.—To ſupply with a father.—To adopt a compoſition.—To aſcribe to any one as his offspring, or production.

FA'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *father.*] Without a father; deſtitute of a father.

FA'THERLY. *adj.* [from *father.*] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

FA'THERLY. *adv.* In the manner of a father.

FA'THOM—FA*TH*-OM. *n. ſ.* [ꝼæðm, Sax.] A meaſure of length containing ſix feet, or two yards; the ſpace to which a man can extend both arms.—It is the uſual meaſure applied to the depth of the ſea, when the line for ſounding is called the *fathom-line.*—Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compaſs of thought.

To FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encompaſs with the arms extended or encircling.—To reach; to maſter.—To ſound; to try with reſpect to the depth.—To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmoſt extent: as, *I cannot* fathom *his deſign.*

FA'THOMLESS. *adj.* [from *fathom.*] That of which no bottom can be found.—That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

FA'TIGABLE—FAT-IG-A-BLE. *adj.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] Eaſily wearied; ſuſceptible of wearineſs.

To FA'TIGATE—FAT-I-GATE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhauſt with labour; to oppreſs with laſſitude.

FATIGUE—FA-TIGUE. *n. ſ.* [*fatigue*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.] Wearineſs; laſſitude.—The cauſe of wearineſs; labour; toil.

To FATI'GUE. *v. a.* [*fatigue*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to harraſs with toil; to exhauſt with labour.

FA'TLING—FAT-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *fat.*] A young animal fed fat for the ſlaughter.

FA'TNER—FAT-NER. *n. ſ.* [from *fat.*] That which gives fatneſs.

FA'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fat.*] The quality of being fat, plump, or full-bred.—Fat; greaſe; fulneſs of fleſh.—Unctuous or greaſy matter.—Oleaginouſneſs; ſlimineſs.—Fertility; fruitfulneſs.—That which cauſes fertility.

To FA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat.*] To feed up; to make fleſhy; to plump with fat.—To make fruitful.—To feed groſly; to increaſe.

To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat.*] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleſhy.

FA'TTY—FAT-TY. *adj.* [from *fat.*] Unctuous; oleaginous; greaſy; partaking of the nature of fat.

FA`UCET—FAUC-ET. *n. ſ.* [*fauſſet*, Fr. *faucet*, Latin.] The pipe inſerted into a veſſel to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpigot. It is ſometimes improperly written *foſſet*.

FAULT—FAULT. *n. ſ.* [*faut*, *faute*, Fr. *faltar*, to be deficient, Spaniſh. The *l* is ſometimes ſounded, and ſometimes mute. In converſation it is generally and needleſsly ſuppreſſed.] Offence; ſlight crime; ſomewhat liable to cenſure or objection.—Defect; want; abſence.—Puzzle; difficulty: as, the enquirer is at a *fault*.

FA`ULTFI`NDER. *n. ſ.* [*fault* and *find*.] A cenſurer; an objector.

FA`ULTILY. *adv.* [from *faulty*.] Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneouſly.

FA`ULTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *faulty*.] Badneſs; vitiouſneſs; evil diſpoſition.—Delinquency; actual offences.

FA`ULTLESS. *adj.* [from *fault*.] Without fault; perfect; completely excellent.

FA`ULTY. *adj.* [*fautif*, French, from *fault*.] Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent.—Wrong; erroneous.—Defective; bad in any reſpect; not fit for the uſe intended.

To FA`VOUR—FA-VOUR. *v. a.* [*faveo*, Lat.] To ſupport; to regard with kindneſs; to be propitious to; to countenance.—To aſſiſt with advantages or conveniences.—To reſemble in feature.—To conduce to; to contribute.

FA`VOUR. *n. ſ.* [*favor*, Latin; *faveur*, French.] Countenance; kindneſs; kind regard; propitious aſpect.—Support; defence; vindication.—Kindneſs granted.—Lenity; mildneſs; mitigation of puniſhment.—Leave; good will; pardon.—Object of favour; perſon or thing favoured.—Something given by a lady to be worn.—Any thing worn openly as a token.—Feature; countenance.

FA`VOURABLE—FA-VOUR-A-BLE. *adj.* [*favorable*, Fr. *favorabilis*, Latin.] Kind; propitious; affectionate.—Palliative; tender; averſe from cenſure.—Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.—Accommodate; convenient.

FA`VOURABLY. *adv.* [from *favourable*.] Kindly; with favour; with tenderneſs; with kind regard.

FA`VOURED. *participial adj.* [from *favour*.] Regarded with kindneſs.—[From *favour*, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined with *well* or *ill*.

FA`VOUREDLY. *adv.* [from *favoured*.] Always joined with *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way.

FA`VOURITE—FA-VOUR-ITE. *n. ſ.* [*favori*, *favorite*, French; *favorita*, Italian.] A perſon or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleaſure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.—One choſen as a companion by his ſuperior; a mean wretch, whoſe whole buſineſs is by any means to pleaſe.

FA`WN—FAWN. *n. ſ.* [*faon*, French.] A young deer.

To FA`WN—FAWN. *v. n.* To court by friſking before one: as a dog.—To court by any means. Uſed by animals.—To court ſervilely.—To bring forth a fawn.

FA`WNER. *n. ſ.* [from *fawn*.] One that fawns; one that pays ſervile courtſhip.

FA`WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *fawn*.] In a cringing ſervile way.

FA`Y—FAY. *n. ſ.* [*fée*, French.] A fairy; an elf.

FE`ALTY—FEAL-TY. *n. ſ.* [*feauté*, French.] Duty due to a ſuperior lord; fidelity to a maſter; loyalty.

FE`AR—FEAR. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeaꝛian, Saxon, to fear; *vaer*, Dut. *feakle*, Erſe.] Dread; horror; painful apprehenſion of danger.—Awe; dejection of mind at the preſence of any perſon or thing.—Anxiety; ſolicitude.—That which cauſes fear.—The object of fear.—Something hung up to ſcare deer by its colour or noiſe.

To FE`AR. *v. a.* [ꝼeaꝛian, Saxon.] To dread; to conſider with apprehenſions of terror; to be afraid of.—To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.

To FE`AR. *v. n.* To live in horror; to be afraid.—To be anxious.

FE`ARFUL. *adj.* [*fear* and *full*.] Timorous; timid; eaſily made afraid.—Afraid. It has *of* before the object of fear.—Awful; to be reverenced.—Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impreſſing fear.

FE`ARFULLY. *adv.* [from *fearful*.] Timorouſly; in fear.—Terribly; dreadfully.

FE`ARFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fearful*.] Timorouſneſs; habitual timidity.—State of being afraid; awe; dread.

FE`ARLESLY. *adv.* [from *fearleſs*.] Without terror.

FE`ARLESS. *adj.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold.

FE`ASIBILITY. *n. ſ.* [from *feaſible*.] A thing practicable.

FE`ASIBLE—FEA-SI-BLE. *adj.* [*faiſible*, Fr.] Practicable; ſuch as may be effected; ſuch as may be done.

FE`ASIBLY. *adv.* [from *feaſible*.] Practicably.

FE`AST—FEAST. *n. ſ.* [*feſte*, French; *feſtum*, Lat.] An entertainment of the table; a ſumptuous treat of great numbers.—An anniverſary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occaſion. Oppoſed to a faſt.—Something delicious to the palate.

To FE`AST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat ſumptuouſly; to eat together on a day of joy.

To FE`AST. *v. a.* To entertain ſumptuouſly; to entertain magnificently.—To delight; to pamper.

FE`ASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *feaſt*.] One that fares deliciouſly.—One that entertains magnificently.—Luxurious; riotous.

FE`AT—FEAT. *n. ſ.* [*fait*, French.] Act; deed; action; exploit.—A trick; a feſtive or ludicrous performance.

FE`AT. *adj.* [*fait*, *bien fait*, French; *homo factus ad unguem*.] Ready; ſkilful; ingenious.—It is now only uſed in irony and contempt.—Nice; neat.

FE´ATHER—FEATH-ER. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeðeꝛ, Saxon; *feder*, German.] The plume of birds.—Kind; nature; ſpecies: from the proverbial expreſſion, *birds of a* feather; that is, of a ſpecies.—An ornament; an empty title.

To FE´ATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in feathers.—To fit with feathers.—To tread as a cock.—To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.—*To* FEATHER *one's Neſt*. To get riches together. Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their neſts.

FE´ATHERBED. *n. ſ.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A bed ſtuffed with feathers; a ſoft bed.

FE´ATHERED. *adj.* [from *feather*.] Cloathed with feathers.—Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

FE`ATURE—FEA-TURE, or, as commonly pronounced, FEAT-URE. *n. ſ.* [*faiture*, old French.] The caſt or make of the face.—Any lineament or ſingle part of the face.

To FE`ATURE. *v. a.* To reſemble in countenance; to favour.

FE´BRIFU`GE—FEB-RI-FUGE. *n. ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin; *febrifuge*, French.] Any medicine ſerviceable in a fever.

FE´BRIFU`GE. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.

FE`BRILE—FE-BRILE. *adj.* [*febrilis*, Lat. *febrile*, Fr.] Conſtituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

FE´BRUARY—FEB-RU-AR-Y. *n. ſ.* [*februarius*, Latin.] The name of the ſecond month in the year.

FE`CES—FE-CES. *n. ſ.* [*fæces*, Latin; *feces*, French.] Dregs; lees; ſediment; ſubſidence.—Excrement.

FE´CULENCE—FEC-U-LENCE. } *adj.* [*fæculentia*, Lat.]
FE´CULENCY. } Muddineſs; quality of abounding with lees or ſediment.—Lees; feces; ſediment; dregs.

FE´CULENT—FEC-U-LENT. *adj.* [*fæculentus*, Lat. *feculent*, French.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.

FE`CUNDA`TION—FE-CUN-DA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*fæcundo*, Latin.] The act of making fruitful or prolifick.

To FECU´NDIFY`—FE-CUN-DI-FY. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make prolifick.

FECU´NDITY—FE-CUN-DI-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *fecund*, *fecondité*, French.] Fruitfulneſs; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.—Power of producing or bringing forth.

FED. Preterite and participle paſſ. of *To feed*.

FE´DERARY. *n. ſ.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice.

FE´DERATE. *adj.* [*fœderatus*, Latin.] Leagued, joined in confederacy.

FE`E—FEE. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeoh, Saxon; *fee*, Daniſh, cattle; *fendum*, low Latin; *feu*, Scottiſh.] Reward; gratification; recompenſe.—Payments occaſionally claimed by perſons in office.—Reward paid to phyſicians or lawyers.—[In law.] *Feudum*, or fee, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe ſervices or pay rent, or both, to a ſuperior lord.

FE`EFA`RM. *n. ſ.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are held from a ſuperior lord.

To FE`E. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reward; to pay.—To bribe.—To keep in hire.

FE`EBLE—FEE-BLE. *adj.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; ſickly; infirm; without ſtrength of body or mind.

FE`EBLEMI`NDED. *adj.* [*feeble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind; defective in reſolution and conſtancy.

FE`EBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *feeble*.] Weakneſs; imbecility; infirmity; want of ſtrength.

FE`EBLY. *adv.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without ſtrength.

To FE`ED—FEED. *v. a.* [*fodan*, Gothick; ꝼeban, ꝼoeban, Saxon.] To ſupply with food.—To ſupply; to furniſh.—To graze; to conſume by cattle.—To nouriſh; to cheriſh.—To keep in hope or expectation.—To delight; to entertain; to keep from ſatiety.

To FE`ED. *v. n.* To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.—To prey; to live by eating.—To paſture; to place cattle to feed.—To grow fat or plump.

FE`ED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Food; that which is eaten.—Paſture.

FE`EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *feed*.] One that gives food.—An exciter; an encourager.—One that eats.—One that eats nicely; one that lives luxuriouſly.

To FE`EL—FEEL. pret. *felt*; part. paſſ. *felt*. *v. n.* [ꝼelan, Sax.] To have perception of things by the touch.—To ſearch by feeling.—To have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil, right or wrong.—To appear to the touch.

To FE`EL. *v. a.* To perceive by the touch.—To try; to ſound.—To have ſenſe of pain or pleaſure.—To be affected by.—To know; to be acquainted with.

FE`EL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſenſe of feeling; the touch.

FE`ELER. *n. ſ.* [from *feel*.] One that feels.—The horns or antennæ of inſects.

FE`ELING. *participial adj.* [from *feel*.] Expreſſive of great ſenſibility.—Senſibly felt. This ſenſe is not ſufficiently analogical.

FE`ELING. *n. ſ.* [from *feel*.] The ſenſe of touch.—Senſibility; tenderneſs.—Perception.

FE`ELINGLY. *adv.* [from *feeling*.] With expreſſion of great ſenſibility.—So as to be ſenſibly felt.

FE`ET—FEET. *n. ſ.* The plural of *foot*.

FE`ETLESS. *adj.* [from *feet*.] Without feet.

FE`IGN—FEIGN. *v. a.* [*feindre*, French; *fingo*, Lat.] To invent.—To make a ſhow of.—To make a ſhew of; to do upon ſome falſe pretence.—To diſſemble; to conceal. Now obſolete.

To FE`IGN. *v. n.* To relate falſely; to image from the invention.

FE`IGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *feign*.] In fiction; not truly.

FE`IGNER. *n. ſ.* [from *feign*.] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.

FE`INT—FEINT. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for *feigned*; or *feint*, Fr.]

FE`INT. *n. ſ.* [*feint*, French.] A falſe appearance; an offer of ſomething not intended to be.—A mock aſſault; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be ſtruck.

FE´LDFARE. *n. ſ.* See FIELDFARE.

To FELI´CITA`TE—FE-LIC-I-TATE. *v. a.* [*feliciter*, French; *felicita*, Latin.] To make happy.—To congratulate.

FELI´CITA`TION—FE-LIC-I-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [French, from *felicitate*.] Congratulation.

FELI´CITY—FE-LIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*felicitas*, Latin; *felicité*, French.] Happineſs; proſperity; bliſsfulneſs; bleſſedneſs.

FE`LINE—FE-LINE. *adj.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.

FE´LL—FELL. *adj.* [ꝼelle, Saxon.] Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.—Savage; ravenous; bloody.

FE´LL. *n. ſ.* [ꝼelle. Saxon.] The ſkin; the hide.

To FE´LL. *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.] To knock down; to bring to the ground.—To hew down; to cut down.

FE´LL. The preterite of *To fall*.

FE´LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fell*.] One that hews down.

FE´LLMONGER. *n. ſ.* [from *fell* and *monger*.] A dealer in hides.

FE´LLNESS,

FE'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; fury; rage.

FE'LLOE — FEL-LOE. *n. ſ.* [*felge*, Dan.] The parts compoſing the circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *felly*.

FE'LLOW — FEL-LOW. *n. ſ.* [*quaſi*, to follow, *Minſheu*; from ꝼe, faith, and laȝ, bound, Sax. *Junius*; *fallow*, Scot.] A companion; one with whom we conſort.—An aſſociate; one united in the ſame affair.—One of the ſame kind.—Equal; peer.—One thing ſuited to another; one of a pair.—One like another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow*.—A familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs; ſometimes with eſteem; but generally with ſome degree of contempt.—A word of contempt: the fooliſh mortal; the mean wretch; the ſorry raſcal.—Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.—A member of a college that ſhares its revenues.

To FE'LLOW. *v. a.* To ſuit with; to pair with; to match. *Fellow* is often uſed in compoſition to mark community of nature, ſtation, or employment.

FE'LLOW-CO'MMONER. *n. ſ.* See COMMONER. One who has the ſame right of common.—A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FE'LLOW-CREA'TURE. *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame creator.

FE'LLOW-HE'IR. *n. ſ.* Coheir; partner of the ſame inheritance.

FE'LLOW-HE'LPER. *n. ſ.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the ſame buſineſs.

FE'LLOW-LA'BOURER. *n ſ.* One who labours in the ſame deſign.

FE'LLOW-SE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame maſter.

FE'LLOW-SO'LDIER. *n. ſ.* One who fights under the ſame commander. An endearing appellation uſed by officers to their men.

FE'LLOW-STU'DENT. *n. ſ.* One who ſtudies in company with another.

FE'LLOW-SU'BJECT. *n. ſ.* One who lives under the ſame government.

FE'LLOW-SU'FFERER. *n. ſ.* One who ſhares in the ſame evils; one who partakes the ſame ſufferings with another.

FE'LLOW-WRI'TER. *n. ſ.* One who writes at the ſame time, or on the ſame ſubject.

FE'LLOW-FE'ELING. *n. ſ.* [*fellow* and *feeling*.] Sympathy.—Combination; joint intereſt.

FE'LLOWSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *fellow*.] Companionſhip; conſort; ſociety.—Aſſociation; confederacy; combination.—Equality.—Partnerſhip; joint intereſt.—Company; ſtate of being together.—Frequency of intercourſe; ſocial pleaſure.—Fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments, with *good* prefixed.—An eſtabliſhment in the college with ſhare in its revenue.—[In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accompts depending between divers perſons, having put together a general ſtock, ſo that they may every man have his proportional gain, or ſuſtain his proportional part of loſs.—A rule in arithmetick, by which two or more independent operations of the rule of three may divide any given number into unequal parts, proportional to certain other numbers.

FE'LO-DE'-SE' — FE-LO-DE-SE. *n. ſ.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himſelf.

FE'LON — FEL-ON. *n. ſ.* [*felon*, Fr. *felo*, low Latin; ꝼel, Sax.] One who has committed a capital crime.—A witlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane, very painful.

FE'LON. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.

FELO'NIOUS — FE-LO-NI-OUS. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked; traitorous; villainous; malignant; perfidious; deſtructive.

FELO'NIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *felonious*.] In a felonious way.

FE'LONOUS — FEL-O-NOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked; felonious.

FE'LONY — FEL-O-NY. *n. ſ.* [*felonie*, Fr. *felonia*, low Lat. from *felon*.] A crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.

FELT. The preterite of FEEL, which ſee.

FE'LT — FELT. *n. ſ.* [ꝼelt, Saxon.] Cloth made of wool united without weaving.—A hide or ſkin.

FELU'CCA. *n. ſ.* [*feleu*, Fr. *felkon*, Arab.] A ſmall open boat with ſix oars.

FE'MALE — FE-MALE, or FE-MALE. *n ſ.* [*femelle*, Fr. *femella*, Lat.] A ſhe; one of the ſex that brings young.

FE'MALE. *adj.* Not maſculine; belonging to a female.—FEMALE *Rhymes*. Double rhymes ſo called, becauſe in French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or feminine. Theſe rhymes, for inſtance, are female:

Th' exceſs of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable.

FE'ME-COVERT — FEME-COV-ERT. *n. ſ.* [French.] A married woman; who is alſo ſaid to be under covert baron.

FE'ME-SOLE — FEME-SOLE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſingle woman; an unmarried woman.

FE'MININE — FEM-I-NINE. *adj.* [*fæmininus*, Lat.] Of the ſex that brings young; female.—Soft; tender; delicate.—Effeminate; emaſculated.

FE'MININE. *n. ſ.* A ſhe; one of the ſex that brings young; a female.

FE'MORAL. *adj.* [*femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.

FEN — FEN. *n. ſ.* [ꝼenn, Sax. *venne*, Dut.] A marſh; low flat and moiſt ground; a moor; a bog.

FE'NCE — FENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *defence*.] Guard; ſecurity; outwork; defence.—Incloſure; mound; hedge.—The art of fencing; defence.—Skill in defence.

To FE'NCE. *v. a.* To incloſe; to ſecure by an incloſure or hedge.—To guard.

To FE'NCE. *v. n.* To practiſe the arts of manual defence; to practiſe the uſe of weapons.—To guard againſt; to act on the defenſive.—To fight according to art.

FE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *fence*.] Without incloſure; open.

FE'NCER — FENC-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *fence*.] One who teaches or practiſes the uſe of weapons, or ſcience of defence.

FE'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *fence*.] Capable of defence.

FE'NCINGMA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*fence* and *maſter*.] One who teaches the uſe of weapons.

FE'NCINGSCHO'OL. *n. ſ.* [*fence* and *ſchool*.] A place in which the uſe of weapons is taught.

To FE'ND. *v. a.* [from *defend*.] To keep off; to ſhut out.

To FE'ND. *v. n.* To diſpute; to ſhift off a charge.

FE'NDER

FE'NDER — FEN-DER. *n. ſ.* [from *fend.*] An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.—Any thing laid or hung at the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.

FE'NNEL — FEN-NEL. *n. ſ.* [*fœniculum*, Lat.] A plant of ſtrong ſcent.

FE'NNY. *adj.* [from *fen.*] Marſhy; boggy; mooriſh.—Inhabiting the marſh.

FE'ODAL — FEO-DAL. *adj.* [*feodal*, Fr. from *feod.*] Held from another.

FE'ODARY. *n. ſ.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperior lord.

To FEOFF — FEOFF. *v. a.* [*fief*, *fieffer*, Fr. *feoffare*, low Lat.] To put in poſſeſſion; to inveſt with right.

FEOFFEE. *n. ſ.* [*feoffatus*, Lat. *fieffé*, Fr.] One put in poſſeſſion.

FE'OFFER. *n. ſ.* [*feoffater*, low Lat.] One who gives poſſeſſion of any thing.

FE'OFFMENT. *n. ſ.* [*feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting poſſeſſion.

To FERME'NT — FER-MENT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Lat. *fermenter*, Fr.] To exalt or rarify by inteſtine motion of parts.

To FERME'NT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into inteſtine motion.

FE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ferment*, Fr. *fermentum*, Lat.] That which cauſes inteſtine motion.—The inteſtine motion; tumult.

FERME'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Capable of fermentation.

FE'RMENTA'TION — FER-MEN-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] A ſlow and even motion of the inteſtine particles of a mixt body, ariſing uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and ſubtilizes the ſoft and ſulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeſt rarefies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort, &c.—It is alſo looſely uſed for any kind of internal motion, phyſical or moral.

FERME'NTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Cauſing fermentation; having the power to cauſe fermentation.

FE'RN — FERN. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeapn, Sax.] A plant.

FE'RNY. *adj.* [from *fern.*] Overgrown with fern.

FERO'CIOUS — FE-RO-CIOUS. *adj.* [*ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.] Savage; fierce.—Ravenous; rapacious.

FERO'CITY — FE-ROC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ferocitas*, Lat. *ferocité*, Fr. from *ferocious.*] Savageneſs; wildneſs; fierceneſs.

FE'RREOUS. *adj.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] Irony; of iron.

FE'RRET — FER-RET. *n. ſ.* [*fured*, Welſh; *furet*, Fr. *ferret*, Dut. *viverra*, Lat.] A kind of rat with red eyes and a long ſnout, uſed to catch rabbits.—A kind of narrow ribband.

To FE'RRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places: as, the *ferret* drives the coney.

FE'RRETER. *n. ſ.* [from *ferret.*] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRU'GINOUS — FER-RU-GIN-OUS. *adj.* [*ferrugineux*, Fr. *ferrugineus*, Lat.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

FE'RRULE — FER-RULE. *n. ſ.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Lat.] An iron or other metal ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

To FE'RRY — FER-RY. *v. a.* [ꝼæran, to paſs, Saxon; *fahr*, Germ. a paſſage; derived probably from *ferri*, Latin, to be carried.] To carry over in a boat.

To FE'RRY. *v. n.* To paſs over water in a veſſel or carriage.

FE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A veſſel of carriage; a veſſel in which goods or paſſengers are carried over water.—The paſſage over which the ferryboat paſſes.

FE'RRYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ferry* and *man.*] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire tranſports goods and paſſengers over the water.

FE'RTILE — FER-TILE. *adj.* [*fertile*, Fr. *fertilis*, Lat.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.—With *of* before the thing produced.

FERTI'LITY — FER-TIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*fertilitas*, Latin.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulneſs; plenteouſneſs.

To FE'RTILIZE — FER-TI-LIZE. *v. a.* [*fertiliſer*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

FE'RTILY. *adv.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfully; plenteouſly; plentifully; abundantly.

FE'RVENCY — FER-VEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*fervens*, Latin.] Heat of mind; ardour; eagerneſs.—Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

FE'RVENT — FER-VENT. *adj.* [*fervens*, Lat. *fervent*, Fr.] Hot; boiling.—Hot in temper; vehement.—Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

FE'RVENTLY. *adv.* [from *fervent.*] Eagerly; vehemently.—With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

FE'RVID — FER-VID. *adj.* [*fervidus*, Latin.] Hot; burning; boiling.—Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVI'DITY — FER-VID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *fervid.*] Heat.—Zeal; paſſion; ardour.

FE'RVIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fervid.*] Ardour of mind; zeal; paſſion.

FE'RULA — FER-U-LA. *n. ſ.* [*ferule*, Fr. from *ferula*, giant fennel, Lat.] An inſtrument of correction with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand: ſo named, ſays Johnſon, becauſe anciently the ſtalks of fennel were uſed for this purpoſe.

To FE'RULE. *v. a.* To chaſtiſe with the ferula.

FE'RVOUR — FER-VOUR. *n. ſ.* [*fervor*, Latin. *ferveur*, Fr.] Heat; warmth.—Heat of mind; zeal; ardour of devotion.

FE'SCUE — FES-CUE. *n. ſ.* [*veeſe*, Dutch; *feſtu*, French.] A ſmall wire by which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters.

To FE'STER — FES-TER. *v. n.* [*feſſe*, in Bavarian, a ſwelling corrupted, *Junius.*] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

FE'STIVAL — FES-TI-VAL. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feaſts; joyous.

FE'STIVAL. *n. ſ.* Time of feaſt; anniverſary-day of civil or religious joy.

FE'STIVE

FE'STIVE — FES-TIVE. *adj.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feaſt.

FESTI'VITY — FES-TIV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*feſtivitas*, Lat. from *feſtive*.] Feſtival; time of rejoicing.—Gaiety; joyfulneſs; temper or behaviour befitting a feaſt.

FE'STO'ON — FES-TOON. *n. ſ.* [*feſtin*, Fr.] In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twiſted together, thickeſt at the middle, and ſuſpended by the two extremes, whence its hangs down perpendicularly.

To FE'TCH — FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetched*; anciently *fet*, unleſs it rather came from *To fet*. [ꝼeccan, ꝼettan, Sax.] To go and bring.—To derive; to draw.—To ſtrike at a diſtance.—To bring to any ſtate by ſome powerful operation.—To draw within any confinement or prohibition.—To produce by ſome kind of force.—To perform any excurſion.—To perform with ſuddenneſs or violence.—To reach; to arrive at; to come to.—To obtain as its price.

To FE'TCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

FE'TCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing ſeems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

FE'TID — FET-ID. *adj.* [*fætidus*, Latin; *fetide*, Fren.] Stinking; rancid; having a ſmell ſtrong and offenſive.

FE'TIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of ſtinking.

FE'TLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair as big as the hair of the main that grows behind the paſtern-joint of many horſes.

FE'TOR — FE-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*fætor*, Latin.] A ſtink; a ſtench; a ſtrong and offenſive ſmell.

FE'TTER — FET-TER. *n. ſ.* It is commonly uſed in the plural *fetters*. [from *feet*; ꝼettene, Sax.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

To FE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to ſhackle; to tie.

FE'TUS — FE-TUS. *n. ſ.* [*fœtus*, Lat.] Any animal in embrio; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

FE'UD — FEUD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeaꝺ, enmity, Sax.] Quarrel; contention; oppoſition; war.

FE'UDAL — FEU-DAL. *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Lat.] Pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperior lord.

FE'UDAL. *n. ſ.* A dependance; ſomething held by tenure; a fee; a feu.

FE'UDATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief, but by ſome conditional tenure from a ſuperior.

FE'VER — FE-VER. *n. ſ.* [*fievre*, Fr. *febris*, Lat.] A diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes continual, ſometimes intermittent.

FE'VERISH. *adj.* [from *fever*.] Troubled with a fever.—Tending to a fever.—Uncertain; inconſtant; now hot, now cold.—Hot; burning.

FE'VERISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *feveriſh*.] A ſlight diſorder of the feveriſh kind.

FE'VEROUS. *adj.* [*fievreux-ſe*, Fr. from *fever*.] Troubled with a fever or ague.—Having the nature of a fever.—Having a tendency to produce fevers.

FE'W — FEW. *adj.* [ꝼeo, ꝼeopa, Sax. *fua*, Dan.] Not many; not in a great number.—Sometimes elliptically; not many words.

FE'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*feu*, Fr.] Combuſtible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.

FE'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *few*.] Paucity; ſmalneſs of number.—Paucity of words; brevity; conciſeneſs.

FI'B — FIB. *n. ſ.* [A cant word among children.] A lye; a falſehood.

To FI'B. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lye; to tell lies; to ſpeak faiſely.

FI'BBER — FIB-BER. *n. ſ.* [from *fib*.] A teller of fibs.

FI'BRE — FI-BRE. *n. ſ.* [*fibre*, Fr. *fibra*, Lat.] A ſmall thread or ſtring; the firſt conſtituent parts of bodies.

FI'BRIL. *n. ſ.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] A ſmall fibre or ſtring.

FI'BROUS. *adj.* [*fibreux*, Fr. from *fibre*.] Compoſed of fibres or ſtamina.

FI'BULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The outer and leſſer bone of the leg, much ſmaller than the tibia.

FI'CKLE — FIC-KLE. *adj.* [ꝼicol, Sax.] Changeable; unconſtant; irreſolute; wavering; unſteady; mutable; changeful; without ſteady adherence.—Not fixed; ſubject to viciſſitude.

FI'CKLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fickle*.] Inconſtancy; uncertainty; unſteadineſs.

FI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or ſtability.

FI'CO — FI-CO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expreſſing a *fig for you*.

FI'CTION — FIC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*fictio*, Lat. *fiction*, Fr.] The act of feigning or inventing.—The thing feigned or invented.—A falſehood; a lye.

FICTI'TIOUS — FIC-TI-TI-OUS. *adj.* [*fictitius*, Lat.] Counterfeit; falſe; not genuine.—Feigned; imaginary.—Not real; not true.

FICTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fictitious*.] Falſely; counterfeitly.

FID. *n. ſ.* [*fitta*, Ital.] A pointed iron with which ſeamen untwiſt their cords.

FI'DDLE — FID-DLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝼiꝺele, Sax. *vedel*, Dut. *fidel*, Germ. *fidicula*, Lat. *fiûll*, Erſe.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; a violin.

To FI'DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play upon a fiddle.—To trifle; to ſhift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a fiddle.

FI'DDLEFA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] Trifles.

FI'DDLEFA'DDLE. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a buſtle about nothing.

FI'DDLER — FID-DLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fiddle*.] A muſician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

FI'DDLESTI'CK. *n. ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtick*.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle.

FI'DDLESTRI'NG. *n. ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtring*.] The ſtring of a fiddle; that which makes the noiſe.

FIDE'LITY — FI-DEL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*fidelitas*, Lat. *fidelité*, Fr.] Honeſty; veracity.—Faithful adherence.

To FIDGE. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] To
To FI'DGET — FIDG-ET } move nimbly and irregularly.

FIDU'CIAL

FIDU'CIAL — FI-DU-CIAL. *adj.* [*fiducia*, Lat.] Confident; undoubting.

FIDU'CIARY — FI-DU-CIA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*fiduciarius*, Lat.] One who holds any thing in truſt.—One who depends on faith without works.

FIDU'CIARY. *adj.* Confident; ſteady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.—Not to be doubted.

FI'EF — FIEF. *n. ſ.* [*fief*, Fr.] A fee; a manor; a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperior.

FI'ELD — FIELD. *n. ſ.* [feld, Saxon. *feld*, Germ. *veld*, Dut.] Ground not inhabited; not built on.—Ground not encloſed.—Cultivated tract of ground.—The open country: oppoſed to quarters.—The ground of battle.—A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.—A wide expanſe.—Space; compaſs; extent.—The ground or blank ſpace on which figures are drawn.—[In heraldry.] The ſurface of a ſhield.

FI'ELDBE'D. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field.

FI'ELDFARE — FIELD-FARE, and often FIELD-FARE. *n. ſ.* [feld, and faran, to wander in the fields.] A bird.

FI'ELDMA'RSHAL. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *marſhal*.] Commander of an army in the field.

FI'ELDMO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *mouſe*.] A mouſe that burrows in banks, and makes her houſe with various apartments.

FI'ELDO'FFICER. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whoſe command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as, the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELDPI'ECE. *adj.* [*field* and *piece*.] Small cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges.

FI'END — FIEND. *n. ſ.* [fiend, fiond, Sax. a foe.] An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; ſatan; the devil.—Any infernal being.

FI'ERCE — FIERCE. *adj.* [*fier*, Fr. *ferox*, Lat.] Savage; ravenous; eaſily enraged.—Vehement in rage; eager of miſchief.—Violent; outrageous.—Paſſionate; angry; furious.—Strong; forcible.

FI'ERCELY. *adv.* [from *fierce*.] Violently; furiouſly.

FI'ERCENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fierce*.] Ferocity; ſavageneſs.—Eagerneſs for blood; fury.—Quickneſs to attack; keenneſs in anger and reſentment.—Violence; outrageous paſſion.

FI'ERIFA'CIAS — FI-E-RI-FA-CIAS. [In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, againſt whom the recovery was had.

FI'ERINESS — FI-ER-I-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fiery*.] Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.—Heat of temper; intellectual ardor.

FI'ERY — FI-ER-Y. *adj.* [from *fire*.] Conſiſting of fire.—Hot like fire.—Vehement; ardent; active.—Paſſionate; outrageous; eaſily provoked.—Unreſtrained; fierce.—Heated by fire.

FI'FE — FIFE. *n. ſ.* [*fifre*, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum; military wind-muſick.

FI'FTEEN — FIF-TEEN. *adj.* [fiftyne, Saxon.] Five and ten.

FI'FTEENTH. *adj.* [fiftеoða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

FI'FTH — FIFTH. *adj.* [fiftа, Sax.] The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.—All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they expreſs: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.

FI'FTHLY — FIFTH-LY. *adv.* [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.

FI'FTIETH — FIF-TIETH. *adj.* The ordinal of fifty.

FI'FTY — FIF-TY. *adj.* [fiftiȝ, Sax.] Five tens.

FI'G — FIG. *n. ſ.* [*ficus*, Lat. *figo*, Span. *figue*, Fr.] A tree that bears figs.—A luſcious ſoft fruit; the fruit of the fig-tree.

To FI'G. *v. a.* [See FICO.] To inſult with ficos or contemptuous motions of the fingers.

To FI'GHT — FIGHT. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. paſſ. *fought*. [*vechten*, Dut.] To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. It is uſed both of armies and ſingle combatants.—To combat; to duel; to contend in ſingle fight.—To act as a ſoldier in any caſe.—It has *with* before the perſon oppoſed.—To contend.

To FI'GHT. *v. a.* To war againſt; to combat againſt.

FI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Battle.—Combat; duel.—Something to ſcreen the combatants in ſhips.

FI'GHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *fight*.] Warrior; duelliſt.

FI'GHTING. *participial adj.* [from *fight*.] Qualified for war; fit for battle.—Occupied by war; being the ſcene of war.

FI'GMENT — FIG-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

FI'GURABLE — FIG-UR-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *figura*, Lat.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water.

FI'GURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *figurable*.] The quality of being capable of a certain and ſtable form.

FI'GURAL. *adj.* [from *figure*.] Repreſented by delineation.—FIGURAL *Numbers*. Such numbers as do or may repreſent ſome geometrical figure, in relatioh to which they are always conſidered, and are either lineary, ſuperficial, or ſolid.

FI'GURATE. *adj.* [*figuratus*, Lat.] Of a certain and determinate form.—Reſembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate* ſtones retaining the forms of ſhells in which they were formed by the deluge.

FI'GURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*figuratus*, Lat.] Determination to a certain form.—The act of giving a certain form.

FI'GURATIVE — FIG-UR-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*figuratif-ve*, Fr. from *figura*, Lat.] Repreſenting ſomething elſe; typical; repreſentative.—Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning; not literal.—Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of changes from the original ſenſe.

FI'GURATIVELY. *adj.* [from *figurative*.] By a figure; in a ſenſe different from that which words originally imply; not literally.

FI'GURE — FIG-URE. *n. ſ.* [*figura*, Lat.] The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.—Shape; form; ſemblance.—Perſon; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.—Diſtinguiſhed appearance; eminence; remarkable character.—A ſtatute; an image; ſomething formed in reſemblance of ſomewhat elſe.—Repreſentations in painting; perſons exhibited in colours.—Arrangement;

rangement; diſpoſition; modification.—A character denoting a number.—The horoſcope; the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtrological houſes.—[In theology.] Type repreſentative.—[In rhetorick.] Any mode of ſpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſenſe. In ſtrict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a ſentence a *figure*.—[In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or ſyntax.

To Fi'gure. *v. a.* [*figuro*, Lat.] To form into any determinate ſhape.—To ſhow by a corporeal reſemblance; as, in picture or ſtatuary.—To cover or adorn with figures.—To diverſify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.—To repreſent by a typical or figurative reſemblance.—To image in the mind.—To prefigure; to foreſhow.—To form figuratively; to uſe in a ſenſe not literal.

To Fi'gure. *v. n.* To make a figure; to diſtinguiſh one's ſelf. A modern word adopted from the French.

FI'LACER—FIL-A-CER. *n. ſ.* [*filazarius*, low Lat. *filum*.] An officer in the Common Pleas, ſo called becauſe he files thoſe writs whereon he makes proceſs. There are fourteen of them in their ſeveral diviſions and counties: they make out all original proceſs, as well real as perſonal and mixt.

Fi'lament—Fil-a-ment. *n. ſ.* [*filament*, Fr. *filamenta*, Latin.] A ſlender thread; a body ſlender and long like a thread.

Fi'lbert—Fil-bert. *n. ſ.* A fine hazel nut with a thin ſhell.

To FI'LCH—FILCH. *v. a.* To ſteal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is uſually ſpoken of petty thefts.

Fi'lcher. *n. ſ.* [from *filch*.] A thief; a petty robber.

FI'LE—FILE. *n. ſ.* [*file*, Fr. *filum*, a thread, Lat.] A thread.—A line on which papers are ſtrung to keep them in order.—A catalogue; roll; ſeries.—A line of ſoldiers ranged one behind another.—[feol, Sax. *vijle*, Dut.] An inſtrument to rub down prominences.

Fi'lecu'tter. *n. ſ.* [*file* and *cutter*.] A maker of files.

To Fi'le. *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.] To ſtring upon a thread or wire. Whence to *file a bill* is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge.—[from feolan, Sax.] To cut with a file.

To Fi'le. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To march in a file, not abreaſt, but one behind another.

Fi'lemot—Fil-e-mot. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *feueille morte*, a dead leaf, Fr.] A brown or yellow-brown colour.

Fi'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *file*.] One who files; one who uſes the file in cutting metals.

FI'LIAL—FIL-I-AL, in common diſcourſe frequently FIL-*IAL*. *adj.* [*filius*, Lat.] Pertaining to a ſon; befitting a ſon.—Bearing the character or relation of a ſon.

Filia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *filius*, Lat.] The relation of a ſon to a father; correlative to paternity.

Fi'lings—Fil-ings. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular; from *file*.] Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

To FI'LL—FILL. *v. n.* [fyllan, Sax.] To ſtore till no more can be admitted.—To ſtore abundantly.—To ſatisfy; to content.—To glut; to ſurfeit.—*To* Fill *out*. To pour out liquor for drink.—To extend by ſomething contained.—*To* Fill *up*. [*Up* is often uſed without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.—To ſupply.—To occupy by bulk.—To engage; to employ.

To Fi'll. *v. n.* To give to drink.—To grow full.—To glut; to ſatiate.—*To* Fill *up*. To grow full.

Fi'll. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] As much as may produce complete ſatisfaction.

FI'LLET—FIL-LET. *n. ſ.* [*filet*, Fr. *filum*, Lat.] A band tied round the head or other part.—The fleſhy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.—Meat rolled together, and tied round.—[In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwiſe called liſtel.

To Fi'llet. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a bandage or fillet.—To adorn with an aſtragal.

To Fi'llip—Fil-lip. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the nail of the finger by a ſudden ſpring or motion.

Fi'llip. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

Fi'lly—Fil-ly. *n. ſ.* [*filoy*, Welſh; *fille*, Fr.] A young horſe or mare.—A young mare, oppoſed to a colt or young horſe.

FI'LM—FILM. *n. ſ.* [fylmeɲa, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or ſkin.

To Fi'lm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin ſkin.

Fi'lmy—Fil-my. *adj.* [from *film*.] Compoſed of thin membranes or pellicles.

To FI'LTER—FIL-TER. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Lat. *per filum trahere*.] To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.—To ſtrain; to percolate.

Fi'lter. *n. ſ.* [*filtrum*, Latin.] A twiſt of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the veſſel, ſo that the liquor drips from it.—A ſtrainer; a ſearce.

FI'LTH—FILTH. *n. ſ.* [fylð, Sax.] Dirt; naſtineſs; any thing that ſoils or fouls.—Corruption; groſſneſs; pollution.

Fi'lthily. *adv.* [from *filthy*.] Naſtily; foully; groſsly.

Fi'lthiness. *n. ſ.* [from *filthy*.] Naſtineſs; foulneſs; dirtineſs.—Corruption; pollution.

Fi'lthy—Fil-thy. *adj.* [from *filth*.] Naſty; foul; dirty.—Groſs; polluted.

To FI'LTRATE—FIL-TRATE. *v. a.* [from *filter*.] To ſtrain; to percolate; to filter.

Fi'ltra'tion—Fil-tra-tion. *n. ſ.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in uſe is ſtraining a liquor through paper, which, by the ſmallneſs of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the reſt behind.

FI'N—FIN. *n. ſ.* [ſin, Saxon; *vin*, Dutch.] The wing of a fiſh; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

Fi'n-foo'ted. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

Fi'nable—Fin-a-ble. *adj.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine.

FI'NAL—FI-NAL. *adj.* [*final*, Fr. *finalis*, Lat.] Ultimate;

timate; laſt.—Concluſive; deciſive.—Mortal; deſtructive.—Reſpecting the end or motive.

FI'NALLY—FI-NAL-LY. *adv.* [from *final.*] Ultimately; laſtly; in concluſion.—Completely; without recovery.

FI'NANCE—FIN-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Revenue; income; profit. It is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

FI'NCH—FINCH. *n. ſ.* [finc, Sax.] A ſmall bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND—FIND. *v. a.* [finban, Sax. *vinden*, Dut.] To obtain by ſearching or ſeeking.—To obtain ſomething loſt.—To meet with; to fall upon.—To know by experience.—To diſcover by ſtudy.—To diſcover what is hidden. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.—To gain by any mental endeavour.—To remark; to obſerve.—To detect; to deprehend; to catch.—To reach; to attain.—To meet.—To ſettle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.—To determine by judicial verdict.—To ſupply; to furniſh: as, he *finds* me in money and in victuals.—[In law.] To approve: as, to *find* a bill.—*To* FIND *himſelf.* To be; to fare with regard to eaſe or pain, health or ſickneſs.—*To* FIND *out.* To unriddle; to ſolve.—To diſcover ſomething hidden.—To obtain the knowledge of.—To invent; to excogitate.—The particle *out* is added often without any other uſe than that it adds ſome force or emphaſis to the verb.

FI'NE—FINE. *adj.* [*finne*, Fr. *fijn*, Dutch and Erſe.] Not coarſe.—Refined; pure; free from droſs.—Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* ſpirits evaporate.—Refined; ſubtilely excogitated.—Keen; thin; ſmoothly ſharp.—Clear; pellucid; tranſparent: as, the wine is *fine.*—Nice; exquiſite; delicate.—Artful; dexterous.—Fraudulent; ſly; knaviſhly ſubtle.—Elegant; with elevation.—Applied to perſons, it means beautiful with dignity.—Accompliſhed; elegant of manners.—Showy; ſplendid.—[Ironically.] Something that will ſerve the purpoſe; ſomething worth contemptuous notice.

FI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*ffin*, Cimbr.] A mulct; a pecuniary puniſhment.—Penalty.—Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.—[From *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *enfin*, French.] The end; concluſion. It is ſeldom uſed but adverbially, *in fine.*

To FI'NE. *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.] To refine; to purify.—To make tranſparent.—[From the ſubſtantive.] To puniſh with pecuniary penalty.

To FI'NE. *v. n.* To pay a fine: as, to *fine* for ſheriff, &c.

To FI'NEDRA'W. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw.*] To ſew up a rent with ſo much nicety that it is not perceived.

FI'NEDRA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *finedraw.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to ſew up rents.

FI'NEFI'NGERED. *adj.* [*fine* and *finger.*] Nice; artful; exquiſite.

FI'NELY. *adv.* [from *fine.*] Beautifully; elegantly; more than juſtly.—Keenly; ſharply; with a thin edge or point.—Not coarſely; not meanly; gaily.—In ſmall parts; ſubtilly; not groſsly.—[Ironically.] Wretchedly; in ſuch a manner as to deſerve contemptuous notice.

FI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fine.*] Elegance; beauty; delicacy.—Show; ſplendor; gaiety of appearance.—Subtilty; artfulneſs; ingenuity.—Purity; freedom from droſs or baſe mixtures.

FI'NERY. *n. ſ.* [from *fine.*] Show; ſplendor of appearance; gaiety of colours.

FINE'SSE—FI-NESSE. *n. ſ.* [French] Artifice; ſtratagem: an unneceſſary word which has got ground in our language.

FI'NGER—FIN-GER. *n. ſ.* [ſingen, Sax. from *fangen*, to hold.] The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.—A ſmall meaſure of extenſion.—The hand; the inſtrument of work; manufacture; art.

To FI'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To touch lightly; to toy with.—To touch unſeaſonably or thieviſhly.—To touch an inſtrument of muſic.—To perform any work exquiſitely with the fingers.

FI'NICAL—FIN-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppiſh; pretending to ſuperfluous elegance.

FI'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *finical.*] Foppiſhly.

FI'NICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

To FI'NISH—FIN-ISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, Fr. *finio*, Lat.] To bring to the end purpoſed; to complete.—To perfect; to poliſh to the excellency intended.—To end; to put an end to.

FI'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *finiſh.*] Performer; accompliſher.—One that puts an end; ender.—One that completes or perfects.

FI'NITE—FI-NITE. *adj.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

FI'NITELY. *adv.* [from *finite.*] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

FI'NITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

FI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Without fins.

FI'NLI'KE. *adj.* [*fin* and *like.*] Formed in imitation of fins.

FI'NNED. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Having broad edges ſpread out on either ſide.

FI'NNY. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Furniſhed with fins; formed for the element of water.

FI'R—FIR. *n. ſ.* [*ſyrr*, Welſh; furh, Sax. *fyr*, Dan.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

FI'RE—FIRE. *n. ſ.* [fyr, Sax. *fewr*, Germ.] The igneous element.—Any thing burning.—A conflagration of towns or countries.—Flame; light; luſtre.—Torture by burning.—The puniſhment of the damned.—Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the paſſions.—Ardour of temper; violence of paſſion.—Livelineſs of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expreſſion; ſpirit of ſentiment.—The paſſion of love.—Eruptions or impoſthumations: as, Anthony's *fire.*—*To ſet* FIRE *on*, or *ſet on* FIRE. To kindle; to inflame.

FI'REA'RMS. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *arms.*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

FI'REBA'LL. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ball.*] Grenado; ball filled with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown.

FI'RESI'DE. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſide.*] The hearth; the chimney; the focus.

FI'REWO'RK. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

To FI'RE—FIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet on fire; to kindle.—To inflame the paſſions; to animate.—To drive by fire.

To

To FIRE. *v. n.* To take fire; to be kindled.—To be inflamed with paſſion.—To diſcharge any fire-arms.

FI'REBRA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *brand*. See BRAND.] A piece of wood kindled.—An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who cauſes miſchief.

FI'RELOCK. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *lock*.] A ſoldier's gun; a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with flint.

FI'REMAN. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *man*.] One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes.—A man of violent paſſions.

FI'REPAN. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *pan*.] A pan for holding fire.—[In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'RESHIP. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhip*.] A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy.

FI'RESHOVEL. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhovel*.] The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

FI'RESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtone*.] The *fireſtone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallic foſſil, compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an unmetallic earth, but in very different proportions in the ſeveral maſſes. The moſt common ſort, which is uſed in medicine, is a greeniſh ſhapeleſs kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured.

FI'REWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *wood*.] Wood to burn; fewel.

FI'RING. *n. ſ.* [from *fire*.] Fewel.

To FI'RK. *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Lat.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chaſtiſe.

FI'RKIN. *n. ſ.* [from feopeɲ, Sax. the fourth part of a veſſel.] A veſſel containing nine gallons.—A ſmall veſſel.

FIRM—FIRM. *adj.* [*firmus*, Lat.] Strong; not eaſily pierced or ſhaken; hard, oppoſed to ſoft.—Conſtant; ſteady; reſolute; fixed; unſhaken.

To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Lat.] To ſettle; to confirm; to eſtabliſh; to fix.—To fix without wandering.

FIRMAMENT—FIR-MA-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*firmamentum*, Lat.] The ſky; the heavens.

FIRMAME'NTAL—FIR-MA-MENT-AL. *adj.* [from *firmament*.] Celeſtial; of the upper regions.

FIRMLY—FIRM-LY. *adv.* [from *firm*.] Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.—Steadily; conſtantly.

FI'RMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *firm*.] Stability; hardneſs; compactneſs; ſolidity.—Durability.—Certainty; ſoundneſs.—Steadineſs; conſtancy; reſolution.

FIRST—FIRST. *adj.* [fiɲɼt, Sax.] The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.—Earlieſt in time.—Higheſt in dignity.—Great; excellent.

FI'RST. *adv.* Before any thing elſe; earlieſt.—Before any other conſideration.—It has often *at* before it, and means at the beginning.—FIRST *or laſt*. At one hour or other.

FIRST-BEGOT. } *n. ſ.* [from *firſt* and *begot*.] The
FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } eldeſt of children.

FISRT-BORN. *n. ſ.* [*firſt* and *born*.] Eldeſt; the firſt by the order of nativity.

FIRST-FRU'ITS. *n. ſ.* [*firſt* and *fruits*.] What the ſeaſon firſt produces or matures of any kind.—The firſt profits of any thing.—The earlieſt effect of any thing.

FI'RSTLING—FIRST-LING. *adj.* [from *firſt*.[That which is firſt produced or brought forth.

FI'RSTLING. *n. ſ.* [from *firſt*.] The firſt produce or offſpring.—The thing firſt thought or done.

FISCA'L. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſcus*, a treaſury, Lat.] Exchequer; revenue.

FI'SH—FISH. *n. ſ.* [fiſc, Sax. *viſch*, Dut.] An animal that inhabits the water.

To FI'SH. *v. n.* To be employed in catching fiſhes.—To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To FI'SH. *v. a.* To ſearch water in queſt of fiſh, or any thing elſe.

FI'SH-HOOK. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *hook*.] A hook baited, with which fiſh are caught.

FI'SH-POND. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *pond*.] A ſmall pool for fiſh.

FI'SHER—FISH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh*.] One who is employed in catching fiſh.

FI'SHERBOAT. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *boat*.] A boat employed in catching fiſh.

FI'SHERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *man*.] One whoſe employment and livelihood is to catch fiſh.

FI'SHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſher*.] The buſineſs of catching fiſh.

FI'SHING. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh*.] Convenience for taking fiſh.

FI'SHKETTLE. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long for the fiſh to be boiled without bending.

FI'SHME'AL. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *meal*.] Diet of fiſh; abſtemious diet.

FI'SHMONGER—FISH-MON-GER. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh*.] A dealer in fiſh; a ſeller of fiſh.

FI'SHY. *adj.* [from *fiſh*.] Conſiſting of fiſh.—Having the qualities of fiſh.

FI'SSILE—FIS-SILE. *adj.* [*fiſſilis*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, ſo as to be cleft.

FI'SSURE—FIS-SURE. *n. ſ.* [*fiſſura*, Latin; *fiſſure*, Fr.] A cleft; a narrow chaſm where a breach has been made.

FIST—FIST. *n. ſ.* [fiſt, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

To FIST. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the fiſt.—To gripe with the fiſt.

FI'STICU'FFS. *n. ſ.* [*fiſt* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fiſt; blows with the fiſt. A low term.

FI'STULA—FIS-TU-LA. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *fiſtule*, French.] A ſinuous ulcer callous within; any ſinuous ulcer.—FISTULA *Lachrymalis*. A diſorder of the canals leading from the eye to the noſe, which obſtructs the natural progreſs of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek.

FI'STULAR. *adj.* [from *fiſtula*.] Hollow like a pipe.

FI'STULOUS. *adj.* [from *fiſtula*; *fiſtuleux*, Fr.] Having the nature of a fiſtula; callous or ſinuous like a fiſtula.

FIT—FIT. *n. ſ.* A paroxyſm or exacerbation of any intermittent diſtemper.—Any ſhort return after intermiſſion; interval.—Any violent affection of mind or body.—Diſorder; diſtemperature.—It is uſed, without an epithet of diſcrimination, for the hyſterical diſorders of women, and the convulſions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepſy.

FI'T. *adj.* Qualified; proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb.—Convenient; meet; proper; right.

To FI'T. *v. a.* To accommodate to any thing; to ſuit one thing to another.—To accommodate a perſon with any thing: as, the taylor *fits* his cuſtomer.—To be adapted to; to ſuit any thing.—*To* FIT *out*. To furniſh; to equip; to ſupply with neceſſaries or decoration.—*To* FIT *up*. To furniſh; to make proper for the uſe or reception of any: as, *he has* fitted *up his farm, his houſe*, &c.

To FI'T. *v. n.* To be proper; to be fit.

FITCH. *n. ſ.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*.] A ſmall kind of wild pea.

FI'TCHAT. } *n. ſ.* [*fiſſau*, French; *fiſſe*, Dutch.] A ſtink-
FI'TCHEW. } ing little beaſt, that robs the henrooſt and warren.

FI'TLY—FIT-LY. *adv.* [from *fit*.] Properly; juſtly; reaſonably.—Commodiouſly; meetly.

FI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fit*.] Propriety; meetneſs; juſtneſs; reaſonableneſs.—Convenience; commodity; the ſtate of being fit.

FITZ—FITZ. *n. ſ.* [Norman, from *fils*, a ſon, French.] A ſon. Only uſed in law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the ſon of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the ſon of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the ſon of the king. It is commonly uſed of illegitimate children.

FI'VE—FIVE. *adj.* [fif, Sax.] Four and one; three and two; half of ten.

FI'VELEAVED *Graſs*. *n. ſ.* Cinquefoil; a ſpecies of clover.

FI'VES—FIVES. *n. ſ.* A kind of play with a ball.—A diſeaſe of horſes.

To FI'X—FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French; *fixus*, Lat.] To make faſt, firm, or ſtable.—To ſettle; to eſtabliſh invariably.—To direct without variation.—To deprive of volatility.—To pierce; to transfix. A ſenſe purely Latin.—To withhold from motion.

To FI'X. *v. n.* To ſettle the opinion; to determine the reſolution.—To reſt; to ceaſe to wander.—To loſe volatility, ſo as to be malleable.

FIXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French.] Stability; firmneſs; ſteadineſs.—Reſidence in a certain place.—Confinement; forbearance of excurſion.—Want of volatility; deſtruction of volatility.—Reduction from fluidity to firmneſs.

FI'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *fixed*.] Certainly; firmly; in a manner ſettled and eſtabliſhed.

FI'XEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fixed*.] Stability; firmneſs.—Want or loſs of volatility.—Solidity; coherence of parts.—Steadineſs; ſettled opinion or reſolution.

FI'XURE—FIX-URE. *n. ſ.* [from *fix*.] Poſition.—Stable preſſure.—Firmneſs; ſtable ſtate.

FI'ZGIG—FIZ-GIG. *n. ſ.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which ſeamen ſtrike fiſh.

FLA'BBY. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Soft; not firm; eaſily ſhaking or yielding to the touch.

FLA'CCID—FLAC-CID. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Weak; limber; not ſtiff; lax; not tenſe.

FLACCI'DITY—FLAC-CID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *flaccid*.] Laxity; limberneſs; want of tenſion; want of ſtiffneſs.

To FLA'G—FLAG. *v. a.* [ꝑleoꝛan, Saxon, to fly.] To hang looſe without ſtiffneſs or tenſion.—To grow ſpiritleſs or dejected.—To grow feeble; to loſe vigour.

To FLA'G. *v. n.* To let fall; to ſuffer to droop.—[From *flag*, a ſpecies of ſtone.] To lay with broad ſtone.

FLA'G. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A water plant with a broad-bladed leaf and yellow flower, ſo called from its motion in the wind.—The colours or enſign of a ſhip or land forces, by which ſignals are made at ſea, or regiments are diſtinguiſhed in the field.—A ſpecies of ſtone uſed for ſmooth pavements. [*flache*, old French.]

FLA'G-BROOM. *n. ſ.* [from *flag* and *broom*.] A broom for ſweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

FLA'G-OFFICER. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *officer*.] A commander of a ſquadron.

FLA'G-SHIP. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *ſhip*.] The ſhip in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLA'GELET—FLAG-EL-ET. *n. ſ.* [*flageolet*, French.] A ſmall flute; a ſmall inſtrument of wind muſick.

FLA'GELLA'TION—FLAG-EL-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *flagello*, Latin.] The uſe of the ſcourge.

FLA'GGINESS—FLAG-GI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *flaggy*.] Laxity; limberneſs; want of tenſion.

FLA'GGY—FLAG-GY. *adj.* [from *flag*.] Weak; lax; limber; not ſtiff; not tenſe.—Weak in taſte; inſipid.

FLAGI'TIOUS—FLA-GI'TI-OUS. *adj.* [from *flagitium*, Latin.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

FLA'GON—FLAG-ON. *n. ſ.* [*ſflacced*, Welſh; ꝑlaxe, Saxon; *flaſke*, Daniſh; *flacon*, French; *fiaſco*, Ital. *flaſco*, Spaniſh.] A veſſel of drink with a narrow mouth.

FLA'GRANCY—FLA-GRAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*flagrantia*, Lat.] Burning; heat; fire.

FLA'GRANT—FLA-GRANT. *adj.* [*flagrans*, Lat.] Ardent; burning; eager.—Glowing; fluſhed.—Red; imprinted red.—Notorious; flaming.

FLAGRA'TION—FLA-GRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning.

FLA'GSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *ſtaff*.] The ſtaff on which the flag is fixed.

FLA'IL—FLAIL. *n. ſ.* [*flagellum*, Latin; *flegel*, Germ.] The inſtrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear; the tool of the threſher.

FLA'KE—FLAKE. *n. ſ.* [*floccus*, Lat.] Any thing that appears looſely held together, like a flock of wool.—A ſtratum; layer; film; lamina.

To FLA'KE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies looſely connected.

To FLA'KE. *v. n.* To break into laminæ; to part in looſe bodies.

FLA'KY. *adj.* [from *flake*.] Looſely hanging together.—Lying in layers or ſtrata; broken into laminæ.

FLA'M—FLAM. *n. ſ.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falſehood: a lye; an illuſory pretext.

To FLA'M. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. Merely cant.

FLA'MBE'AU—FLAM-BEAU. *n. ſ.* [French.] A lighted torch.

FLA'ME—FLAME. *n. ſ.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, Fr.] Light emitted from fire.—Fire.—Ardour of temper or imagination; brightneſs of fancy; vigour of thought.—Ardour of inclination.—Paſſion of love.

To FLA'ME. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhine as fire; to burn with emiſſion of light.—To ſhine like flame.—To break out in violence of paſſion.

FLA'MECO'LOURED. *adj.* [*flame* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

FLA'NK—FLANK. *n. ſ.* [*flanc*, French.] That part of the ſide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.—[In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.—The ſide of any army or fleet.—[In fortification.] That part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the oppoſite face, the flank and the curtain.

To FLA'NK. *v. a.* To attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet.—To be poſted ſo as to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide; to ſecure on the ſide.

FLA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *flank.*] A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to the aſſault.

FLA'NNEL—FLAN-NEL. *n. ſ.* [*gwlanen*, Welch, from *gwlan*, wool, *Davies.*] A ſoft nappy ſtuff of wool.

FLA'P—FLAP. *n. ſ.* [lœppe, Saxon.] Any thing that hangs broad and looſe, faſtened only by one ſide.—The motion of any thing broad and looſe.—A diſeaſe in horſes.

To FLA'P. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.—To move with a flap or noiſe made by the ſtroke of any thing broad.

To FLA'P. *v. n.* To ply the wings with noiſe.—To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

FLA'PDRA'GON—FLAP-DRAG-ON. *n. ſ.* [from a dragon ſuppoſed to breathe fire.] A play in which they catch raiſins out of burning brandy, and, extinguiſhing them by cloſing the mouth, eat them.—The thing eaten at flapdragon.

To FLA'PDRA'GON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſwallow; to devour. Low cant.

FLA'PE'ARED—FLAP-EARED. *adj.* [*flap* and *ear.*] Having looſe and broad ears.

To FLA'RE—FLARE. *v. n.* [from *flederen*, to flutter, Dutch, perhaps accidentally changed from *glare.*] To flutter with a ſplendid ſhow.—To glitter with tranſient luſtre.—To glitter offenſively.—To be in too much light.

FLA'SH—FLASH. *n. ſ.* [φλὸξ, *Minſhew.*] A ſudden, quick, tranſitory blaze.—Sudden burſt of wit or merriment.—A ſhort tranſient ſtate.—A body of water driven by violence.

To FLA'SH. *v. n.* To glitter with a quick and tranſient flame.—To burſt out into any kind of violence —To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

To FLA'SH. *v. a.* To ſtrike up large bodies of water from the ſurface.

FLA'SHY—FLASH-Y. *adj.* [from *flaſh.*] Empty; not ſolid; ſhowy without ſubſtance.—This word is ſometimes uſed for *inſipid*, *dead*, *taſteleſs*, but its preſent uſe is directly contrary.

FLA'SK—FLASK. *n. ſ.* [*flaſque*, French.] A bottle; a veſſel.—A powder-horn.

FLA'SKET—FLASK-ET. *n. ſ.* [from *flaſk*] A veſſel in which viands are ſerved.

FLA'T—FLAT. *adj.* [*plat*, Fren.] Horizontally level without inclination.—Smooth; without protuberances.—Without elevation.—Level with the ground.—Lying horizontally proſtrate; lying along.—[In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures.—Taſteleſs; inſipid; dead.—Dull; unanimated; frigid.—Depreſſed; ſpiritleſs; dejected.—Unpleaſing; taſteleſs.—Peremptory; abſolute; downright.—Not ſhrill; not acute; not ſharp in ſound.

FLA'T. *n. ſ.* A level; an extended plane.—Even ground; not mountainous.—A ſmooth low ground expoſed to inundations.—Shallow; ſtrand; place in the ſea where the water is not deep enough for ſhips.—The broad ſide of a blade.—Depreſſion of thought or language.—A ſurface without relief, or prominences.

To FLA'T. *v. a.* [from the noun. See FLATTEN, a verb more in uſe.] To level; to depreſs; to make broad and ſmooth.—To make vapid.

To FLA'T. *v. n.* To grow flat; oppoſed to ſwell.—To obſtruct; retard; hinder; to render unanimated or evanid.

FLA'TLONG. *adv.* [*flat* and *long.*] With the flat downwards; not edgewiſe.

FLA'TLY. *adv.* [from *flat.*] Horizontally; without inclination.—Without prominence or elevation.—Without ſpirit; dully; frigidly.—Peremptorily; downright.

FLA'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *flat.*] Evenneſs; level extenſion.—Want of relief or prominence.—Deadneſs; inſipidity; vapidneſs.—Dejection of mind; want of life; want of ſpirit.—Dulneſs; inſipidity; frigidity.—The contrary to ſhrilneſs or acuteneſs of ſound.

To FLA'TTEN—FLAT-TEN. *v. a.* [*flatir*, French, from *flat.*] To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.—To beat down to the ground.—To make vapid.—To deject; to depreſs; to diſpirit.

To FLA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow even or level.—To grow dull and inſipid.

FLA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *flat.*] The workman or inſtrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLA'TTER—FLAT-TER. *v. a.* [*flater*, French.] To ſooth with praiſes; to pleaſe with blandiſhments; to gratify with ſervile obſequiouſneſs; to gain by falſe compliments.—To praiſe falſely.—To raiſe falſe hopes.

FLA'TTERER—FLAT-TER-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *flatter.*] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleaſing falſities.

FLA'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *flatter*; *flaterie*, French.] Falſe praiſe; artful obſequiouſneſs; adulation.

FLA'TTISH. *adj.* [from *flat.*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatneſs.

FLA'TULENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *flatulent.*] Windineſs; fulneſs of wind; turgeſcence by wind confined.—Emptineſs; vanity; levity; airineſs.

FLA'TULENT—FLAT-U-LENT. *adj.* [*flatulentus*, *flatus*, Latin.] Turgid with air; windy.—Empty; vain; big without ſubſtance or reality; puffy.

FLA'TUO'SITY—FLAT-U-OS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*flatuoſité*, Fr. from *flatus*, Latin.] Windineſs; fulneſs of air.

FLA'TUOUS—FLAT-U-OUS. *adj.* [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

FLA'TUS—FLA-TUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, cauſed by indigeſtion and a groſs internal perſpiration; which is therefore diſcuſſed by warm aromatics.

FLA'TWISE. *adj.* [*flat* and *wiſe*; ſo it ſhould be written, not *flatways.*] With the flat downwards; not the edge.

To FLA'UNT—FLAUNT. *v. n.* To make a fluttering ſhow in apparel.—To be hung with ſomething looſe and flying.

FITCH. *n. ſ.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*.] A ſmall kind of wild pea.

FI'TCHAT. } *n. ſ.* [*fiſſau*, French; *fiſſe*, Dutch.] A ſtink-
FI'TCHEW. } ing little beaſt, that robs the henrooſt and warren.

FI'TLY—FIT-LY. *adv.* [from *fit*.] Properly; juſtly; reaſonably.—Commodiouſly; meetly.

FI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fit*.] Propriety; meetneſs; juſtneſs; reaſonableneſs.—Convenience; commodity; the ſtate of being fit.

FITZ—FITZ. *n. ſ.* [Norman, from *fils*, a ſon, French.] A ſon. Only uſed in law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the ſon of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the ſon of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the ſon of the king. It is commonly uſed of illegitimate children.

FI'VE—FIVE. *adj.* [fif, Sax.] Four and one; three and two; half of ten.

FI'VELEAVED *Graſs*. *n. ſ.* Cinquefoil; a ſpecies of clover.

FI'VES—FIVES. *n. ſ.* A kind of play with a ball.—A diſeaſe of horſes.

To FI'X—FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French; *fixus*, Lat.] To make faſt, firm, or ſtable.—To ſettle; to eſtabliſh invariably.—To direct without variation.—To deprive of volatility.—To pierce; to transfix. A ſenſe purely Latin.—To withhold from motion.

To FI'X. *v. n.* To ſettle the opinion; to determine the reſolution.—To reſt; to ceaſe to wander.—To loſe volatility, ſo as to be malleable.

FIXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French.] Stability; firmneſs; ſteadineſs.—Reſidence in a certain place.—Confinement; forbearance of excurſion.—Want of volatility; deſtruction of volatility.—Reduction from fluidity to firmneſs.

FI'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *fixed*.] Certainly; firmly; in a manner ſettled and eſtabliſhed.

FI'XEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fixed*.] Stability; firmneſs.—Want or loſs of volatility.—Solidity; coherence of parts.—Steadineſs; ſettled opinion or reſolution.

FI'XURE—FIX-URE. *n. ſ.* [from *fix*.] Poſition.—Stable preſſure.—Firmneſs; ſtable ſtate.

FI'ZGIG—FIZ-GIG. *n. ſ.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which ſeamen ſtrike fiſh.

FLA'BBY. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Soft; not firm; eaſily ſhaking or yielding to the touch.

FLA'CCID—FLAC-CID. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Weak; limber; not ſtiff; lax; not tenſe.

FLACCI'DITY—FLAC-CID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *flaccid*.] Laxity; limberneſs; want of tenſion; want of ſtiffneſs.

To FLA'G—FLAG. *v. a.* [flæogan, Saxon, to fly.] To hang looſe without ſtiffneſs or tenſion.—To grow ſpiritleſs or dejected.—To grow feeble; to loſe vigour.

To FLA'G. *v. n.* To let fall; to ſuffer to droop.—[From *flag*, a ſpecies of ſtone.] To lay with broad ſtone.

FLA'G. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A water plant with a broad-bladed leaf and yellow flower, ſo called from its motion in the wind.—The colours or enſign of a ſhip or land forces, by which ſignals are made at ſea, or regiments are diſtinguiſhed in the field.—A ſpecies of ſtone uſed for ſmooth pavements. [*flache*, old French.]

FLA'G-BROOM. *n. ſ.* [from *flag* and *broom*.] A broom for ſweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

FLA'G-OFFICER. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *officer*.] A commander of a ſquadron.

FLA'G-SHIP. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *ſhip*.] The ſhip in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLA'GELET—FLAG-EL-ET. *n. ſ.* [*flageolet*, French.] A ſmall flute; a ſmall inſtrument of wind muſick.

FLA'GELLA'TION—FLAG-EL-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *flagello*, Latin.] The uſe of the ſcourge.

FLA'GGINESS—FLAG-GI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *flaggy*.] Laxity; limberneſs; want of tenſion.

FLA'GGY—FLAG-GY. *adj.* [from *flag*.] Weak; lax; limber; not ſtiff; not tenſe.—Weak in taſte; inſipid.

FLAGI'TIOUS—FLA-GI'TI-OUS. *adj.* [from *flagitium*, Latin.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

FLA'GON—FLAG-ON. *n. ſ.* [*fflacced*, Welſh; flaxe, Saxon; *flaſke*, Daniſh; *flacon*, French; *fiaſco*, Ital. *flaſco*, Spaniſh.] A veſſel of drink with a narrow mouth.

FLA'GRANCY—FLA-GRAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*flagrantia*, Lat.] Burning; heat; fire.

FLA'GRANT—FLA-GRANT. *adj.* [*flagrans*, Lat.] Ardent; burning; eager.—Glowing; fluſhed.—Red; imprinted red.—Notorious; flaming.

FLAGRA'TION—FLA-GRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning.

FLA'GSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *ſtaff*.] The ſtaff on which the flag is fixed.

FLA'IL—FLAIL. *n. ſ.* [*flagellum*, Latin; *flegel*, Germ.] The inſtrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear; the tool of the threſher.

FLA'KE—FLAKE. *n. ſ.* [*floccus*, Lat.] Any thing that appears looſely held together, like a flock of wool.—A ſtratum; layer; film; lamina.

To FLA'KE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies looſely connected.

To FLA'KE. *v. n.* To break into laminæ; to part in looſe bodies.

FLA'KY. *adj.* [from *flake*.] Looſely hanging together.—Lying in layers or ſtrata; broken into laminæ.

FLA'M—FLAM. *n. ſ.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falſehood: a lye; an illuſory pretext.

To FLA'M. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. Merely cant.

FLA'MBE'AU—FLAM-BEAU. *n. ſ.* [French.] A lighted torch.

FLA'ME—FLAME. *n. ſ.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, Fr.] Light emitted from fire.—Fire.—Ardour of temper or imagination; brightneſs of fancy; vigour of thought.—Ardour of inclination.—Paſſion of love.

To FLA'ME. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhine as fire; to burn with emiſſion of light.—To ſhine like flame.—To break out in violence of paſſion.

FLA'MECO'LOURED. *adj.* [*flame* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

FLANK—FLANK. *n. ſ.* [*flanc*, French.] That part of the ſide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.—[In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.—The ſide of any army or fleet.—[In fortification.] That part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the oppoſite face, the flank and the curtain.

To FLA'NK. *v. a.* To attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet.—To be poſted ſo as to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide; to ſecure on the ſide.

FLA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *flank.*] A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to the aſſault.

FLA'NNEL—FLAN-NEL. *n. ſ.* [*gwlanen*, Welch, from *gwlan*, wool, *Davies.*] A ſoft nappy ſtuff of wool.

FLA'P—FLAP. *n. ſ.* [lœppe, Saxon.] Any thing that hangs broad and looſe, faſtened only by one ſide.—The motion of any thing broad and looſe.—A diſeaſe in horſes.

To FLA'P. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.—To move with a flap or noiſe made by the ſtroke of any thing broad.

To FLA'P. *v. n.* To ply the wings with noiſe.—To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

FLA'PDRA'GON—FLAP-DRAG-ON. *n. ſ.* [from a dragon ſuppoſed to breathe fire.] A play in which they catch raiſins out of burning brandy, and, extinguiſhing them by cloſing the mouth, eat them.—The thing eaten at flap-dragon.

To FLA'PDRA'GON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſwallow; to devour. Low cant.

FLA'PE'ARED—FLAP-EARED. *adj.* [*flap* and *ear.*] Having looſe and broad ears.

To FLA'RE—FLARE. *v. n.* [from *flederen*, to flutter, Dutch, perhaps accidentally changed from *glare.*] To flutter with a ſplendid ſhow.—To glitter with tranſient luſtre.—To glitter offenſively.—To be in too much light.

FLA'SH—FLASH. *n. ſ.* [φλὸξ, *Minſhew.*] A ſudden, quick, tranſitory blaze.—Sudden burſt of wit or merriment.—A ſhort tranſient ſtate.—A body of water driven by violence.

To FLA'SH. *v. n.* To glitter with a quick and tranſient flame.—To burſt out into any kind of violence —To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

To FLA'SH. *v. a.* To ſtrike up large bodies of water from the ſurface.

FLA'SHY—FLASH-Y. *adj.* [from *flaſh.*] Empty; not ſolid; ſhowy without ſubſtance.—This word is ſometimes uſed for *inſipid*, *dead*, *taſteleſs*, but its preſent uſe is directly contrary.

FLA'SK—FLASK. *n. ſ.* [*flaſque*, French.] A bottle; a veſſel.—A powder-horn.

FLA'SKET—FLASK-ET. *n. ſ.* [from *flaſk*] A veſſel in which viands are ſerved.

FLA'T—FLAT. *adj.* [*plat*, Fren.] Horizontally level without inclination.—Smooth; without protuberances.—Without elevation.—Level with the ground.—Lying horizontally proſtrate; lying along.—[In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures.—Taſteleſs; inſipid; dead.—Dull; unanimated; frigid.—Depreſſed; ſpiritleſs; dejected.—Unpleaſing; taſteleſs.—Peremptory; abſolute; downright.—Not ſhrill; not acute; not ſharp in ſound.

FLA'T. *n. ſ.* A level; an extended plane.—Even ground; not mountainous.—A ſmooth low ground expoſed to inundations.—Shallow; ſtrand; place in the ſea where the water is not deep enough for ſhips.—The broad ſide of a blade.—Depreſſion of thought or language.—A ſurface without relief, or prominences.

To FLA'T. *v. a.* [from the noun. See FLATTEN, a verb more in uſe.] To level; to depreſs; to make broad and ſmooth.—To make vapid.

To FLA'T. *v. n.* To grow flat; oppoſed to ſwell.—To obſtruct; retard; hinder; to render unanimated or evanid.

FLA'TLONG. *adv.* [*flat* and *long.*] With the flat downwards; not edgewiſe.

FLA'TLY. *adv.* [from *flat.*] Horizontally; without inclination.—Without prominence or elevation.—Without ſpirit; dully; frigidly.—Peremptorily; downright.

FLA'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *flat.*] Evenneſs; level extenſion.—Want of relief or prominence.—Deadneſs; inſipidity; vapidneſs.—Dejection of mind; want of life; want of ſpirit.—Dulneſs; inſipidity; frigidity.—The contrary to ſhrilneſs or acuteneſs of ſound.

To FLA'TTEN—FLAT-TEN. *v. a.* [*flatir*, French, from *flat.*] To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.—To beat down to the ground.—To make vapid.—To deject; to depreſs; to diſpirit.

To FLA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow even or level.—To grow dull and inſipid.

FLA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *flat.*] The workman or inſtrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLA'TTER—FLAT-TER. *v. a.* [*flater*, French.] To ſooth with praiſes; to pleaſe with blandiſhments; to gratify with ſervile obſequiouſneſs; to gain by falſe compliments.—To praiſe falſely.—To raiſe falſe hopes.

FLA'TTERER—FLAT-TER-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *flatter.*] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleaſing falſities.

FLA'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *flatter*; *flaterie*, French.] Falſe praiſe; artful obſequiouſneſs; adulation.

FLA'TTISH. *adj.* [from *flat.*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatneſs.

FLA'TULENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *flatulent.*] Windineſs; fulneſs of wind; turgeſcence by wind confined.—Emptineſs; vanity; levity; airineſs.

FLA'TULENT—FLAT-U-LENT. *adj.* [*flatulentus*, *flatus*, Latin.] Turgid with air; windy.—Empty; vain; big without ſubſtance or reality; puffy.

FLA'TUO'SITY—FLAT-U-OS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*flatuoſité*, Fr. from *flatus*, Latin.] Windineſs; fulneſs of air.

FLA'TUOUS—FLAT-U-OUS. *adj.* [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

FLA'TUS—FLA-TUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, cauſed by indigeſtion and a groſs internal perſpiration; which is therefore diſcuſſed by warm aromatics.

FLA'TWISE. *adj.* [*flat* and *wiſe*; ſo it ſhould be written, not *flatways.*] With the flat downwards; not the edge.

To FLA'UNT—FLAUNT. *v. n.* To make a fluttering ſhow in apparel.—To be hung with ſomething looſe and flying.

FLA'VOUR—FLA-VOUR. *n. ſ.* Power of pleaſing the taſte.—Sweetneſs to the ſmell; odour; fragrance.

FLA'W—FLAW. *n. ſ.* [φλάω, to break; ꝼloh, Saxon, a fragment; *flauw*, Dutch, weak, broken in mind.] A crack or breach in any thing.—A fault; defect.—A ſudden guſt; a violent blaſt. [from *flo*, Latin.]—A tumult; a tempeſtuous uproar.—A ſudden commotion of mind.

To FLA'W. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to crack; to damage with fiſſure.

FLA'WY. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.

FLA'X—FLAX. *n. ſ.* [ꝼleax, ꝼlex, Sax. *vlas*, Dutch.] The fibrous plant of which the fineſt thread is made.—The fibres of flax cleanſed and combed for the ſpinner.

FLA'XCOMB. *n. ſ.* [*flax* and *comb*.] The inſtrument with which the fibres of flax are cleanſed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER. *n. ſ.* [*flax* and *dreſs*.] He that prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLA'XEN—FLAX-EN. *adj.* [from *flax*.] Made of flax.—Fair, long and flowing, as if made of flax.

FLA'XWEED. *n. ſ.* A plant.

To FLA'Y—FLAY. *v. a.* [*flaa*, Iſlandick; *flae*, Dan.] To ſtrip off the ſkin.—To take off the ſkin or ſurface of any thing.

FLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *flay*.] He that ſtrips off the ſkin of any thing.

FLEA—FLEA. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlea, Saxon; *vloye*, Dutch.] A ſmall red inſect, which ſucks the blood of larger animals remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABI'TE—FLEA-BITE. } *n. ſ.* [*flea* and *bite*.] Red
FLE'ABI'TING. } marks cauſed by fleas.—A ſmall hurt or pain like that cauſed by the ſting of a flea.

FLE'ABI'TTEN. *adj.* [*flea* and *bite*.] Stung by fleas.—Mean; worthleſs.

FLE'AK—FLEAK. *n. ſ.* [from *floccus*, Lat. See FLAKE.] A ſmall lock, thread, or twiſt.

FLE'AM—FLEAM. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from φλεβότομον, the inſtrument uſed in phlebotomy.] An inſtrument uſed to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

To FLE'CK. *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a ſpot, *Skinner:* perhaps it is derived from *fleak*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid tranſverſe, from the Iſlandick *flake*.] To ſpot; to ſtreak; to ſtripe; to dapple; to variegate.

To FLE'CKER. *v. a.* [from *fleck*.] To ſpot; to mark with ſtrokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red whelkes.

FLE'D—FLED. The preterite and participle not properly of *fly*, to uſe the wings, but of *flee*, to run away.

FLE'DGE—FLEDGE. *adj.* [*vliegen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the neſt.

To FLE'DGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furniſh with wings; to ſupply with feathers.

To FLEE—FLEE. *v. n.* pret. *fled*. [This word is now almoſt univerſally written *fly*, though properly to *fly*, ꝼleoȝan, is *to move with wings*, and *flee*, ꝼlean, *to run away*. They are now confounded; indeed *flee* is little uſed by elegant writers.] To run from danger; to have recourſe to ſhelter.

FLE'ECE—FLEECE. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlyȝ, ꝼleȝ, Sax. *vleeſe*, Dutch.] As much wool as is ſhorn from one ſheep.

To FLE'ECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clip the fleece off a ſheep.—To ſtrip; to pull; to plunder: as, a ſheep is *fleeced* of his wool.

FLE'ECED. *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Having fleeces of wool.

FLE'ECY—FLEE-CY. *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool.

To FLE'ER—ELEER. *v. n.* To mock; to gibe; to jeſt with inſolence and contempt.—To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

FLE'ER—FLEER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Mockery expreſſed either in words or looks.—A deceitful grin of civility.

FLE'ERER. *n. ſ.* [from *fleer*.] A mocker; a fawner.

FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT, Are all derived from the Saxon fleoȝ, which ſignifies a bay or gulph.

FLE'ET. *n. ſ.* [flota, Saxon.] A company of ſhips; a navy.

FLE'ET—FLEET. *n. ſ.* [fleoȝ, Saxon, an eſtuary, or arm of the ſea.] A creek; an inlet of water. A provincial word, from which the Fleet-priſon and Fleet-ſtreet are named.

FLE'ET—FLEET. *adj.* [*fliotur*, Iſlandick.] Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.

To FLE'ET. *v. n.* [flotan, Saxon.] To fly ſwiftly; to vaniſh.—To be in a tranſient ſtate; the ſame with *flit*.

To FLE'ET. *v. a.* To ſkim the water.—To live merrily, or paſs time away lightly.—[In the country.] To ſkim milk; to take off the cream: whence the word *fleeting* diſh.

FLE'ETINGDISH. *n. ſ.* [from *fleet* and *diſh*.] A ſkimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY. *adv.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with ſwift pace.

FLE'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftneſs of courſe; nimbleneſs; celerity; velocity; ſpeed; quickneſs.

FLE'SH—FLESH. *n. ſ.* [flœc, flœȝc, Saxon; *vleeſch*, Dutch.] The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul.—The muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons.—Animal food diſtinguiſhed from vegetable.—The body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, diſtinct from fiſhes.—Animal nature.—Carnality; corporal appetites.—A carnal ſtate; worldly diſpoſition.—Near relation.

To FLE'SH. *v. a.* To initiate: from the ſportſman's practiſe of feeding his hawks and dogs with the firſt game that they take, or training them to purſuit by giving them the *fleſh* of animals.—To harden; to eſtabliſh in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing.—To glut; to ſatiate.

FLE'SHBRO'ATH. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *broath*.] Broath made by decocting fleſh.

FLE'SHCO'LOUR. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *colour*.] The colour of fleſh.

FLE'SHFLY'—FLESH-FLY. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *fly*.] A fly that feeds upon fleſh, and depoſites her eggs in it.

FLE'SHHO'OK. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *hook*.] A hook to draw flew from the caldron.

FLE'SHLY. *adj.* [from *fleſh*.] Corporeal.—Carnal; laſcivious.—Animal; not vegetable.—Human; not celeſtial; not ſpiritual.

FLE'SHME'AT. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *meat*.] Animal food; the fleſh of animals prepared for food.

FLE'SHMONGER.

FLE'SHMONGER. *n. ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] One who deals in fleſh; a pimp.

FLE'SHPOT. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *pot.*] A veſſel in which fleſh is cooked; thence plenty of fleſh.

FLE'SHY. *adj.* [from *fleſh.*] Plump; full of fleſh; fat; muſculous.—Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits.

FLE`W—FLEW. The preterite of *fly.*

FLEWED. *adj.* [from *flew.*] Chapped; mouthed.

FLE'XIBI'LITY—FLEX-I-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*flexibilité*, French, from *flexible.*] The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.—Eaſineſs to be perſuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

FLE'XIBLE—FLEX-I-BLE. *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Lat. *flexible*, French.] Poſſible to be bent; not brittle; eaſy to be bent; pliant; not ſtiff.—Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obſequious.—Ductile; manageable.—That may be accommodated to various forms and purpoſes.

FLE'XIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *flexible.*] Poſſibility to be bent; not brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be bent; not ſtiffneſs; pliantneſs; pliancy.—Facility; obſequiouſneſs; compliance.—Ductility; manageableneſs.

FLE'XILE—FLEX-ILE. *adj.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; eaſily bent; obſequious to any power or impulſe.

FLE'XION—FLEX-ION. *n. ſ.* [*flexio*, Latin.] The act of bending.—A double; a bending; part bent; joint.—A turn towards any part or quarter.

FLE'XOR—FLEX-OR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The general name of the muſcles which act in contracting the joints.

FLE'XURE—FLEX-URE. *n. ſ.* [*flexura*, Latin.] The form or direction in which any thing is bent.—The act of bending.—The part bent; the joint.—Obſequious or ſervile cringe.

To FLI'CKER. *v. a.* [*flikkeren*, Dutch; flicceȝian, Sax.] To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.

FLI`ER—FLI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *fly.*] One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.—That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the reſt; as in a jack.

FLI`GHT—FLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *To fly.*] The act of flying or running from danger.—Removal to another place.—The act of uſing wings; volation.—Removal from place to place by means of wings.—A flock of birds flying together.—The birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon: as, the harveſt *flight* of pigeons.—A volley; a ſhower; as much ſhot as is diſcharged at once.—The ſpace paſt by flying.—Heat of imagination; ſally of the ſoul.—Excurſion on the wing.—The power of flying.

FLI`GHTY. *adj.* [from *flight.*] Fleeting; ſwift.—Wild; full of imagination.

FLI'MSY—FLIM-SY. *adj.* Weak; feeble; without ſtrength of texture.—Mean; ſpiritleſs; without force.

To FLI'NCH—FLINCH. *v. n.* To ſhrink from any ſuffering or undertaking; to withdraw from any pain or danger.

FLI'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who ſhrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLI'NG—FLING. preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong*. *v. a.* To caſt from the hand; to throw.—To dart; to caſt with violence.—To ſcatter.—To drive by violence.—To move forcibly.—To eject; to diſmiſs.—To caſt reproach.—To force into another condition, properly into a worſe.—*To* FLING *down.* To demoliſh; to ruin.—*To* FLING *off.* To baffle in the chace; to defeat of a prey.

To FLI'NG. *v. n.* To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions.—*To* FLING *out.* To grow unruly or outrageous: from the act of any angry horſe that throws out his legs.

FLI'NG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A throw; a caſt.—A gibe; a ſneer; a contemptuous remark.

FLI'NT—FLINT. *n. ſ.* [flint, Sax.] A ſemi-pellucid ſtone, compoſed of cryſtal debaſed, of a blackiſh grey, of one ſimilar and equal ſubſtance, free from veins, and naturally inveſted with a whitiſh cruſt. It is ſometimes ſmooth and equal, more frequently rough: its ſize is various. It will ſtrike fire with ſteel, and is uſeful in glaſſmaking.—Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

FLI'NTY—FLINT-Y. *adj.* [from *flint.*] Made of flint; ſtrong.—Full of ſtones.—Hard of heart; cruel; ſavage; inexorable.

FLIPP—FLIPP. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] A liquor much uſed in ſhips, made by mixing beer with ſpirits and ſugar.

FLI'PPANT—FLIP-PANT. *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably derived from *flip-flap.*] Nimble; moveable. It is uſed only of the act of ſpeech.—Pert; talkative.

FLI'PPANTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLI'RT—FLIRT. *v. a.* [*Skinner* thinks it formed from the ſound.] To throw any thing with a quick elaſtick motion.—To move with quickneſs.

To FLI'RT. *v. n.* To jeer; to gibe at one.—To run about perpetually; to be unſteady and fluttering.

FLI'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick elaſtick motion.—A ſudden trick.—A pert young huſſey.

FLI'RTA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *flirt.*] A quick ſprightly motion. A cant word among women.

To FLI'T—FLIT. *v. n.* [from *To fleet*; or from *flitter*, Daniſh, to remove.] To fly away.—To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is ſtill uſed for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the uſual term.—To flutter; to rove on the wing.—To be flux or unſtable.

FLI'T. *adj.* [from *fleet.*] Swift; nimble; quick.

FLI'TCH—FLITCH. *n. ſ.* The ſide of a hog ſalted and cured.

FLI'XWOOD. *n. ſ.* See HEDGE-MUSTARD.

To FLO`AT—FLOAT. *v. n.* [*flotter*, French.] To ſwim on the ſurface of the water.—To move without labour in a fluid.—To paſs with a light irregular courſe.

To FLO`AT. *v. a.* To cover with water.

FLO`AT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the ebb. A ſenſe now out of uſe.—Any body ſo contrived or formed as to ſwim upon the water.—The cork or quill by which the angler diſcovers the bite of a fiſh.—A cant word for a level.

FLO`ATY—FLOAT-Y. *adj.* Buoyant and ſwimming a-top.

FLO'CK—FLOCK. *n. ſ.* [flocc, Saxon.] A company; uſually a company of birds or beaſts.—A company of ſheep, diſtinguiſhed from *herds*, which are of oxen.—A body of men.—[From *floccus.*] A lock of wool.

To

To FLO'CK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.

To FLO'G—FLOG. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Lat.] To laſh; to whip; to chaſtiſe.

FLO'OD—FLOOD. *n. ſ.* [flob, Saxon; *flot*, French.] A body of water; the ſea; a river.—A deluge; an inundation.—Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the ſwelling of a river by rain or inland flood.—Catamenia.

To FLO'OD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

FLO'ODGA'TE. *n. ſ.* [*flood* and *gate*.] Gate or ſhutter by which the watercourſe is cloſed or opened at pleaſure.

FLO'OK—FLOOK. *n. ſ.* [*flug*, a plow, German.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLO'OR—FLOOR, or FLOOR. *n. ſ.* [flop, flope, Saxon.] The pavement: a pavement is always of ſtone, the floor of wood or ſtone; the part on which one treads.—A ſtory; a fliglit of rooms.

To FLO'OR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.

FLO'ORING. *n. ſ.* [from *floor*.] Bottom; floor.

To FLOP—FLOP. *v. a.* [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noiſe; to play with any noiſy motion of a broad body.

FLO'RAL—FLO-RAL. *adj.* [*floralis*, Lat.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

FLO'RENCE. *n. ſ.* [from the city *Florence*.] A kind of cloth, ſays *Johnſon*. At preſent I know of no commodity but *wine* that is ſo called.

FLO'RID—FLOR-ID. *adj.* [*floridus*, Lat.] Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.—Bright in colour; fluſhed with red.—Embelliſhed; ſplendid; brilliant with decorations.

FLORI'DITY—FLO-RID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *florid*.] Freſhneſs of colour.

FLO'RIDNESS—FLOR-ID-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *florid*.] Freſhneſs of colour.—Embelliſhment; ambitious elegance.

FLO'RIN—FLOR-IN. *n. ſ.* [French.] A coin firſt made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2*s.* 4*d.* that of Spain 4*s.* 4*d.* halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2*s.* 6*d.* that of Holland 1*s.* 10*d.* halfpenny.

FLO'RIST—FLO-RIST. *n ſ.* [*fleuriſte*. French.] A cultivator of flowers.

FLO'RULENT. *adj.* [*floris*, Latin.] Flowery; bloſſoming.

FLO'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*floſculus*, Latin.] Compoſed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

To FLOTE. *v. a.* [See *To fleet*.] To ſkim.

To FLO'UNCE—FLOUNCE. *v. n.* To move with violence in the water or mire; to ſtruggle or daſh in the water.—To move with weight and tumult.—To move with paſſionate agitation.

To FLO'UNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flounces.

FLO'UNCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thsng ſewed to the garment, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake.

FLO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [*flynder*, Daniſh; *fluke*, Scottiſh.] The name of a ſmall flat fiſh.

To FLO'UNDER—FLOUN-DER. *v. n.* [from *flounce*.] To ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions: as a horſe in the mire.

FLO'UR—FLOUR. See FLOWER.

To FLO'URISH—FLOUR-ISH. *v. n.* [*floreo*, *floreſco*, Latin.] To be in vigour; not to fade.—To be in a proſperous ſtate.—To uſe florid language; to ſpeak with ambitious copiouſneſs and elegance.—To deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines; to play in wanton and irregular motions.—To boaſt; to brag.—[In muſick.] To play ſome prelude.

To FLO'URISH. *v. a.* To adorn with vegetable beauty.—To adorn with figures of needle work.—To work with a needle into figures.—To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of ſhow or triumph.—To adorn with embelliſhments of language; to grace with eloquence oſtentatiouſly diffuſive.—To adorn; to embelliſh; to grace.

FLO'URISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bravery; beauty.—An oſtentatious embelliſhment; ambitious copiouſneſs; farfetched elegance.—Figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn.

FLO'URISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *flouriſh*.] One that is in prime or in proſperity.

To FLO'UT—FLOUT. *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch.] To mock; to inſult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

To FLO'UT. *v. n.* To practiſe mockery; to behave with contempt; to ſneer.

FLO'UT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A mock; an inſult; a word or act of contempt.

To FLO'W—FLOW. *v. n.* [flopan, Saxon.] To run or ſpread as water.—To run: oppoſed to ſtanding waters.—To riſe; not to ebb.—To melt.—To proceed; to iſſue.—To glide ſmoothly without aſperity: as, a *flowing* period.—To write ſmoothly; to ſpeak volubly.—To abound; to be crouded.—To be copious; to be full.—To hang looſe and waving.

To FLO'W. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.

FLO'W. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The riſe of water; not the ebb.—A ſudden plenty or abundance.—A ſtream of diction; volubility of tongue.

FLO'WER—FLOW-ER. *n. ſ.* [*fleur*, French; *flos*, *flores*, Latin.] The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds.—An ornament; an embelliſhment.—The prime; the flouriſhing part.—The edible part of corn; the meal.—The moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing; quinteſſence.—That which is moſt diſtinguiſhed for any thing valuable.

FLO'WER *de Luce*. *n. ſ.* A bulbous iris.

To FLO'WER—FLOW-ER. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French, or from the noun.] To be in flower; to be in bloſſom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.—To be in the prime; to flouriſh.—To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.—To come as cream from the ſurface.

FLO'WERET. *n. ſ.* [*fleuret*, French.] A flower; a ſmall flower.

FLO'WERGARDEN. *n. ſ.* [*flower* and *garden*.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLO'WERY—FLOW-ER-Y. *adj.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

FLO'WINGLY—FLOW-ING-LY. *adv.* [from *flow*.] With volubility; with abundance.

FLO'WN—FLOWN. Participle of *fly*, or *flee*, they being confounded.—Gone away.—Puffed; inflated; elate.

FLU'CTUANT. *adj.* [*fluctuans*, Latin.] Wavering; uncertain.

To

To FLU'CTUATE—FLUC-TU-ATE. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Latin.] To roll to and again as water in agitation.—To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.—To move with uncertain and haſty motion.—To be in an uncertain ſtate; to feel ſudden viciſſitudes.—To be irreſolute; to be undetermined.

FLU'CTUA'TION—FLUC-TU-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin; *fluctuation*, French, from *fluctuate*.] The alternate motion of the water.—Uncertainty; indetermination.

FLU'E—FLUE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or ſmoke.—Soft down or fur, ſuch as may fly in the wind.

FLU'ENCY—FLU-EN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *fluent*.] The quality of flowing; ſmoothneſs; freedom from harſhneſs or aſperity.—Readineſs; copiouſneſs; volubility.

FLU'ENT—FLU-ENT. *adj.* [*fluens*, Latin.] Liquid.—Flowing; in motion; in flux.—Ready; copious; voluble.

FLU'ENT. *n. ſ.* Stream; running water.

FLU'ID—FLU-ID. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, Fren.] Having parts eaſily ſeparable; not ſolid.

FLU'ID. *n. ſ.* [In phyſick.] Any animal juice: as the blood.

FLUI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſolidity; want of adherence between the parts.

FLU'MMERY—FLUM-MER-Y. *n. ſ.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflour or oatmeal.

FLUNG. *participle* and *preterite* of *fling*. Thrown; caſt.

FLU'OR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A fluid ſtate.—Catamenia.

FLU'RRY—FLUR-RY. *n. ſ.* A guſt or ſtorm of wind; a haſty blaſt.—Hurry; a violent commotion.

To FLU'SH—FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluyſen*, Dutch, to flow; *flus*, or *flux*, French.] To flow with violence.—To come in haſte.—To glow in the ſkin; to produce a colour in the face by a ſudden afflux of blood.

To FLU'SH. *v. a.* To colour; to redden.—To elate; to elevate.

FLU'SH. *adj.* Freſh; full of vigour.—Affluent; abounding. A cant word.

FLU'SH. *n. ſ.* Afflux; ſudden impulſe; violent flow.—Cards all of a ſort.

To FLU'STER. *v. a.* [from *To fluſh*.] To make hot and roſy with drinking; to make half drunk.

FLUTE—FLUTE. *n. ſ.* [*fluſte*, *flute*, Fren. *fluyte*, Dutch.] A muſical pipe; a pipe with ſtops for the fingers.—A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute ſplit.

To FLU'TE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLU'TTER—FLUT-TER. *v. n.* [flotepan, Sax. *flotter*, French.] To take ſhort flights with great agitation of the wings.—To move about with great ſhow and buſtle without conſequence.—To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.—To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty.

To FLU TTER. *v. a.* To drive in diſorder, like a flock of birds ſuddenly rouſed.—To hurry the mind.

FLU'TTER, *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.—Hurry; tumult; diſorder of mind.—Confuſion; irregular poſition.

FLU'X—FLUX. *n. ſ.* [*fluxus*, Latin; *flux*, Fr.] The act of flowing; paſſage.—The ſtate of paſſing away and giving place to others.—Any flow or iſſue of matter.—Dyſentery; diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.—Excrement; that which falls from bodies.—Concourſe; confluence.—The ſtate of being melted.—That which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLU'X. *adj.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconſtant; not durable; maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To FLU'X. *v. a.* To melt.—To ſalivate; to evacuate by ſpitting.

FLU'XION—FLUX-ION. *n. ſ.* [*fluxio*, Latin.] The act of flowing.—The matter that flows.—[In mathematicks.] The arithmetick or analyſis of infinitely ſmall variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite ſmall or infinitely ſmall quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given.

To FLY—FLY. pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*. *v. n.* [flеogan, Saxon. To *fly* is properly *to uſe wings*, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee* is to *eſcape*, or *go away*, flean, Saxon, and makes *fled*. They are now confounded.] To move through the air with wings.—To paſs through the air.—To paſs away.—To paſs ſwiftly.—To ſpring with violence; to fall on ſuddenly.—To move with rapidity. To burſt aſunder with a ſudden exploſion.—To break; to ſhiver.—[flean, Saxon; *fliehen*, Germ.] To run away; to attempt eſcape. [In this ſenſe the verb is properly to *flee*, when *fled* is formed; but they are almoſt always confounded.]—*To* FLY *in the face*. To inſult.—To act in defiance.—*To* FLY *off*. To revolt.—*To* FLY *out*. To burſt into paſſion.—To break out into licentiouſneſs.—To ſtart violently from any direction.—*To let* FLY. To diſcharge.

To FLY. *v. a.* To ſhun; to avoid; to decline.—To refuſe aſſociation with.—To quit by flight.—To attack by a bird of prey.—It is probable, ſays Mr. *Johnſon*, that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*, when it ſignified volation, and *fled* when it ſignified eſcape: *flown* ſhould be confined likewiſe to volation; but theſe diſtinctions are now confounded.

FLY. *n. ſ.* [flеoge, Saxon.] A ſmall winged inſect of many ſpecies.—That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equaliſes the motion of the reſt.

To FLY'BLO'W. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow*.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLY'BO'AT. *n. ſ.* [*fly* and *boat*.] A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailiing.

FLY'CA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [*fly* and *catch*.] One that hunts flies.

FLY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *fly*.] One that flies or runs away.—One that uſes wings.—The fly of a jack.—[In architecture] Stairs made of an oblong ſquare figure, whoſe fore and backſides are parallel to each other, and ſo are their ends: the ſecond of theſe *flyers* ſtands parallel behind the firſt, the third behind the ſecond, and ſo are ſaid to fly off from one another.

To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fiſh*.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FO'AL—FOAL. *n. ſ.* [fola, Sax.] The offſpring of a mare, or other beaſt of burthen. The cuſtom now is to uſe *colt* for a young horſe, and *foal* for a young mare; but there was not originally any ſuch diſtinction.

To FO'AL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal.

FO`AM—FOAM. *n. ſ.* [fam, Sax.] The white ſubſtance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; ſpume.

To FO`AM—FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To froth; to gather foam.—To be in rage; to be violently agitated.

FO`AMY. *adj.* [from *foam.*[Covered with foam; frothy.

FO'B—FOB. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppe, ſupſacke,* German.] A ſmall pocket.

To FO'B. *v. a.* [*ſuppen,* German.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.—*To* FOB *off.* To ſhift off; to put aſide with an artifice; to delude by a trick.

FO`CAL—FO-CAL. *adj.* [from *focus.*] Belonging to the focus. See FOCUS.

FO`CUS—FO-CUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] [In opticks.] The focus of a glaſs is the point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction or reflection by the glaſs.—FOCUS *of a Parabola.* A point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum.*—FOCUS *of an Ellipſis.* A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, ſhall be together equal to that longer axis.—FOCUS *of the Hyperbola.* A point in the principal axis, within the oppoſite hyperbolas; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the oppoſite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis.

FO'DDER—FOD-DER. *n. ſ.* [foðen, Sax.] Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt winter.

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

FO'DDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *fodder.*] He who fodders cattle.

FOE`—FOE. *n. ſ.* [fah, Saxon; *fae,* Scottiſh.] An enemy in war.—A perſecutor; an enemy in common life.—An opponent; an illwiſher.

FOE`TUS—FOE-TUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo.

FO'G—FOG. *n. ſ.* [*fog,* Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water.

FO'GGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy.*] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foggy.*] The ſtate of being dark or miſty; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.

FO'GGY. *adj.* [from *fog.*] Miſty; cloudy; dank; full of moiſt vapours.—Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.

FOH. *interject.* [from fah, Sax. an enemy.] In interjection of abhorrence: as if one ſhould at ſight of any thing hated cry out *a foe! Johnſon.*

FO`IBLE—FOI-BLE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide; a failing.

To FOIL—FOIL. *v. a.* [*affoler,* to wound, old French.] To put to the worſt; to defeat, though without a complete victory.

FOIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A defeat; a miſcarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conqueſt.—[*Feuille,* French,] Leaf; gilding.—Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre.—[From *fouiller,* French.] A blunt ſword uſed in fencing.

FO`ILER. *n. ſ.* [from *foil.*] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FO`IN—FOIN. *v. n.* [*poindre,* Fr. *Skinner.*] To puſh in fencing.

FO`IN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A thruſt; a puſh.

FO`ININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin.*] In a puſhing manner.

To FOIST—FOIST. *v. a.* [*fauſſer,* French.] To inſert by forgery.

FO`ISTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foiſty.*] Fuſtineſs; mouldineſs.

FO`ISTY. *adj.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; fuſty.

FO`LD—FOLD. *n. ſ.* [falæð, falð, Sax.] The ground in which ſheep are confined.—The place where ſheep are houſed.—The flock of ſheep.—A limit; a boundary.—[From fild, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.—From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in compoſition.—*Fold* ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as, *two fold,* twice the quantity; *twenty fold,* twenty times repeated.

To FO`LD. *v. a.* [from the noun.[To ſhut ſheep in the fold.—[falðan, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.—To incloſe; to include; to ſhut.

To FO`LD. *v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind; to join with another of the ſame kind.

FO`LIA`CEOUS—FO-LI-A-CEOUS. *adj.* [*foliaceus,* from *folium,* Latin.] Conſiſting of laminæ or leaves.

FO`LIAGE—FO-LI AGE. *n. ſ.* [*folium,* Latin; *feuillage,* French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

To FO`LIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus, folium,* Latin.] To beat into liminas or leaves.

FO`LIA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*foliatio, folium,* Latin.] The act of beating into thin leaves.—Foliation is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, being the collection of thoſe fugacious coloured leaves called petala, which conſtitute the compaſs of the flower.

FO`LIO—FO-LI-O. *n. ſ.* [*in folio,* Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled.

FO`LK—FOLK. *n. ſ.* [folc, Saxon; *volk,* Dutch.] People, in familiar language.—Nations; mankind.—Any kind of people as diſcriminated from others.—It is now uſed only in familiar or burleſque language.

To FO'LLOW—FOL-LOW. *v. a.* [folȝian, Saxon; *volgen,* Dutch.] To go after; not before or ſide by ſide.—To purſue as an enemy.—To attend as a dependant.—To purſue.—To ſucceed in order of time.—To be conſequential, as effects to cauſes.—To imitate; to copy.—To obey; to obſerve.—To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.—To attend to; to be buſied with.

To FO'LLOW. *v. n.* To come after another.—To be poſterior in time.—To be conſequential, as effect to cauſe.—To be conſequential, as inferences to premiſes.—To continue endeavours.

FO'LLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *follow.*] One who comes after another; not before him, or ſide by ſide.—A dependant.—An attendant.—An aſſociate; a companion.—One under the command of another.—A ſcholar; an imitator; a copier; one of the ſame ſort.

Fo'LLY—FOL-LY. *n. ſ.* [*folie*, French.] Want of underſtanding; weakneſs of intellect.—Criminal weakneſs; depravity of mind.—Act of negligence or paſſion unbecoming gravity or deep wiſdom. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

To FOME'NT—FO-MENT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin; *fomenter*, French.] To cheriſh with heat.—To bathe with warm lotions.—To encourage; to ſupport; to cheriſh.

Fo`MENTA`TION—FO-MEN-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*fomentation*, French, from *foment*.] A partial bathing, by applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the ſteams breathe into the parts, and diſcuſs obſtructed humours.—The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

Fome'NTER—FO-MENT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *foment*.] An encourager; a ſupporter.

FO'ND—FOND. *n. ſ.* Fooliſh; ſilly; indiſcreet; imprudent; injudicious.—Trifling; valued by folly.—Fooliſhly tender; injudiciouſly indulgent.—Pleaſed in too great a degree; fooliſhly delighted.

To Fo'NDLE—FON-DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with great indulgence; to careſs; to cocker.

Fo'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fond*.] One who fondles.

Fo'NDLING. *n. ſ.* [from *fondle*.] A perſon or thing much fondled or careſſed; ſomething regarded with great affection.

Fo'NDLY. *adv.* [from *fond*.] Fooliſhly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciouſly.—With great or extreme tenderneſs.

Fo'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fond*.] Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs; want of ſenſe; want of judgment.—Fooliſh tenderneſs.—Tender paſſion.—Unreaſonable liking.

Fo'NT—FONT. *n. ſ.* [*fons*, Latin; *fonte*, French.] A ſtone veſſel in which the water for holy baptiſm is contained iu the church.

FOOD—FOOD. *n. ſ.* [fæban, Sax. *voeden*, Dutch, to feed; *feed*, Scott.] Victuals; proviſion for the mouth.—Any thing that nouriſhes.

FOOL—FOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ffol*, Welſh; *fol*, Iſlandick; *fol*, French.] One whom nature has denied reaſon; a natural; an ideot.—[In Scripture.] A wicked man.—A term of indignity and reproach.—One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jeſter.—*To play the* Fool. To play pranks like a hired jeſter; to jeſt; to make ſport.—To act like one void of common underſtanding.—*To make a* Fool. To diſappoint; to defeat.

To Fool. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to ſport.

To Fool. *v. a.* To treat with contempt; to diſappoint; to fruſtrate; to defeat.—To infatuate.—To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

Foo`LERY—FOOL-E-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *fool*.] Habitual folly.—An act of folly; trifling practice.—Object of folly.

Foolha`RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foolhardy*.] Mad raſhneſs; courage without ſenſe.

Foolha`RDY. *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy*.] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; fooliſhly bold.

Foo`LTRAP. *n. ſ.* [*fool* and *trap*.] A ſnare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.

Foo`LISH—FOOL-ISH. *adj.* [from *fool*.] Void of underſtanding; weak of intellect.—Imprudent; indiſcreet.—Ridiculous; contemptible.—[In Scripture.] Wicked; ſinful.

Foo`LISHLY. *adv.* [from *fooliſh*.] Weakly; without underſtanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Foo`LISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fooliſh*.] Folly; want of underſtanding.—Fooliſh practice; actual deviation from the right.

FO'OT—FOOT. *n. ſ.* plural *feet*. [fot, Saxon; *voet*, Dutch; *fut*, Scottiſh.] The part upon which we ſtand.—That by which any thing is ſupported in the nature of a foot.—The lower part; the baſe.—The end; the lower part.—The act of walking.—*On* Foot. Walking; without carriage.—A poſture of action.—Infantry; footmen in arms. In this ſenſe it has no plural.—State; character; condition.—Scheme; plan; ſettlement.—A ſtate of incipient exiſtence.—A certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe.—Motion; action: as, ſuch a thing is *on foot*, that is, in agitation.—A meaſure containing twelve inches.—Step.

To Fo'OT. *v. n.* [from the noun] To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.—To walk; not ride; not fly.

To Fo'OT. *v. a.* To ſpurn; to kick.—To ſettle; to begin to fix.—To tread.

Foo'TBALL. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ball*.] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder caſed with leather, driven by the foot.

Foo'TBOY. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *boy*.] A low menial; an attendant in livery.

Foo'TBRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *bridge*.] A bridge on which paſſengers walk; a narrow bridge.

Foo'TCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *cloath*.] A ſumpter cloath.

Foo'TED. *adj.* [from *foot*.] Shaped in the foot.

Foo'TFI`GHT. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *fight*.] A fight made on foot, in oppoſition to that on horſeback.

Foo'THOLD. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *hold*.] Space to hold the foot; ſpace on which one may tread ſurely.

Foo'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *foot*.] Ground for the foot.—Foundation; baſis; ſupport; root.—Place.—Tread; walk.—Dance.—Steps; road; track.—Entrance; beginning; eſtabliſhment.—State; condition; ſettlement.

Foo'TLICKER. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *lick*.] A ſlave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Foo'TMAN. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *man*.] A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot.—A low menial ſervant in livery.—One who practiſes to walk or run.

Foo'TPACE. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *pace*.] A pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

Foo'TPAD. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *pad*.] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horſeback.

Foo'TPATH. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *path*.] A narrow way which will not admit horſes or carriages.

Foo'TPOST. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *poſt*.] A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot.

Foo'TSTEP. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtep*] Trace; track; impreſſion left by the foot.—Token; mark; notice given.—Example.

Foo'TSTO`OL. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtool*.] A ſtool on which a perſon, ſitting on a throne or chair, places his feet.

FOP—FOP. *n. ſ.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A ſimpleton; a coxcomb; a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation; a pretender; a man fond of ſhow, dreſs, and flutter; an impertinent.

Fo'PPERY—FOP-PE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *fop*.] Folly; impertinence.—Affectation of ſhow or importance; ſhowy folly.—Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

Fo'PPISH. *adj.* [from *fop.*] Fooliſh; idle; vain.—Vain in ſhow; fooliſhly oſtentatious; vain of dreſs.

Fo'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vainly; oſtentatiouſly.

Fo'PPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vanity; ſhowy or oſtentatious vanity.

Fo'PPLING. *n. ſ.* [from *fop.*[A petty fop; an underrate coxcomb.

7
FOR—FOR. *prep.* [foꝛ, Sax. *voor*, Dutch.] Becauſe of.—With reſpect to; with regard to.—It has often *as* before it.—In the character of.—With reſemblance of.—Conſidered as; in the place of.—In advantage of; for the ſake of.—Conducive to; beneficial to.—With intention of going to a certain place.—In comparative reſpect.—In proportion to.—With appropriation to.—After O an expreſſion of deſire.—In account of; in ſolution of.—Inducing to as a motive.—In expectation of.—Noting power or poſſibility.—Noting dependence.—In prevention of; for fear of.—In remedy of.—In exchange for.—In the place of; inſtead of.—In ſupply of; to ſerve in the place of.—Through a certain duration.—In ſearch of; in queſt of.—According to.—Noting a ſtate of fitneſs or readineſs: as, I am *for* you.—In hope of; for the ſake of; noting the final cauſe.—Of tendency to; towards.—In favour of; on the part of; on the ſide of.—Noting accommodation or adaptation; as, this is fit *for* me.—With intention of.—Becoming; belonging to.—Notwithſtanding.—FOR *all.* Notwithſtanding.—To the uſe of; to be uſed in.—In conſequence of.—In recompenſe of.—In proportion to: as, he is tall *for* his years.—By means of; by interpoſition of.—In regard of; in preſervation of. *I cannot* for *my life*, is, I cannot if my life might be ſaved by it.

FR. *conj.* The word by which the reaſon is given of ſomething advanced before.—Becauſe; on this account that.—FOR *as much.* In regard that; in conſideration of.

7 11
To FO'RAGE—FOR-AGE. *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.] To wander far; to rove at a diſtance.—To wander in ſearch of ſpoil, generally of proviſions.—To ravage; to feed on ſpoil.

To FO'RAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to ſtrip; to ſpoil.

FO'RAGE. *n. ſ.* [*fourage*, German and Fr. from *foris*, Latin.] Search of proviſions; the act of feeding abroad.—Proviſions ſought abroad.—Proviſions in general.

7 12
To FORBE'AR—FOR-BEAR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn.* [foꝛbæꝛnan, Saxon. *For* has in compoſition the power of privation; as, *forbear:* or depravation; as, *forſwear*, and other powers not eaſily explained.] To ceaſe from any thing; to intermit.—To pauſe; to delay.—To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abſtain.—To reſtrain any violence of temper; to be patient.

To FORBE'AR. *v. a.* To decline; to omit voluntarily.—To abſtain from; to ſhun to do.—To ſpare; to treat with clemency.—To withhold.

FORBE'ARANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *forbear.*] The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing; negation of practice.—Interminſion of ſomething.—Command of temper.—Lenity; delay of puniſhment; mildneſs.

FORBE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *forbear.*] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

7 15
To FORBID—FOR-BID. *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid.* [foꝛbeoꝺan, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.] To prohibit; to interdict any thing.—To command to forbear any thing.—To oppoſe; to hinder.—To accurſe; to blaſt. Now obſolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curſe.*

To FORBI'D. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

FORBI'DDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *forbid.*] Prohibition; edict againſt any thing.

FORBI'DDINGLY. *adv.* [from *forbid.*] In an unlawful manner.

FORBI'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *forbid.*] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

FORBI'DDING. *participial adj.* [from *forbid.*] Raiſing abhorrence; repelling approach; cauſing averſion.

5
FORCE—FORCE. *n. ſ.* [*force*, French; *fortis*, Lat.] Strength; vigour; might; active power.—Violence.—Virtue; efficacy.—Validneſs; power of law.—Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.—Deſtiny; neceſſity; fatal compulſion.

To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To compel; to conſtrain.—To overpower by ſtrength.—To impel; to preſs.—To draw or puſh by main ſtrength.—To enforce; to urge.—To drive by violence or power.—To gain by violence or power.—To ſtorm; to take or enter by violence.—To raviſh; to violate by force.—To conſtrain; to diſtort; not to obtain naturally or with eaſe.—*To* FORCE *out.* To extort.

FO'RCEDLY. *adv.* [from *force.*] Violently; conſtrainedly; unnaturally.

FO'RCEFUL. *adj.* [*force* and *full.*] Violent; ſtrong; driven with great might; impetuous.

FO'RCEFULLY. *adv.* [from *forceful.*] Violently; impetuouſly.

FO'RCELESS. *adj.* [from *force.*] Without force; weak; feeble; impotent.

FO'RCEPS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] *Forceps* properly ſignifies a pair of tongs; but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occaſions.

FO'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *force.*] That which forces, drives, or conſtrains.—The embolus of a pump working by pulſion, in contradiſtinction to a ſucker, which acts by attraction.

8 15 6
FO'RCIBLE—FOR-CI-BLE. *adj.* [from *force.*] Strong; mighty: oppoſed to weak.—Violent; impetuous.—Efficacious; active; powerful.—Prevalent; of great influence.—Done by force.—Valid; binding; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLY. *adv.* [from *forcible.*] Strongly; powerfully.—Impetuouſly.—By violence; by force.

8
FORD—FORD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoꝛꝺ, Saxon, from ꝼaꝛan, to paſs.] A ſhallow part of a river when it may be paſſed without ſwimming.—It ſometimes ſignifies the ſtream, the current, without any conſideration of paſſage or ſhallowneſs.

To FORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To paſs without ſwimming.

FO'RDABLE. *adj.* [from *ford.*] Paſſable without ſwimming.

8
FORE—FORE. *adj.* [ꝼoꝛe, Saxon.] Anterior; that which comes firſt in a progreſſive motion.

FORE. *adv.* Anteriorly; in the part which appears firſt to thoſe that meet it.—*Fore* is a word much uſed in compoſition to mark priority of time, of which ſome examples here follow. Look for their pronunciation in general under their reſpective compounds; obſerving that *fore* is always long, unleſs where the word is particularly ſpecified.

To FO'REARM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm.*] To provide for attack or reſiſtance before the time of need.

To

To Fo`rebo`de. *v. n.* [*fore* and *bode.*] To prognoſticate; to foretell.—To foreknow; to be preſcient of; to feel a ſecret ſenſe of ſomething future.

Fo`rebo`der. *n. ſ.* [from *forebode.*] A prognoſticator; a ſoothſayer.—A foreknower.

Fo`reby`. *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; faſt by.

To Fo`reca`st. *v. a.* [*fore* and *caſt.*] To ſcheme; to plan before execution.—To adjuſt; to contrive.—To foreſee; to provide againſt.

To Fo`reca`st. *v. n.* To form ſchemes; to contrive beforehand.

Fo`reca`st. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; ſcheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Fo`reca`stle. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *caſtle.*] In a ſhip, is that part where the foremaſt ſtands, and is divided from the reſt of the floor by a bulk-head: that part of the *forecaſtle* which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow.

Fo`reci`ted. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quoted before, or above.

To Fo`reclo`se. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cloſe*] To ſhut up; to preclude; to prevent.—*To* Foreclose *a Mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption.

To Fo`redo`om. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*] To predeſtinate; to determine beforehand.

Fo`ree´nd. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *end.*] The anterior part.

Fo`refa`ther. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *father.*] Anceſtor; one who in any degree of aſcending genealogy precedes another.

To Fo`refe´nd. *v. a.* [*fore* and *defend.*] To prohibit; to avert.—To provide for; to ſecure.

Fo`refi´nger. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb; the index.

Fo`refo´ot. *n. ſ.* plur. *forefeet.* [*fore* and *foot.*] The anterior foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

To Forego`. *v. a.* [*for* and *go.*] To quit; to give up; to reſign.—To go before; to be paſt. [from *fore* and *go.*] —To loſe.

Fo`regro`und. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ground.*] The part of the field or expanſe of a picture which ſeems to lie before the figures.

Fo`rehand. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *hand.*] The part of a horſe which is before the rider.—The chief part.

Fo`reha´nded. *n. ſ.* [from *fore* and *hand.*] Early; timely.—Formed in the foreparts.

Fo´rehead — Fore-head. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *head.*] That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.—Impudence; confidence; aſſurance; audaciouſneſs; audacity.

FO´REIGN — FOR-EIGN. *adj.* [*forain*, Fr. *forano*, Span. from *foris*, Lat.] Not of this country; not domeſtick.—Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation. It is often uſe with *to*; but more properly, ſays Mr. Johnſon, though I think leſs elegantly, with *from.* —Excluded; not admitted; held at a diſtance.—[In law.] A foreign plea, *plantum forinſecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of juſtice.—Extraneous; adventitious in general.

Fo´reigner — For-eign-er. *n. ſ.* [from *foreign.*] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a ſtranger.

To Fo`reju´dge. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge.*] To judge beforehand; to be prepoſſeſſed.

To Fo`rekno`w. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know.*] To have preſcience of; to foreſee.

Fo`reno´wledge. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *knowledge.*] Preſcience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Fo`reland. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the ſea; a cape.

To Fo`rela`y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay.*] To lay wait for; to intrap by ambuſh.

Fo`relock. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Fo`reman. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *man.*] The firſt or chief perſon: as, the *foreman* of a jury.

Foreme´ntioned. *adj.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before. It is obſerveable that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whoſe verbs have no ſuch compoſition.

Fo`remost. *adj.* [from *fore.*] Firſt in place.—Firſt in dignity.

Forena`med. *adj.* [*fore* and *name.*] Nominated before.

Fo´reno`on. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: oppoſed to afternoon.

Fo`reno`tice. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Information of an event before it happens.

To Fo`reorda`in. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predeſtinate; to predetermine; to preordain.

Fo`repart. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *part.*] The anterior part.

Fo`rereci`ted. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite.*] Mentione dor enumerated before.

To Forerun´. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*] To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following; to introduce as an harbinger.—To precede; to have the ſtart of.

Forerun´ner. *n. ſ.* [from *forerun.*] An harbinger; a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow.—A prognoſtick; a ſign foreſhowing any thing.

To Foresa`y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſay.*] To predict; to propheſy; to foretel.

To Forese`e. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſee.*] To ſee beforehand; to ſee what has not yet happened; to have preſcience; to foreknow.

Fo`reship. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſhip.*] The anterior part of the ſhip.

To Fo`resho`rten. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhorten.*] To ſhorten figures for the ſake of ſhewing thoſe behind.

To Fo`resho`w. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhow.*] To diſcover before it happens; to predict; to prognoſticate—To repreſent before it comes.

Fo`resi`ght. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſight.*] Preſcience; prognoſtication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the laſt ſyllable.—Provident care of futurity.

Foresi`ghtful. *adj.* [*foreſight* and *full.*] Preſcient; provident.

To Foresi´gnify. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſignify.*] To betoken beforehand; to foreſhow; to typify.

Fo`reskin. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkin.*] The prepuce.

Fo`reskirt. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkirt.*] The pendulous or looſe part of the coat before.

To Foresla´ck. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlack.*] To neglect by idleneſs.

Forespe´nt. *adj.* [*fore* and *ſpent.*] Waſted; tired; ſpent.—Forepaſſed; paſt.—Beſtowed before.

FO´REST — FOR-EST. *n. ſ.* [*foreſt*, Fr. *foreſta*, Ital.] A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.—[In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful paſtures, privileged for wild beaſts, and fowls of foreſt, chaſe, and warren,

warren, to reſt and abide in, in the ſafe protection of the king, for his pleaſure.

To FO`RESTA`LL—FORE-STALL. *v. a.* [ꝼoꝛeꝛꝛallan, Sax.] To anticipate; to take up beforehand.—To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.—To ſeize or gain poſſeſſion of before another; to buy before another in order to raiſe the price.

FO`RESTA`LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *foreſtall.*] One that anticipates the market; one that purchaſes before others to raiſe the price.

FO'RESTER—FOR-EST-ER. *n. ſ.* [*foreſtier*, Fr. from *foreſt.*] An officer of the foreſt.—An inhabitant of the wild country.

To FO`RETA`STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taſte.*] To have antepaſt of; to have preſcience of.—To taſte before another.

FO`RETA`STE. *n. ſ.* An anticipation of.

To FO`RETE'LL. *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell.*] To predict; to propheſy.—To foretoken; to foreſhow.

To FO`RETE'LL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

FO`RETE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *foretell.*] Predicter; foreſhower.

To FO`RETHI'NK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think.*] To anticipate in the mind; to have preſcience of.

To FO`RETHI'NK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

FO`RETHO`UGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *forethink.*] Preſcience; anticipation.—Provident care.

To FO`RETO`KEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token.*] To foreſhow; to prognoſticate as a ſign.

FO`RETO`KEN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Prevenient ſign; prognoſtick.

FO`RETO`OTH. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *tooth.*] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the inciſor.

FO`RETOP. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *top.*] That part of a woman's head-dreſs that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

To FO`REWA`RN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*] To admoniſh beforehand.—To inform previouſly of any future event.—To caution againſt any thing beforehand.

FO`REWO'RN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear.*] Worn out; waſted by time or uſe.

FO'RFEIT—FOR-FEIT. *n. ſ.* [*forfait*, Fr. *fforfed*, Welſh.] Something loſt by the commiſſion of a crime; ſomething paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.

To FO'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To loſe by ſome breach of condition; to loſe by ſome offence.

FO'RFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal ſeizure; alienated by a crime; loſt either as to the right or poſſeſſion, by breach of conditions.

FO'RFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit.*] Poſſeſſed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be loſt.

FO'RFEITURE. *n. ſ.* [*forfaiture*, Fr. from *forfeit.*] The act of forfeiting; the puniſhment diſcharged by loſs of ſomething poſſeſſed.—The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

FORGA`VE. The preterite of *forgive.*

FORGE—FORGE. *n. ſ.* [*forge*, Fr.] The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we uſe *forge* for large work, and *ſmithy* for ſmall; but in books the diſtinction is not kept.—Any place where any thing is made or ſhaped.

To FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old Fr.] To form by the hammer; to beat into ſhape.—To make by any means.—To counterfeit; to falſify.

FO`RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *forge.*] One who makes or forms.—One who counterfeits any thing; a falſifier.

FO`RGERY—FOR-GE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *forge.*] The crime of falſification, more particularly ſuch as is committed in writing.—Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.

To FORGE'T—FOR-GET. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot.* [foꝛgyꝛtan, Sax. *vergeten*, Dutch.] To loſe memory of; to let go from the remembrance.—Not to attend; to neglect.

FORGE'TFUL. *adj.* [from *forget.*] Not retaining the memory of.—Cauſing oblivion; oblivious.—Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careleſs.

FORGE'TFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *forgetful.*] Oblivion; ceſſation to remember; loſs of memory.—Negligence; neglect; inattention.

To FORGI'VE—FOR-GIVE. *v. a.* [foꝛgyfan, Sax.] To pardon a perſon; not to puniſh.—To pardon a crime.—To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGI'VENESS. *n. ſ.* [foꝛgyfeenyꝛꝛe, Sax.] The act of forgiving.—Pardon of an offender.—Pardon of an offence.—Tenderneſs; willingneſs to pardon.—Remiſſion of a fine or penalty.

FORGI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *forgive.*] One who pardons.

FORGO'T. } *part. paſſ.* of *forget.* Not remembered.
FORGO'TTEN. }

FORK—FORK. *n. ſ.* [*furca*, Latin; *ffforch*, Welch; *fourche*, Fr.] An inſtrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, uſed on many occaſions.—It is ſometimes uſed for the point of an arrow.—A point of a fork.

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

FO`RKED. *adj.* [from *fork.*] Opening into two or more parts.

FO`RKY. *adj.* [from *fork.*] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

FORLO`RN—FOR-LORN. *adj.* [foꝛloꝛen, from foꝛleoꝛan, Sax. *verloren*, Dut.] Deſerted; deſtitute; forſaken; wretched; helpleſs; ſolitary.—Loſt; deſperate.—Small; deſpicable: in a ludicrous ſenſe.

FORLO`RN. *n. ſ.* A loſt, ſolitary, forſaken man.—FORLORN *Hope.* The ſoldiers who are ſent firſt to the attack, and are therefore likely to periſh.

FORM—FORM. *n. ſ.* [*forma*, Lat. *forme*, Fr.] The external appearance of any thing; repreſentation; ſhape.—Being, as modified by a particular ſhape.—Particular model or modification.—Beauty; elegance of appearance.—Regularity; method; order.—External appearance without the eſſential qualities; empty ſhow.—Ceremony; external rites.—Stated method; eſtabliſhed practice.—A long ſeat.—A claſs; a rank of ſtudents.—The ſeat or bed of a hare.—*Form* is the eſſential, ſpecifical, or diſtinguiſhing modification of the matter of which any thing is compoſed, ſo as thereby to give it ſuch a peculiar manner of exiſtence.—A formal cauſe; that which gives eſſence.

To FORM. *v. a.* [*formo*, Lat.] To make out of materials.—To model to a particular ſhape.—To modify; to ſcheme; to plan.—To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops.—To adjuſt; to ſettle.—To contrive; to coin.—To model by education or inſtitution.

FO`RMAL—FORM-AL. *adj.* [*formé*, Fren. *formalis*, Lat.] Ceremonious; ſolemn; preciſe; exact to affectation.—Done according to eſtabliſhed rules and methods; not irregular;

regular; not ſudden; not extemporaneous.—Regular; methodical.—External; having the appearance but not the eſſence.—Depending upon eſtabliſhment or cuſtom.—Having the power of making any thing what it is; conſtituent; eſſential.—Retaining its proper and eſſential characteriſtick.

FO'RMALIST—FORM-AL-IST. *n. ſ.* [*formaliſte*, Fr. from *form.*] One who practiſes external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who ſeems what he is not.

FORMA'LITY—FOR-MAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*formalité*, Fren. from *form.*] Ceremony; eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour.—Solemn order, habit or dreſs.—Eſſence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

FO'RMALLY. *adv.* [from *formal.*] According to eſtabliſhed rules, methods, ceremonies or rites.—Ceremoniouſly; ſtifly; preciſely.—In open appearance; with viſible and apparent ſhow.—Eſſentially; characteriſtically.

FORMA'TION—FOR-MA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*formation*, Fren. from *formo*, Lat.] The act of forming or generating.—The manner in which a thing is formed.

FO'RMATIVE. *adj.* [from *formo*, Lat.] Having the power of giving form; plaſtick.

FO'RMER—FOR-MER. *adj.* [from fonma, Saxon, firſt; whence *former*, and *formoſt* now commonly written *foremoſt*, as if derived from *before*. *Formoſt* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we ſay, the laſt rank of the profeſſion is like the *former*, we reſpect time rather than place, and mean that which we ſaw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place.] Before another in time.—Mentioned before another.—Paſt: as, *this was the cuſtom* in former *times*.

FO'RMERLY. *adv.* [from *former.*] In times paſt.

FO'RMIDABLE—FOR-MID-A-BLE. *adj.* [*formidabilis*, Lat. *formidable*, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrifick; to be feared.

FO'RMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidable.*] In a terrible manner.

FO'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *form.*] Shapeleſs; without regularity of form.

FO'RMULARY. *n. ſ.* [*formulaire*, French, from *formule.*] A book containing ſtated and preſcribed models or ſet forms.

FO'RMULE—FOR-MULE. *n. ſ.* [*formule*, Fr. *formula*, Lat.] A ſet or preſcribed model.

To FO'RNICATE—FOR-NI-CATE. *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Lat.] To commit lewdneſs.

FO'RNICA'TION—FOR-NI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*fornication*, Fr. *fornicatio*, Lat.] Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.—In Scripture, ſometimes idolatry.

FO'RNICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*fornicateur*, Fr. from *fornix*, Lat.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

FORNICA'TRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fornicator.*] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

To FORSA'KE—FOR-SAKE. *v. a.* preter. *forſook*; part. paſſ. *forſook*, or *forſaken*. [*verſaeken*, Dut.] To leave in reſentment, neglect, or diſlike.—To leave; to go away from; to depart from.—To deſert; to fail.

FORSA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *forſake.*] Deſerter; one that forſakes.

FORSOO'TH. *adv.* [ꝼoꝛſoꝺe, Sax.] In truth; certainly; very well. It is now uſed almoſt always in an ironical or contemptuous ſenſe.

To FORSWE'AR—FOR-SWEAR. *v. a.* pret. *forſwore*; part. *forſworn*. [ꝼoꝛſpæꝛian, Sax.] To renounce upon oath.—To deny upon oath.—With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forſwear himſelf*; to be perjured; to ſwear falſely.

To FORSWE'AR. *v. n.* To ſwear falſely; to commit perjury.

FORSWE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *forſwear.*] One who is perjured.

FORT—FORT. *n. ſ.* [*fort*, Fr.] A fortified houſe; a caſtle.

FORTH—FORTH. *adv.* [ꝼoꝛꝺ, Sax. whence *further* and *furtheſt.*] Forward; onward in time.—Forward in place or order.—Abroad; out of doors.—Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.—Out into public ſtate; public view.—Throughly; from beginning to end.—To a certain degree.—On to the end.

FORTH. *prep.* Out of.

FORTHCO'MING. *adj.* [*forth* and *coming.*] Ready to appear; not abſconding; not loſt.

FORTHWI'TH. *adv.* [*forth* and *with.*] Immediately; without delay; at once; ſtrait.

FO'RTIETH—FOR-TIETH. *adj.* [from *forty.*] The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

FO'RTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *fortify.*] What may be fortified.

FO'RTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fortification*, Fr. from *fortify.*] The ſcience of military architecture.—A place built for ſtrength.

FO'RTIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *fortify.*] One who erects works for defence.—One who ſupports or ſecures; one who upholds.

To FO'RTIFY—FOR-TI-FY. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, Fr.] To ſtrengthen againſt attacks by walls or works.—To confirm; to encourage.—To fix; to eſtabliſh in reſolution.

FO'RTITUDE—FOR-TI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.] Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatneſs of mind; power of acting or ſuffering well.

FO'RTNIGHT—FORT-NIGHT. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, ſeoꝛnetyne night, Saxon. It was the cuſtom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights: thus we ſay, *this day ſevennight*. So *Tacitus*, *Non dierum numerum ut nos, ſed noctium computant.*] The ſpace of two weeks.

FO'RTRESS—FORT-RESS. *n. ſ.* [*fortereſſe*, Fr.] A ſtrong hold; a fortified place; a caſtle of defence.

FORTU'ITOUS—FOR-TU-I-TOUS. *adj.* [*fortuit*, French; *fortuitous*, Latin.] Accidental; caſual; happening by chance.

FORTU'ITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accidentally; caſually; by chance.

FO'RTUNATE—FOR-TUN-ATE. *adj.* [*fortunatus*, Lat.] Lucky; happy; ſucceſsful; not ſubject to miſcarriage. Uſed of perſons or actions.

FO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *fortunate.*] Happily; ſucceſsfully.

FO'RTUNE—FOR-TUNE. *n. ſ.* [*fortuna*, Latin; *fortune*, French.] The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humour.—The good or ill that befals

befals man.—The chance of life; means of living.—Event; ſucceſs good or bad.—Eſtate; poſſeſſions.—The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.—Futurity; future events.

To Fo`RTUNE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To befal; to fall out; to happen; to come caſually to paſs.

Fo`RTUNEBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *book*.] A book conſulted to know fortune or future events.

Fo`RTUNEHU´NTER. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *hunt*.] A man whoſe employment is to enquire after women with great portions to enrich himſelf by marrying them.

To Fo´RTUNETELL. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell*.] To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.—To reveal futurity.

Fo´RTUNETE´LLER. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *teller*.] One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

FO´RTY — FOR-TY. *adj.* [ſeopentiȝ, Saxon.] Four times ten.

FO`RUM — FO-RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Any publick place.

FO´RWARD — FOR-WARD. *adj.* [forpeard, Saxon.] Towards; to a part or place before; onward; progreſſively.

Fo´RWARD. *adj.* [from the adverb.] Warm; earneſt.—Ardent; eager; hot; violent.—Ready; confident; preſumptuous.—Not reſerved; not over modeſt.—Premature; early ripe.—Quick; ready; haſty.—Antecedent; anterior: oppoſed to poſterior.—Not behindhand; not inferior.

To Fo´RWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To haſten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.—To patroniſe; to advance.

Fo´RWARDLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; haſtily; quickly.

Fo´RWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *forward*.] Eagerneſs; ardour; readineſs to act.—Quickneſs; readineſs.—Earlineſs; early ripeneſs.—Confidence; aſſurance; want of modeſty.

Fo´RWARDS. *adv.* Straight before; progreſſively.

FOSSE — FOSSE. *n. ſ.* [*foſſa*, Latin; *fos*, Welſh.] A ditch; a moat; an intrenchment thrown up by the ſpade.

Fo´SSET. See FAUCET.

Fo´SSEWAY. *n. ſ.* [*foſſe* and *way*.] One of the great Roman inroads through England, ſo called from the ditches on each ſide.

FO´SSIL — FOS-SIL. *adj.* [*foſſilis*, Lat. *foſſile*, Fr.] Dug out of the earth.

Fo´SSIL. *n. ſ.* Any thing dug out of the earth.

To FO`STER — FOST-ER. *v. a.* [foꝛtenian, Sax.] To nurſe; to feed; to ſupport; to train up.—To pamper; to encourage.—To cheriſh; to forward.

Fo`STERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *foſter*.] The charge of nurſing; alterage.

Fo`STERBRO´THER. *n. ſ.* [foꝛten bꝛoðeꝛ, Sax.] One bred at the ſame pap; one fed by the ſame nurſe.

Fo`STERCHI´LD. *n. ſ.* [foꝛten cild, Saxon.] A child nurſed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

Fo`STERER — FOST-ER-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *foſter*.] A nurſe; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

Fo`STERFA`THER. *n. ſ.* [foꝛtenfaðeꝛ, Sax.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

Fo`STERMO´THER. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *mother*.] A nurſe.

Fo´STERSON. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *ſon*.] One fed and educated, though not the ſon by nature.

FOUGHT — FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*.

FOUL — FOUL. *adj.* [*fuls*, Gothick; ful, Sax.] Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through moſt of its ſignifications it is oppoſed to *fair*.—Impure; polluted; full of filth.—Wicked; deteſtable; abominable.—Not lawful; not according to the eſtabliſhed rules.—Hateful; ugly; loathſome.—Diſgraceful; ſhameful.—Coarſe; groſs.—Full of groſs humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation or mundification.—Not bright; not ſerene.—With rough force; with unſeaſonable violence.—[Among ſeamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To Foul. *v. a.* [fulan, Sax.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.

Fo`ULFA`CED. *adj.* [*foul* and *faced*.] Having an ugly or hateful viſage.

Fo`ULLY. *adv.* [from *foul*.] Filthily; naſtily; odiouſly; hatefully; ſcandalouſly; diſgracefully; ſhamefully.

Fo`ULMOU`THED. *adj.* [*foul* and *mouth*.] Scurrilous; habituated to the uſe of opprobrious terms and epithets.

Fo`ULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foul*.] The quality of being foul; filthineſs; naſtineſs.—Pollution; impurity.—Hatefulneſs; atrociouſneſs.—Uglineſs; deformity.—Diſhoneſty; want of candour.

Found. The preterite and participle paſſive of *find*.

To FOUND—FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Lat. *fonder*, Fr.] To lay the baſis of any building.—To build; to raiſe.—To eſtabliſh; to erect.—To give birth or original to: as, he *founded* an art; he *founded* a family.—To raiſe upon, as on a principle or ground.—To fix firm.

To Found. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Lat. *fondre*, Fr.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to caſt.

FOUNDA`TION — FOUN-DA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*fondation*, Fr.] The baſis or lower parts of an edifice.—The act of fixing the baſis.—The principles or ground on which any notion is raiſed.—Original; riſe.—A revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for any purpoſe, particularly charity.—Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.

Fo`UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *found*.] A builder; one who raiſes an edifice; one who preſides at the erection of a city.—One who eſtabliſhes a revenue for any purpoſe.—One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.—[*Fondeur*, Fr.] A caſter; one who forms figures by caſting melted matter into moulds.

To Fo`UNDER. *v. a.* [*fondre*, Fr.] To cauſe ſuch a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs in a horſe's foot, that he is unable to ſet it to the ground.

To Fo`UNDER. *v. n.* [from *fond*, Fr. the bottom.] To ſink to the bottom.—To fail; to miſcarry.

Fo`UNDERY. *n. ſ.* [*fondere*, Fr. from *found*.] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a caſting-houſe.

Fo`UNDLING. *n. ſ.* [from *found* or *find*.] A child expoſed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

Fo`UNDRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *founder*.] A woman that founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing.—A woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable revenue.

FOUNT. } *n. ſ.* [*fons*, Lat. *fontaine*, Fr.]

FO`UNTAIN — FOUN-TAIN. } A well; a ſpring.—A ſmall baſon of ſpringing water.—A jet; a ſpout of water.—The head or firſt ſpring of a river.—Original; firſt principle; firſt cauſe.

Fo`UNTAINLESS.

FO'UNTAINLESS. *adj.* [from *fountain.*] Without a fountain; without a ſpring.

FOUR — FOUR. *adj.* [ꝼeopeꝛ, Sax.] Twice two.

FOURFO'LD. *adj.* [*four* and *fold.*] Four times told.

FOURFO'OTED. *adj.* [*four* and *foot.*] Quadruped; having twice two feet.

FO'URSCO'RE — FOUR-SCORE. *adj.* [*four* and *ſcore.*] Four times twenty; eighty.—It is uſed elliptically for fourſcore years in numbering the age of man.

FO'URSQUA'RE. *adj.* [*four* and *ſquare.*] Quadrangular; having four ſides and angles equal.

FOURTE'EN. *adj.* [ꝼeopeꝛtyn, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice ſeven.

FOURTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *fourteen.*] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH. *adj.* [from *four.*] The ordinal of four; the firſt after the third.

FO'URTHLY. *adv.* [from *fourth.*] In the fourth place.

FOURWHE'ELED. *adj.* [*four* and *wheel.*] Running upon twice two wheels.

FOWL — FOWL. *n. ſ.* [ꝼuȝel, ꝼuhl, Sax. *vogel*, Dut.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially uſed of birds fit to eat; but in books, of all the feathered tribes.

To FOWL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fowl.*] A ſportſman who purſues birds.

FO'WLINGPI'ECE. *n. ſ.* [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun to ſhoot birds with.

FOX — FOX. *n. ſ.* [ꝼox, Sax. *vos*, *voſch*, Dutch.] A wild animal of the canine kind, with ſharp ears and a buſhy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or ſmall animals.—By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCASE. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *caſe.*] A fox's ſkin.

FO'XCHASE. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *chaſe.*] The purſuit of the fox with hounds.

FO'XGLOVES. *n. ſ.* A plant.

FOXHU'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *hunter.*] A man whoſe chief ambition is to ſhew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach uſed of country gentlemen.

FO'XTRAP. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *trap.*] A gin or ſnare to catch foxes.

FRA'CTION — FRAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*fraction*, Fr. *fractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; the ſtate of being broken.—A broken part of an integral.

FRA'CTIONAL — FRAC-TION-AL. *adj.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number.

FRA'CTURE — FRAC-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*fractura*, Lat.] Breach; ſeparation of continuous parts.—The ſeparation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

To FRA'CTURE — FRAC-TURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.

FRA'GILE — FRAG-ILE. *adj.* [*fragile*, Fr. *fragilis*, Lat.] Brittle; eaſily ſnapped or broken.—Weak; uncertain; eaſily deſtroyed.

FRAGI'LITY — FRA-GIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *fragile.*] Brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be broken.—Weakneſs; uncertainty; eaſineſs to be deſtroyed.—Frailty; liableneſs to fault.

FRA'GMENT. *n. ſ.* [*fragmentum*, Lat.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

FRA'GRANCE — FRA-GRANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*fragrantia*, Lat.]
FRA'GRANCY. } Sweetneſs of ſmell; pleaſing ſcent; grateful odour.

FRA'GRANT — FRA-GRANT. *adj.* [*fragrans*, Lat.] Odorous; ſweet of ſmell.

FRA'GRANTLY. *adv.* [from *fragrant.*] With ſweet ſcent.

FRA'IL — FRAIL. *n. ſ.* A baſket made of ruſhes.—A ruſh for weaving baſkets.

FRA'IL — FRAIL. *adj.* [*fragilis*, Lat.] Weak; eaſily decaying; ſubject to caſualties; eaſily deſtroyed.—Weak of reſolution; liable to error or ſeduction.

FRA'ILNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frail.*] Weakneſs; inſtability.

FRA'ILTY — FRAIL-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *frail.*] Weakneſs of reſolution; inſtability of mind; infirmity.—Fault proceeding from weakneſs; ſins of infirmity.

FRAISE — FRAISE. *n. ſ.* A pancake with bacon in it. —See FROISE.

To FRAME — FRAME. *v. a.* To form or fabricate by orderly conſtruction and union of various parts.—To fit one to another.—To make; to compoſe.—To regulate; to adjuſt.—To form to any rule or method by ſtudy or precept.—To form and digeſt by thought.—To contrive; to plan.—To ſettle; to ſcheme out.—To invent; to fabricate, in a bad ſenſe: as, to *frame* a ſtory or lye.

FRAME — FRAME. *n ſ.* [from the verb.] A fabrick; any thing conſtructed of various parts or members.—Any thing made ſo as to incloſe or admit ſomething elſe.—Order; regularity; adjuſted ſeries or diſpoſition.—Scheme; order.—Contrivance; projection.—Mechanical conſtruction.—Shape; form; proportion.

FRA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *frame*; ꝼnemman, Sax.] Maker; former; contriver; ſchemer.

FRA'NCHISE — FRAN-CHISE. *n. ſ.* [*franchiſe*, Fr.] Exemption from any onorous duty.—Privilege; immunity; right granted.—Diſtrict; extent of juriſdiction.

To FRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchiſe; to make free; to keep free.

FRA'NGIBLE — FRAN-GI-BLE. *adj.* [*frango*, Lat.] Fragile; brittle; eaſily broken.

FRANK — FRANK. *adj.* [*franc*, Fr.] Liberal; generous; not niggardly.—Open; ingenuous; ſincere; not reſerved.—Without conditions; without payment.—Not reſtrained; licentious.

FRANK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A letter which pays no poſtage.—A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed high; to fat; to cram.—[From the adjective.] To exempt letters from poſtage.

FRA'NKINCE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*frank* and *incenſe*; ſo called perhaps from its liberal diſtribution of odour.] A dry reſinous ſubſtance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowiſh white colour, a ſtrong ſmell, but not diſagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and reſinous taſte.

FRA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *frank.*] Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.—Without conſtraint; without reſerve.

FRA'NKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frank.*] Plainneſs of ſpeech; openneſs; ingenuouſneſs.—Liberality; bounteouſneſs.—Freedom from reſerve.

FRANKPLE'DGE. *n. ſ.* [*franciplegium*, Lat. of *franc*, i. e. *liber & pleige*, i. e. *fidei juſſor.*] A term in law, ſignifying a pledge or ſurety for freemen.

FRA'NTIC. *adj.* [corrupted from *phrentick*, *phrenticus*, Lat. φρενητικὸς.] Mad; deprived of underſtanding by violent madneſs; outrageouſly and turbulently mad.—Tranſported by violence of paſſion; outrageous; turbulent.

FRA'NTICLY. *adv.* [from *frantic.*] Madly; outrageouſly.

FRATE'RNAL — FRA-TER-NAL. *adj.* [*fraternel*, Fr. *fraternus*, Lat.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

FRATE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *fraternal.*] In a brotherly manner.

FRATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*fraternité*, Fr. *fraternitas*, Latin.] The ſtate or quality of a brother.—Body of men united; corporation; ſociety; aſſociation; brotherhood.—Men of the ſame claſs or character.

FRA'TRICIDE — FRAT-RI-CIDE. *n. ſ.* [*fatricide*, Fren. *fratricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD — FRAUD. *n. ſ.* [*fraus*, Lat. *fraude*, Fren.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; ſubtilty; ſtratagem.

FRA'UDFUL. *adj.* [*fraud* and *full.*] Treacherous; artful; trickiſh; deceitful; ſubtle.

FRA'UDULENCE — FRAU-DU-LENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*fraudulen-*
FRA'UDULENCY. } *tia*, Latin.] Deceitfulneſs; trickiſhneſs; proneneſs to artifice.

FRA'UDULENT. *adj.* [*frauduleux*, Fr. *fraudulentus*, Lat.] Full of artifice; trickiſh; ſubtle; deceitful.—Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

FRA'UDULENTLY. *adv.* [from *fraudulent.*] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

FRAUGHT — FRAUGHT. *particip. paſſ.* [from *fraight*, now written *freight.*] Laden; charged.—Filled; ſtored; thronged.

FRAUGHT. *n. ſ.* [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.

To FRAUGHT. *v. a.* [for *freight*, by corruption.] To load; to croud.

FRAY — FRAY. *n. ſ.* [*effrayer*, to fight, Fr.] A broil; a battle; a fight.—A duel; a combat.

To FRAY. *v. a* [*effrayer*, Fr.] To fright; to terrify.—[*frayer*, Fr.] To rub.

FREAK — FREAK. *n. ſ.* [*frech*, Ger. ſaucy, petulant; ꝼnæc, Sax. fugitive.] A ſudden and cauſeleſs change of place.—A ſudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

FRE'AKISH — FREAK-ISH. *adj.* [from *freak.*] Capricious; humourſome.

FRE'AKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakiſh.*] Capriciouſly; humourſomely.

FRE'CKLE — FREC-KLE. *n. ſ.* [*flech*, a ſpot, Germ. whence *fleckle*, *freckle.*] A ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun.—Any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration.

FRE'CKLED. *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Spotted; maculated; diſcoloured with ſmall ſpots.

FRE'CKLY. *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Full of freckles.

FREE — FREE. *adj.* [freah, Sax. *vry*, Dut.] At liberty; not a vaſſal; not enſlaved; not a priſoner; not dependant.—Uncompelled; unreſtrained.—Not bound by fate; not neceſſitated.—Permitted; allowed.—Licentious; unreſtrained.—Open; ingenuous.—Acquainted; converſing without reſerve.—Liberal; not parſimonious.—Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchaſed.—Clear from diſtreſs.—Guiltleſs; innocent.—Exempt.—Inveſted with franchiſes; poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage; admitted to the privileges of any body.—Without expence; by charity: as, a *free ſchool.*

To FREE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſet at liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery or captivity; to manumit; to looſe.—To rid from; to clear from any thing ill.—To clear from impediments or obſtructions.—To baniſh; to ſend away; to rid.—To exempt.—To unlock; to open.

FREEBO'OTER. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *booty.*] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

FREEBO'OTING. *n. ſ.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

FRE'EBORN. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *born.*] Not a ſlave; inheriting liberty.

FRE'ECO'ST. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *coſt.*] Without expence; free from charges.

FRE'EDOM — FREE-DOM. *n. ſ.* [from *free.*] Liberty; exemption from ſervitude; independence.—Privileges; franchiſes; immunities.—Power of enjoying franchiſes.—Exemption from fate, neceſſity, or predetermination.—Unreſtraint.—The ſtate of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.—Eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED. *adj.* [*free* and *foot.*] Not reſtrained in the march.

FREEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*free* and *heart.*] Liberal; unreſtrained.

FREEHO'LD. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FRE'EHOLDER. *n. ſ.* [from *freehold.*] One who has a freehold.

FRE'ELY. *adv.* [from *free.*] At liberty; without vaſſalage; without ſlavery; without dependance.—Without reſtraint; laviſhly.—Without ſcruple; without reſerve.—Without impediment.—Without neceſſity; without predetermination.—Frankly; liberally.—Spontaneouſly; of its own accord.

FRE'EMAN. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *man.*] One not a ſlave; not a vaſſal.—One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

FREEMI'NDED. *adj.* [*free* and *mind.*] Unconſtrained; without load of care.

FRE'ENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *free.*] The ſtate or quality of being free.—Openneſs; unreſervedneſs; ingenuouſneſs; candour.—Generoſity; liberality.

FRE'ESCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool in which learning is given without pay.

FRE'ESPO'KEN. *adj.* [*free* and *ſpoken.*] Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve.

FRE'ESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *ſtone.*] Stone commonly uſed in building.

FRE'ETHI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

FRE'EWI'LL. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *will.*] The power of directing our own actions without conſtraint by neceſſity or fate.—Voluntarineſs; ſpontaneity.

To

To FRE`EZE—FREEZE. *v. n.* preter. *froze.* [*vriesen*, Dutch.] To be congealed with cold.—To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

To FRE`EZE. *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze*. To congeal with cold.—To kill by cold.—To chill by the loſs of power or motion.

To FREIGHT—FREIGHT. *v. a.* preter. *freighted*; part. *fraught*; which being now uſed as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter*, Fr.] To load a ſhip or veſſel of carriage with goods for tranſportation.—To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a veſſel is freighted.

FREIGHT. *n. ſ.* Any thing with which a ſhip is loaded.—The money due for tranſportation of goods.

FRE`IGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*fretteur*, Fr.] He who freights a veſſel.

FRE`NETIC. *adj.* [*frenetique*, Fren. φρενητικὸς; generally therefore written *phrenetick*.] Mad; diſtracted.

FRE`NZY—FREN-ZY. *n. ſ.* [φρενῖτις; *phrenitis*, Latin: whence *phrenetiſy*, *phrenetſy*, *phrenzy*, or *frenzy*.] Madneſs; diſtraction of mind; alienation of underſtanding; any violent paſſion approaching to madneſs.

FRE`QUENCE—FRE-QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*frequence*, Fr. *frequentia*, Lat.] Crowd; concourſe; aſſembly.

FRE`QUENCY. *n. ſ.* [*frequentia*, Lat.] Common occurrence; the condition of being often ſeen or done.—Concourſe; full aſſembly.

FRE`QUENT—FRE-QUENT. *adj.* [*frequent*, Fr. *frequens*, Lat.] Often done; often ſeen; often occurring.—Uſed often to practiſe any thing.—Full of concourſe.

To FREQU`ENT—FRE-QUENT. *v. a.* [*frequento*, Latin; *frequenter*, Fr.] To viſit often; to be much in any place; to reſort often to.

FRE`QUENTLY—FRE-QUENT-LY. *adv.* [*frequenter*, Lat.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not ſeldom; a conſiderable number of times; manifold times.

FRE`SCO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] Coolneſs; ſhade; duſkineſs, like that of the evening or morning.—A picture not drawn in glariug light, but in duſk.

FRESH—FRESH. *adj.* [ꝼnerc, Sax. *fraiche*, French.] Cool; not vapid with heat.—Not ſalt.—New; not impaired by time.—In a ſtate like that of recentneſs.—Recent; newly come.—Repaired from any loſs or diminution.—Florid; vigorous; chearful; unfaded; unimpaired.—Healthy in countenance; ruddy.—Briſk; ſtrong; vigorous.—Faſting: oppoſed to eating or drinking. A low word.—Sweet: oppoſed to ſtale or ſtinking.

FRESH. *n. ſ.* Springs of water not ſalt.

To FRE`SHEN. *v. a.* [from *freſh*.] To make freſh.

To FRE`SHEN. *v. n.* To grow freſh.

FRE`SHLY. *adv.* [from *freſh*.] Coolly.—Newly; in the former ſtate renewed.—With a healthy look; ruddily.

FRE`SHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *freſh*.] Newneſs; vigour; ſpirit; the contrary to vapidneſs.—Freedom from diminution by time; not ſtaleneſs.—Freedom from fatigue; newneſs of ſtrength.—Coolneſs.—Ruddineſs; colour of health.—Freedom from ſaltneſs.

FRE`SHWA`TER. [A compound word of *freſh* and *water*, uſed as an adjective.] Raw; unſkilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the ſailors, who ſtigmatiſe thoſe who come firſt to ſea as *freſh-water* men or novices.

FRET—FRET. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: ſome derive it from ꝼnetan, to eat; others from ꝼnetpan, to adorn; ſome from φρίττω; *Skinner* more probably from *fremo*, or the French *fretiller*: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin *fretum*.] A frith or ſtrait of the ſea, where the water, by confinement, is always rough.—Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cauſe.—That ſtop of the muſical inſtrument which cauſes or regulates the vibrations of the ſtring.—Work riſing in protuberances.—Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; paſſion.

To FRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub againſt any thing; to agitate violently.—To wear away by rubbing.—To hurt by attrition.—To corrode; to eat away.—To form into raiſed work.—To variegate; to diverſify.—To make angry; to vex.

To FRET. *v. n.* To be in commotion; to be agitated.—To be worn away; to be corroded.—To make way by attrition.—To be angry; to be peeviſh; to vex himſelf.

FRE`TFUL. *adj.* [from *fret*.] Angry; peeviſh; in a ſtate of vexation.

FRE`TFULLY. *adv.* [from *fretful*.] Peeviſhly.

FRETFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fretful*.] Paſſion; peeviſhneſs.

FRI`ABI`LITY—FRI-A-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *friable*.] Capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRI`ABLE—FRI-A-BLE. *adj.* [*friable*, Fr. *friabilis*, Lat.] Eaſily crumbled; eaſily reduced to powder.

FRI`AR—FRI-AR. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *frere*, Fren.] A religious; a brother of ſome regular order.

FRI`ARY—FRI-AR-Y. *n. ſ.* [from *friar*.] A monaſtery or convent of friars.

To FRI`BBLE—FRIB-BLE. *v. n.* To trifle.

FRI`BBLER—FRIB-BLER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A trifler.

FRI`CASSE`E—FRIC-AS-SEE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A diſh made by cutting chickens or other ſmall things in pieces, and dreſſing them with ſtrong ſauce.

FRICA`TION—FRI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*fricatio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing againſt another.

FRI`CTION—FRIC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*friction*, Fren. *frictio*, from *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing two bodies together.—The reſiſtance in machines cauſed by the motion of one body upon another.—Medical rubbing with the fleſh-bruſh or cloaths.

FRI`DAY—FRI-DAY. *n. ſ.* [ꝼnige dæg, Saxon.] The ſixth day of the week, ſo named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity.

FRIEND—FRIEND. *n. ſ.* [*vriend*, Dut. ꝼneond, Sax.] One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: oppoſed to foe or enemy.—One without hoſtile intention.—One reconciled to another: this is put by the cuſtom of the language ſomewhat irregularly in the plural number.—An attendant, or companion.—Favourer; one propitious.—A familiar compellation.

To FRIEND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to be friend; to countenance; to ſupport.

FRI'ENDLESS — FRIEND-LESS. *adj.* [from *friend.*] Wanting friends; wanting ſupport; without countenance; deſtitute; forlorn.

FRI'ENDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *friendly*] A diſpoſition to friendſhip.—Exertion of benevolence.

FRI'ENDLY. *adj.* [from *friend.*] Having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.—Diſpoſed to union.—Salutary; homogeneal.

FRI'ENDLY. *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindneſs.

FRI'ENDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*vriendſchap*, Dut.] The ſtate of minds united by mutual benevolence.—Higheſt degree of intimacy.—Favour; perſonal kindneſs.—Aſſiſtance; help.—Conformity; affinity; correſpondence; aptneſs to unite.

FRIEZE — FRIEZE. *n. ſ.* [*drap de frieze*, Fr.] A coarſe warm cloth, made perhaps firſt in Frieſland.

FRIEZE. } *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A large flat member
FRIZE. } which ſeparates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns.

FRI'GAT — FRIG-AT. *n. ſ.* [*frigate*, Fr. *fregata*, Ital.] A ſmall ſhip. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed *frigats*.—Any ſmall veſſel on the water.

To FRIGHT — FRIGHT. *v. a.* [fꝛıȝꝥan, Sax.] To terrify; to diſturb with fear; to ſhock with fear; to daunt.

FRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſudden terror.

To FRI'GHTEN — FRIGHT-EN. *v. a.* To terrify; to ſhock with dread.

FRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *fright.*] Terrible; dreadful; full of terror.—A cant word among women for any thing unpleaſing.

FRI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *frightful.*] Dreadfully; horribly.—Diſagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.

FRI'GHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frightful*] The power of impreſſing terror.

FRI'GID — FRIG-ID. *adj.* [*frigidus*, Lat.] Cold; without warmth. In this ſenſe it is ſeldom uſed but in ſcience.—Without warmth of affection.—Impotent; without warmth of body.—Dull; without fire of fancy.

FRIGI'DITY — FRIG-ID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.] Coldneſs; want of warmth.—Dulneſs; want of intellectual fire.—Want of corporeal warmth.—Coldneſs of affection.

FRI'GIDLY. *adv.* [from *frigid.*] Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRINGE — FRINGE. *n. ſ.* [*friggio*, Ital. *frange*, Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to dreſs or furniture.

To FRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRI'PPERY — FRIP-PE-RY. *n. ſ.* [*fripperie*, Fr. *fripperia*, Ital.] The place where old cloaths are ſold.—Old cloaths; caſt dreſſes; tattered rags.

To FRISK — FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Ital.] To leap; to ſkip.—To dance in frolick or gaiety.

FRISK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRI'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *friſk.*] A wanton; one not conſtant or ſettled.

FRI'SKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *friſk.*] Gaiety; livelineſs. A low word.

FRI'SKY. *adj.* [*friſque*, Fr. from *friſk.*] Gay; airy. A low word.

FRIT. *n. ſ.* [Among chymiſts.] Aſhes or ſalt baked or fried together with ſand.

FRITH — FRITH. *n. ſ.* [*fretum*, Lat.] A ſtrait of the ſea where the water being confined is rough.

FRITI'LLARY. *n. ſ.* [*fritillaire*, Fr.] A plant.

FRI'TTER — FRIT-TER. *n. ſ.* [*friture*, Fr.] A ſmall piece cut to be fried.—A fragment; a ſmall piece.—A cheeſecake; a wigg.

To FRI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut meat into ſmall pieces to be fried.—To break into ſmall particles or fragments.

FRIVOLOUS — FRIV-O-LOUS. *adj.* [*frivolus*, Lat. *frivole*, Fr.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

FRI'VOLOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frivolous.*] Want of importance; triflingneſs.

FRI'VOLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *frivolous.*] Triflingly; without weight.

To FRI'ZLE — FRIZ-LE. *v. a.* [*friſer*, Fr.] To curl in ſhort curls like nap of frieze.

FRI'ZLER. *n. ſ.* [from *frizle.*] One that makes ſhort curls.

FRO — FRO. *adv.* [of fꝛna, Sax.] Backward; regreſſively. It is only uſed in oppoſition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward.—It is a contraction of *from*: not now uſed.

FROCK — FROCK. *n. ſ.* [*froc*, Fr.] A dreſs; a coat.—A kind of cloſe coat for men.—A kind of gown for children.

FROG. *n. ſ.* [fꝛoȝȝa, Sax.] A ſmall animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturaliſts among mixed animals, as partaking of beaſt and fiſh. There is likewiſe a ſmall green frog that perches on trees, ſaid to be venomous.—The hollow part of the horſe's hoof.

FRO'GBIT. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *bit.*] An herb.

FRO'GFISH. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *fiſh.*] A kind of fiſh.

FRO'GGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *graſs.*] A kind of herb.

FRO'GLETTUCE. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *lettuce.*] A plant.

FRO'ISE — FROISE. *n. ſ.* [from the French *froiſſer*, as the pancake is criſped or crimpled in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon incloſed in a pancake.

FRO'LIC — FROL-IC. *adj.* [*vrolijck*, Dut.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

FRO'LIC. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

To FRO'LIC. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gaiety.

FROM — FROM. *prep.* [fꝛam, Saxon and Scot.] Away; noting privation.—Noting reception.—Noting proceſſion, deſcent, or birth.—Noting tranſmiſſion.—Noting abſtraction; vacation from.—With *to* following; noting ſucceſſion: as, from *firſt* to *laſt*.—Out of; noting emiſſion.—Noting progreſs from premiſſes to inferences.—Noting the place or perſon from whom a meſſage is brought.—Out of: noting extraction.—Becauſe of: noting the reaſon or motive of an act or effect.—Out of: noting the ground or cauſe of any thing.—Not near to: noting diſtance.—Noting ſeparation or receſſion.—Noting exemption or deliverance.—At a diſtance: noting abſence.—Noting derivation.—Since: noting diſtance from the paſt.—Contrary to: as it is *from* my purpoſe.—Noting removal.—*From* is very frequently joined by

by an ellipſis with adverbs: as, *from above*, *from* the parts *above*; *from below*, *from* the places *below*; of which ſome are here exemplified.—FROM *above*.—FROM *afar*.—FROM *beneath*.—FROM *behind*.—FROM *far*.—FROM *high*.—FROM *thence*. Here *from* is ſuperfluous.—FROM *whence*. *From* is here ſuperfluous.—FROM *where*.—FROM *without*.—*From* is ſometimes followed by another prepoſition, with its proper caſe.—FROM *amidſt*.—FROM *among*.—FROM *beneath*.—FROM *beyond*.—FROM *forth*.—FROM *off*.—FROM *out*.—FROM *out of*.—FROM *under*.—FROM *within*.

FRONT—FRONT. *n. ſ.* [*frons*, Lat. *front*, Fr.] The face.—The face, in a ſenſe of cenſure or diſlike: as, a hardened *front*; a fierce *front*. This is the uſual ſenſe.—The face as oppoſed to an enemy.—The part or place oppoſed to the face.—The van of an army.—The forepart of any thing: as, of a building.—The moſt conſpicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To oppoſe directly, or face to face; to encounter.—To ſtand oppoſed or over-againſt any place or thing.

To FRONT, *v. n.* To ſtand foremoſt.

FRO'NTBOX. *n. ſ.* [*front* and *box*.] The box in the play-houſe from which there is a direct view to the ſtage.

FRO'NTED. *adj.* [from *front*.] Formed with a front.

FRO'NTI'ER—FRONT-IER. *n. ſ.* [*frontiere*, Fren.] The marches; the limit; the utmoſt verge of any territory; the border: properly that which terminates not at the ſea, but fronts another country.

FRO'NTI'ER. *adj.* Bordering.

FRO'NTISPIECE—FRONT-IS-PIECE. *n. ſ.* [*frontiſpicium, id quod in fronte conſpicitur*; *frontiſpice*, French.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

FRO'NTLESS—FRONT-LESS. *adj.* [from *front*.] Without bluſhes; without ſhame; without diffidence.

FRO'NTLET. *n. ſ.* [from *frons*, Latin; *fronteau*, French.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.

FRO'NTROO'M. *n. ſ.* [*front* and *room*.] An apartment in the fore part of the houſe.

FROST—FRÓST. *n. ſ.* [ꝼꝛoꝛꞇ, Sax.] The laſt effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.—The appearance of plants and trees ſparkling with congelation of dew.

FRO'STBITTEN. *adj.* [*froſt* and *bitten*.] Nipped or withered by the froſt.

FRO'STED. *adj.* [from *froſt*.] Laid on in inequalities like thoſe of the hoar-froſt upon plants.

FRO'STILY. *adv.* [from *froſty*.] With froſt; with exceſſive cold.—Without warmth of affection.

FRO'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *froſty*.] Cold; freezing cold.

FRO'STNAIL. *n. ſ.* [*froſt* and *nail*.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horſe's ſhoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FRO'STWORK. *n. ſ.* [*froſt* and *work*.] Work in which the ſubſtance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon ſhrubs.

FRO'STY. *adj.* [from *froſt*.] Having the power of congelation; exceſſive cold.—Chill in affection; without warmth of kindneſs or courage.—Hoary; grey-haired; reſembling froſt.

FROTH—FRÓTH. *n. ſ.* [*froe*, Daniſh and Scottiſh.] Spume; foam; the bubbles cauſed in liquors by agitation.—Any empty or ſenſeleſs ſhow of wit or eloquence.—Any thing not hard, ſolid, or ſubſtantial.

To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out ſpume; to generate ſpume,

FRO'THILY. *adv.* [from *frothy*.] With foam; with ſpume.—In an empty trifling manner.

FRO'THY. *adj.* [from *froth*.] Full of foam, froth, or ſpume.—Soft; not ſolid; waſting.—Vain; empty; trifling.

FRO'UZY—FROU-ZY. *adj.* [A cant word.] Fœtid; muſty.

FRO'WARD—FRO-WARD. *adj.* [ꝼnampeapꝺ, Sax.] Peeviſh; ungovernable; angry; perverſe: the contrary to *toward*.

FRO'WARDLY. *adv.* [from *froward*.] Peeviſhly; perverſely.

FRO'WARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *froward*.] Peeviſhneſs; perverſeneſs.

To FROWN—FRÓWN. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old French, to wrinkle. *Skinner*.] To expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look ſtern.

FRO'WN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of diſpleaſure.

FRO'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *frown*.] Sternly; with a look of diſpleaſure.

FRO'ZEN—FROZ-EN. *part. paſſ.* of *freeze*.

F. R. S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society*.

FRU'CTI'FEROUS—FRUC-TIF-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*fructifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit.

To FRU'CTIFY'—FRUC-TI-FY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertiliſe.

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

FRU'CTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *fructify*.] The act of cauſing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

FRU'CTUOUS—FRUC-TU-OUS. *adj.* [*fructueux*, French, from *fructify*.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

FRU'GAL—FRU-GAL. *adj.* [*frugalis*, Latin; *frugal*, French.] Thrifty; ſparing; parſimonious; not prodigal; not profuſe; not laviſh.

FRU'GALLY. *adv.* [from *frugal*.] Parſimoniouſly; ſparingly; thriftily.

FRUGA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*frugalité*, Fren. *frugalitas*, Latin.] Thrift; parſimony; good huſbandry.

FRUGI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*frugifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit.

FRUIT—FRÚIT. *n. ſ.* [*fructus*, Lat. *fruyth*, Welſh; *fruit*, French.] The product of a tree or plant in which the ſeeds are contained.—That part of a plant which is taken for food.—Production.—The offſpring of the womb; the young of any animal.—Advantage gained by any enterpriſe or conduct.—The effect or conſequence of any action.

FRU'ITAGE. *n. ſ.* [*fruitage*, Fren.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.

FRU'ITBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *beurer*.] That which produces fruit.

FRU'ITBEARING. *adj.* [*fruit* and *bear*.] Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRU'ITERER. *n. ſ.* [*fruitier*, Fren.] One who trades in fruit.

FRU'ITERY. *n. ſ.* [*fruterie*, French.] Fruit collectively taken.—A fruit-loft; a repoſitory for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL. *adj.* [*fruit* and *full*.] Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product.—Actually bearing fruit.—Prolifick;

Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.—Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

FRU'ITFULLY. *adv.* [from *fruitful.*] In ſuch a manner as to be prolifick.—Plenteouſly; abundantly.

FRU'ITFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fruitful.*] Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.—The quality of being prolifick.—Exuberant abundance.

FRU'ITGRO`VES. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *groves.*] Shades, or cloſe plantations of fruit-trees.

FRUI'TION—FRU-I'TI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*fruor*, Lat.] Enjoyment; poſſeſſion; pleaſure given by poſſeſſion or uſe.

FRU`ITLESS. *adj.* [from *fruit.*] Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.—Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.—Without offspring.

FRU'ITLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fruitleſs.*] Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

FRU'IT-TIME. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *time.*] The autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRU'IT-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *tree.*] A tree of that kind, whoſe principal value ariſes from the fruit produced by it.

FRU'MENTY—FRUM-EN-TY. *n. ſ.* [*frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRU'STRATE—FRUS-TRATE. *v. a.* [*fruſtror*, Latin; *fruſtrer*, French.] To defeat; to diſappoint; to balk.—To make null; to nullify.

FRU'STRATE. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Vain; ineffectual; uſeleſs; unprofitable.—Null; void.

FRUSTRA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*fruſtratio*, Latin, from *fruſtrate.*] Diſappointment; defeat.

FRU'STRATIVE. *adj.* [from *fruſtrate.*] Fallacious; diſappointing.

FRU'STUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of ſcience.

FRY`—FRY. *n. ſ.* [from *froe*, ſoam, Daniſh. *Skinner.*] The ſwarm of little fiſhes juſt produced from the ſpawn.—Any ſwarm of animals; or young people, in contempt.

To FRY`—FRY. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Latin; *ffrio*, Welſh; *frijck*, Erſe.] To dreſs food by roaſting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY`. *v. n.* To be roaſted in a pan on the fire.—To ſuffer the action of fire.—To melt with heat.—To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

FRY`. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſh of things fried.

FRY`INGPAN. *n. ſ.* [*fry* and *pan.*] The veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire.

To FUB. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by falſe pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fob.* See FOB.

To FU'DDLE—FUD-DLE. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

To FU'DDLE. *v. n.* To drink to exceſs.

FU'EL—FU-EL. *n. ſ.* [from *feu*, fire, Fr.] The matter or eliment of fire.

To FU`EL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed fire with combuſtible matter.—To ſtore with firing.

FUE`ILLEMORTE. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot.*

FUGA'CITY—FU-GAC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*fugax*, Lat.] Volatility; quality of flying away.—Uncertainty; inſtability.

FU`GITIVE—FU-GI-TIVE. *adj.* [*fugitif*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.] Not tenable; not to be held or detained.—Unſteady; unſtable; not durable.—Volatile; apt to fly away.—Flying; running from danger.—Flying from duty; falling off.—Wandering; runnagate; vagabond.

FU`GITIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One who runs from his ſtation or duty.—One who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment.

FU`GITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fugitive.*] Volatility; fugacity.—Inſtability; uncertainty.

FU`GUE—FUGUE. *n. ſ.* [French, from *fuga*, Latin.] In muſick, ſome point conſiſting of four, five, ſix, or any other number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then ſeconded by a third, fourth, fifth and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many; repeating the ſame, or ſuch like notes, ſo that the ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow.

To FULFI'L—FUL-FIL. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill.*] To fill till there is no room for more. This ſenſe is now not uſed.—To anſwer any prophecy or promiſe by performance.—To anſwer any purpoſe or deſign.—To anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification.—To anſwer any law by obedience.

FULFRA`UGHT. *adj.* [*full* and *fraught.*] Fully ſtored.

FU'LGENCY. *n. ſ.* [*fulgens*, Lat.] Splendour; glitter.

FU'LGENT. *adj.* [*fulgens*, Lat.] Shining; dazzling; exquiſitely bright.

FU'LGID—FUL-GID. *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Lat.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FU'LGOUR. *n. ſ.* [*fulgor*, Lat.] Splendour; dazzling brightneſs like that of lightning.

FULI'GINOUS—FU-LIG-I-NOUS. *adj.* [*fuligineux-ſe*, Fr. *fuliginoſus*, Latin.] Sooty; ſmoaky.

FULL—FULL. *adj.* [fulle, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch.] Replete; without vacuity; without any ſpace void.—Abounding in any quality good or bad.—Stored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing.—Plump; ſaginated; fat.—Saturated; ſated.—Crouded in the imagination or memory.—That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.—Complete; ſuch as that nothing further is deſired or wanted.—Complete without abatement; at the utmoſt degree.—Containing the whole matter; expreſſing much.—Strong; not faint; not attenuated.—Mature; perfect.—[Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.—Noting the concluſion of any matter, or a full ſtop.—Spread to view in all dimenſions.

FULL—FULL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Complete meaſure; freedom from deficiency.—The higheſt ſtate or degree.—The whole; the total.—The ſtate of being full.—[Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

FULL. *adv.* Without abatement.—With the whole effect.—Exactly.—Directly.—It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or ſtrengthen their ſignification.—FULL is much uſed in compoſition, to intimate any thing arrived at its higheſt ſtate, or utmoſt degree.

FU'LL-BLO`WN. *adj.* [*full* and *blown.*] Spread to the utmoſt extent, as a perfect bloſſom.—Stretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent.

FU'LL-BO'TTOMED. *adj.* [*full* and *bottom.*] Having a large bottom.

Fu'll-ea'red. *adj.* [*full* and *ear.*] Having the heads full of grain.

Fu'll-ey'ed. [*full* and *eye.*] Having large prominent eyes.

Fu'll-fe'd. [*full* and *fed.*] Sated; fat; faginated.

Fu'll-la'den. [*full* and *laden.*] Laden till there can be no more.

Fu'll-spre'ad. [*full* and *spread.*] Spread to the utmoſt extent.

To FULL. *v. a.* [*fullo*, Latin.] To cleanſe cloath from its oil or greaſe.

Fu'llage. *n. ſ.* [from *full.*] The money paid for fulling or cleanſing cloath.

Fu'ller—Full-er. *n. ſ.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whoſe trade is to cleanſe cloath.

Fu'llers *Earth. n. ſ.* A marl of a cloſe texture, extremely ſoft and unctuous to the touch.

Fu'llery. *n. ſ.* [from *fuller.*] The place where the trade of a fuller is exerciſed.

Fu'llingmill. *n. ſ.* [*full* and *mill.*] A mill where the water raiſes hammers which beat the cloath till it be cleanſed.

Fu'lly—Ful-ly. *adv.* [from *full.*] Without vacuity.—Completely; without lack; without more to be deſired.

Fu'lminant—Ful-min-ant. *adj.* [*fulminant*, Fren. *fulminans*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noiſe like thunder.

To FU'LMINATE—FUL-MI-NATE. *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Lat. *fulminer*, French.] To thunder.—To make a loud noiſe or crack.—To iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

To Fu'lminate. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terror.

Fu'lmina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*fulminatio*, Latin; *fulmination*, French, from *fulminate.*] The act of thundering.—Denunciations of cenſure

Fu'lminatory. *adj.* [*fulmineus*, Latin; from *fulminate.*] Thundering; ſtriking horror.

Fu'lness—Ful-ness. *n. ſ.* [from *full.*] The ſtate of being filled ſo as to have no part vacant.—The ſtate of abounding in any quality good or bad.—Completeneſs; ſuch as leaves nothing to be deſired.—Completeneſs from the coalition of many parts.—Completeneſs; freedom from deficiency.—Repletion; ſatiety.—Plenty; wealth.—Struggling perturbation; ſwelling in the mind.—Largeneſs; extent.—Force of ſound, ſuch as fills the ear; vigour.

FU'LSOME—FUL-SOME. *adj.* [from fulle, Saxon, foul.] Nauſeous; offenſive.—Of a rank odious ſmell.—Tending to obſcenity.

Fu'lsomely. *adv.* [from *fulſome.*] Nauſeouſly; rankly; obſcenely.

Fu'lsomeness. *n. ſ.* [from *fulſome.*] Nauſeouſneſs.—Rank ſmell.—Obſcenity.

To FU'MBLE—FUM-BLE. *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch.] To attempt any thing aukwardly or ungainly.—To puzzle; to ſtrain in perplexity.—To play childiſhly.

To Fu'mble. *v. a.* To manage aukwardly.

Fu'mbler. *n. ſ.* [from *fumble*] One who acts aukwardly.

Fu'mblingly. *adv.* [from *fumble.*] In an aukward manner.

Fume—Fume. *n. ſ.* [*fumée*, French; *fumus*, Latin.] Smoke.—Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.—Exhalation from the ſtomach.—Rage; heat of mind; paſſion.—Any thing unſubſtantial.—Idle conceit; vain imagination.

To Fume—Fume. *v. n.* [*fumer*, French; *fumo*, Lat.] To ſmoke.—To vapour; to yield exhalations.—To paſs away in vapours.—To be in a rage.

To Fume. *v. a.* To ſmoke; to dry in the ſmoke.—To perfume with odours in the fire.—To diſperſe in vapours.

FUME'TTE—FU-METTE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the ſtink of meat.

FU'MID—FU-MID. *adj.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

Fumi'dity. *n. ſ.* [from *fumid.*] Smokineſs; tendency to ſmoke.

To FU'MIGATE—FU-MI-GATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Latin; *fumiger*, French.] To ſmoke; to perfume by ſmoke or vapour.—To medicate or heal by vapours.

Fu'miga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*fumigatio*, Latin; *fumigation*, Fr. from *fumigate.*] Scents raiſed by fire.—The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

Fu'mingly. *adv.* [from *fume.*] Angrily; in a rage.

Fu'mous. } *adj.* [from *fume.*] Producing fumes.
Fu'my. }

Fu'n—Fun. *n. ſ.* [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; frolickſome delight.

Fu'nction—Func-tion. *n. ſ.* [*functio*, Latin.] Diſcharge; performance.—Employment; office.—Single act of any office.—Trade; occupation.—Office of any particular part of the body.—Power; faculty.

Fund—Fund. *n. ſ.* [*fond*, French; *funda*, a bag, Lat.] Stock; capital; that by which any expence is ſupported—Stock or bank of money.

FU'NDAMENT—FUN-DA-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part of the body.

Fu'ndame'ntal—Fun-da-ment-al. *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Lat. from *fundament.*] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the reſt is built; eſſential; important; not merely accidental.

Fundame'ntal. *n. ſ.* Leading propoſition; important and eſſential part which is the groundwork of the reſt.

Fundame'ntally. *adv.* [from *fundamental.*] Eſſentially; originally.

FU'NERAL—FU-NE-RAL. *n. ſ.* [*funus*, Lat. *funerailles*, French.] The ſolemnization of a burial; the payment of the laſt honours to the dead; obſequies.—The pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried.—Burial; interment.

Fu'neral. *adj.* Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Funé'real—Fu-ne-re-al. *adj.* [*funerea*, Lat.] Suiting a funeral; dark; diſmal.

Fungo'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *fungus.*] Unſolid excreſcence.

Fu'ngous—Fun-gous. *adj.* [from *fungus.*] Excreſcent; ſpongy; wanting firmneſs.

FU'NGUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Strictly a muſhroom: a word uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them.

FU'NICLE—FU-NI-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A ſmall cord; a ſmall ligature; a fibre.

FUNI'CULAR. *adj.* [*funiculaire*, Fr. from *funicle*.] Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.

FU'NNEL—FUN-NEL. *n. ſ.* [*infundibulum*, Lat. whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel*.] An inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels with narrow mouths; a tundiſh.—A pipe or paſſage of communication.

FUR—FUR. *n. ſ.* [*fourrure*, French.] Skin with ſoft hair with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.—Soft hair of beaſts found in cold countries.—Any moiſture exhaled to ſuch a degree as that the remainder ſticks on the part.

To FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair.—To cover with ſoft or other adheſive matter.

FU'RBELOW. *n. ſ.* [*fur* and *below*.] Fur ſewed on the lower part of the garment; an antiquated ornament or dreſs.

To FU'RBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dreſs.

To FU'RBISH—FUR-BISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, Fren.] To burniſh; to poliſh; to rub to brightneſs. A low word.

FU'RBISHER. *n. ſ.* [*fourbiſſeur*, French, from *furbiſh*.] One who poliſhes any thing.

FU'RIOUS—FU-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*furieux*, French; *furioſus*, Latin.] Mad; phrenetick.—Raging; violent; tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon.

FU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furious*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

FU'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *furious*.] Frenzy; madneſs; tranſport of paſſion.

To FU'RL—FURL. *v. a.* [*freſler*, Fr.] To draw up; to contract.

FU'RLONG—FUR-LONG. *n. ſ.* [furlang, Sax.] A meaſure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

FU'RLOUGH—FUR-LOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*verloef*, Dutch.] A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice; a licence given to a ſoldier to be abſent.

FU'RMENTY—FUR-MEN-TY. *n. ſ.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Lat.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

FU'RNACE—FUR-NACE. *n. ſ.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An incloſed fireplace.

To FU'RNISH—FUR-NISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.] To ſupply with what is neceſſary.—To give things for uſe.—To fit up; to fit with appendages.—To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.—To decorate; to adorn.

FU'RNISHER. *n. ſ.* [*fourniſſeur*, French, from *furniſh*.] One who ſupplies or fits out.

FU'RNITURE—FUR-NI-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*fourniture*, Fren. from *furniſh*.] Moveables; goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament.—Appendages.—Equipage; embelliſhments; decorations.

FU'RRIER—FURR-IER. *n. ſ.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FU'RROW—FUR-ROW. *n. ſ.* [furh, Saxon.] A ſmall trench made by the plow for the reception of ſeed.—Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.

FU'RROW-WEED. *n. ſ.* [*furrow* and *weed*.] A weed that grows in furrowed land.

To FU'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; fyrian, Saxon.] To cut in furrows.—To divide in long hollows.—To make by cutting.

FU'RRY. *adj.* [from *fur*.] Covered with fur; dreſſed in fur.—Conſiſting of fur.

To FU'RTHER. *v. a.* [from the adverb *farther*; forðian, Sax.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to aſſiſt; to help.

FU'RTHERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *further*.] Promotion; advancement; help.

FU'RTHERER. *n. ſ.* [from *further*.] Promoter; advancer.

FU'RTHERMORE. [*further* and *more*.] Moreover; beſides.

FU'RTIVE—FUR-TIVE. *adj.* [*furtive*, French; *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen; gotten by theft.

FU'RY—FU-RY. *n. ſ.* [*furor*, Latin. *fureur*, Fren.] Madneſs.—Rage; paſſion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madneſs.—Enthuſiaſm; exaltation of fancy.—[From *furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a ſtormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

FURZE—FURZE. *n. ſ.* [furſ, Sax.] Goſe; goſs. A plant.

FU'RZY. *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of goſſe.

To FUSE—FUSE. *v. a.* [*fundo*, *fuſum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fuſion; to liquify by heat.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FUSE'E—FU-SEE. *n. ſ.* [*fuſeau*, French.] The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.—A firelock. [from *fuſil*, Fr.] A ſmall neat muſquet. This is more properly written *fuſil*.—FUSEE of a bomb or granado ſhell, is that which makes the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell take fire, to do the deſigned execution.

FU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *fuſe*.] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.

FU'SIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſible*.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

FU'SIL. *adj.* [*fuſile*, French; *fuſilis*, Latin.] Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.—Running by the force of heat.

FU'SIL. *n. ſ.* [*fuſil*, French.] A firelock; a ſmall neat muſquet.—[In heraldry, from *fuſus*, Latin.] Something like a ſpindle.

FU'SILI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſil*.] A ſoldier armed with a fuſil.

FU'SION—FUS-ION. *n. ſ.* [*fuſio*, Lat. *fuſion*, French.] The act of melting.—The ſtate of being melted, or of running with heat.

FUSS—FUSS. *n. ſ.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a buſtle.

FU'STIAN—FUST-IAN. *n. ſ.* [*futaine*, French, from *fuſte*, a tree, becauſe cotton grows on trees.] A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.—A high ſwelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill aſſociated; bombaſt.

Fu'stian. *adj.* [from the noun.] Made of fuſtian.—Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculouſly tumid. Uſed of ſtile.

Fu'stiness—Fus-ti-ness. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſty*.] Mouldineſs; ſtink.

Fu'sty—Fus-ty. *adj.* [from *fuſt*.] Ill ſmelling; mouldy.

FU'TILE—FU-TILE. *adj.* [*futile*, Fr. *futilis*, Latin.] Talkative; loquacious.—Trifling; worthleſs; of no weight.

Futi'lity—Fu-til-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*futilité*, Fren. from *futile*.] Triflingneſs; want of weight; want of ſolidity.

Fu'ttocks—Fut-tocks. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *foot hooks*.] The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FU'TURE—FU-TURE. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin: *futur*, French.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* ſtate.

Fu'ture. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; ſomewhat to happen hereafter.

Fu'turely—Fu-ture-ly. *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.

Futu'rity—Fu-tu-ri-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *future*.] Time to come; events to come.—The ſtate of being to be; futurition.

To FU'ZZ—FUZZ. *v. n.* To fly out in ſmall particles.

Fu'zzball. *n. ſ.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

Fy'—Fy. *interj.* [*fy*, French and Flemiſh; φεῦ, Greek; *vah*, Lat.] A word of blame and diſapprobation.

G.

G, Is the ſeventh letter of the alphabet, and anſwers to two modes of articulation, the Greek Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *G*, becauſe it is formed by a preſſure ſomewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue againſt the lower gum. This mode it retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*; as, *gate*, *go*, *gull*. The other, called that of the ſoft G, reſembles that of *J*, and is frequently found before *e*, *i*; as, *gem*, *gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which theſe words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign*, *malign*, *condign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*. It is often ſilent in the middle of words before *h*; as, *might*. See the inſtructions for conſulting this dictionary.

Ga'bardine—Gab-ar-dine. *n. ſ.* [*gavardina*, Ital.] A coarſe frock; any mean dreſs.

To Ga'bble—Gab-ble. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Ital. *gabberen*, Dutch.] To make an inarticulate noiſe.—To prate loudly without meaning.

Ga'bble. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals.—Loud talk without meaning.

Ga'bbler—Gab-bler. *n. ſ.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BION—GA-BI ON. *n. ſ.* [French.] A wicker baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

Ga'ble—Ga-ble. *n. ſ.* [*gaval*, Welſh; *gable*, French.] The ſloping roof of a building.

Gad—Gad. *n. ſ.* [ȝad, Saxon; *gaddur*, Iſlandick, a club.] A wedge or ingot of ſteel.

To Gad—Gad. *v. n.* To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe; to rove looſely and idly.

Ga'dder. *n. ſ.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without buſineſs.

Ga'ddingly. *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving manner.

Ga'dfly. *n. ſ.* A fly that when he ſtings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about.

Ga'ffer—Gaf-fer. *n. ſ.* [ȝeꝑene, companion, Sax.] A word of reſpect now obſolete, or applied only in familiarity or contempt to a mean perſon.

Ga'ffles—Gaf-fles. *n. ſ.* [ȝaꝑelucaꝛ, ſpears, Sax.] Artificial ſpurs put upon cocks when they are ſet to fight.—A ſteel contrivance to bend croſs-bows.

To Ga'g—Gag. *v. n.* To ſtop the mouth with ſomething that may allow to breathe, but hinder to ſpeak.

Ga'g—Gag. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech or eating.

Ga'ge—Gage. *n. ſ.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in ſecurity.

To Ga'ge—Gage. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.] To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or ſecurity.—To meaſure; to take the contents of any veſſel of liquids particularly. More properly *gauge*. See Gauge.

To Ga'ggle—Gag-gle. *v. n.* [*gagen*, *gagelen*, Dutch.] To make a noiſe like a gooſe.

Ga'iety—Gai-e-ty. See Gayety.

Gaily—Gai-ly. *adv.* [from *gay*.] Airily; cheerfully.—Splendidly; pompouſly; with great ſhow.

GA'IN—GAIN. *n. ſ.* [*gain*, French.] Profit; advantage.—Intereſt; lucrative views.—Unlawful advantage.—Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing oppoſed to loſs.

To Ga'in. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.] To obtain as profit or advantage.—To have the overplus in comparative com-

putation.—To obtain; to procure.—To obtain increaſe of any thing allotted.—To obtain whatever good or bad.—To win.—To draw into any intereſt or party.—To reach; to attain.—*To* GAIN *over*. To draw to another party or intereſt.

To GA'IN. *v. n.* To encroach; to come forward by degrees.—To get ground; to prevail againſt.—To obtain influence with.

To GA'IN. *v. n.* To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in intereſt or happineſs.

GA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *gain.*] One who receives profit or advantage.

GAI'NFUL. *adj.* [*gain* and *full.*] Advantageous; profitable.—Lucrative; productive of money.

GA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *gainful.*] Profitably; advantageouſly.

GA'INLY. *adv.* [from *gain.*] Handily; readily; dexterouſly. Little uſed.

To GA'INSA'Y—GAIN-SAY. *v. a.* ['*gainſt* and *ſay.*] To contradict; to oppoſe; to controvert with; to diſpute againſt.—To deny any thing.

GA'INSA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *gainſay.*] Opponent; adverſary.

'GAINST. *prep.* [for *againſt.*] See AGAINST.

GA'IRISH—GAI-RISH. *adj.* [ȝeapnian, to dreſs fine, Saxon.] Gaudy; ſhowy; ſplendid; fine.—Extravagantly gay; flighty.

GA'IRISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gairiſh.*] Finery; flaunting gaudineſs.—Flighty or extravagant joy.

GAIT—GAIT. *n. ſ.* A way.—March; walk.—The manner and air of walking.

GALA'XY—GA-LAX-Y. *n. ſ.* [γαλαξία; *galaxie*, Fren.] The milky way; a ſtream of light in the ſky.

GALE—GALE. *n. ſ.* [*gabling*, haſty, ſudden, German.] A wind not tempeſtuous, yet ſtronger than a breeze.

GALEA'S—GAL-EAS. *n. ſ.* [*galeaſſe*, French.] A heavy low-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars.

GA'LIOT—GAL-IOT. *n. ſ.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley or ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight and fit for chaſe. It carries but one maſt, and two or three pattereroes. It can both ſail and row, and has ſixteen or twenty ſeats for the rowers, with one man to each oar.

GA'LL—GALL. *n. ſ.* [ȝeala, Saxon; *galle*, Dutch.] The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its ſuppoſed bitterneſs.—The part which contains the bile.—Any thing extremely bitter.—Rancour; malignity.—A ſlight hurt by fretting off the ſkin. [From the verb.] Anger; bitterneſs of mind.—[From *galla.*] Galls or galnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumors, produced on various trees; thoſe of the oak only are uſed in medicine.—The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than caſes of inſects, which are bred in them.

To GA'LL. *v. a.* [*galer*, French.] To hurt by fretting the ſkin.—To impair; to wear away.—To teaze; to fret; to vex.—To harraſs; to miſchief.

To GA'LL—GALL. *v. n.* To fret.

GA'LLANT—GAL-LANT. *adj.* [*galant*, Fren. from *gala*, fine dreſs, Spaniſh.] Gay; well dreſſed; ſhowy; ſplendid; magnificent.—Brave; high-ſpirited; daring; magnanimous.—Fine; noble; ſpecious.—Inclined to courtſhip.

GA'LLA'NT—GAL-LANT. *n. ſ.* Formerly accented on the firſt ſyllable, now almoſt univerſally on the laſt; at leaſt in the ſenſe of the word as it relates to gallantry with the women. [from the adjective.] A gay, ſprightly, airy, ſplendid man.—A whoremaſter, who careſſes women to debauch them.—A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.

GA'LLANTLY. *adv.* [from *gallant.*] Gaily; ſplendidly.—Bravely; nobly; generouſly.

GA'LLANTRY. *n. ſ.* [*galanterie*, French.] Splendor of appearance; ſhow; magnificence; glittering grandeur; oſtentatious finery.—Bravery; nobleneſs; generoſity.—A number of gallants.—Courtſhip; refined addreſs to women.—Vicious love; lewdneſs; debauchery.

GA'LLE'ASS. *n. ſ.* [*galeas*, French.] A large galley; a veſſel of war driven with oars.

GALLE'ON—GAL-LEON. *n. ſ.* [*galion*, Fren.] A large ſhip with four or ſometimes five decks, now in uſe only among the Spaniards.

GA'LLERY—GAL-LE-RY. *n. ſ.* [*galerie*, French, derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.] A kind of walk along the floor of a houſe, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.—The ſeats in the playhouſe above the pit, in which the meaner people ſit.

GA'LLEY—GAL-LEY. *n. ſ.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived, as ſome think, from *galea*, a helmet pictured anciently on the prow; as others from γαλεώτης, the ſwordfiſh; as others from *galleon*, expreſſing in Syriac, men expoſed to the ſea.] A veſſel driven with oars, much in uſe in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.—It is proverbially conſidered as a place of toilſome miſery, becauſe criminals are condemned to row in them.

GA'LLEY-SLA'VE. *n. ſ.* [*galley* and *ſlave.*] A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies.

GA'LLIARD—GALL-IARD. *n. ſ.* [*gaillard*, French; imagined to be derived from the Gauliſh *ard*, genius, and *gay.*] A gay, briſk, lively man; a fine fellow.—An active, nimble, ſpritely dance. It is in both ſenſes now obſolete.

GA'LLIARDI'SE—GALL-IARD-ISE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety.

GA'LLICISM. *n. ſ.* [*galliciſme*, French, from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language: ſuch as, he *figured* in controverſy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the ſame language that another had *held* before: with many other expreſſions to be found in the pages of *Bolinbroke*.

GA'LLIGASKINS. *n ſ.* [*Caligæ Gallo-Vaſconum. Skinner.*] Large open hoſe, now out of uſe with the hoſe themſelves, but uſed in ludicrous language.

GA'LLIMA'TIA—GAL-LI-MA-TIA. *n. ſ.* [*galimathias*, French.] Nonſenſe; talk without meaning.

GA'LLIMAU'FRY—GAL-LI-MAU-FRY. *n. ſ.* [*galimafrée*, French.] A hoch-poch, or haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat; a medley.—Any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley.—It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* ludicrouſly of a woman.

GA'LLIOT—GALL-IOT. *n. ſ.* [*galiotte*, French.] A ſmall ſwift galley.

GA'LLIPOT. *n. ſ.* [The true derivation is from *gala*, Spaniſh, finery. *Gala*, or gallipot, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly uſed for medicines.

GA'LLON—GAL-LON. *n. ſ.* [*galo*, low Lat.] A liquid meaſure of four quarts.

GALLO'ON—GAL-LOON. *n. ſ.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of cloſe lace, made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

To GA'LLOP—GAL-LOP. *v. n.* [*galoper*, Fren.] Derived, ſays *Johnſon*, by all the etymologiſts, after *Budæus*, from καλωάζειν; but perhaps it comes from *gantſch*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full ſpeed.—It is more probable, however, that it is derived from *gaauw*, quick, and *loopen*, to run.] To move forward by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once.—To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.—To move very faſt.

GA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horſe in galloping.

GA'LLOPER. *n. ſ.* [from *gallop*.] A horſe that gallops.—A man that rides faſt, or makes great haſte.

GA'LLOWAY. *n. ſ.* A horſe not more than fourteen hands high, much uſed in the north; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a ſhire in Scotland.

GA'LLOWS—GAL-LOWS. *n. ſ.* A beam laid over two poſts, on which malefactors are hanged.—A wretch that deſerves the gallows.

GA'LLOWTREE. *n. ſ.* [*gallows* and *tree*.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.

GA'MBLER—GAM-BLER. *n. ſ.* [A cant word for *game* or *gameſter*.] A knave whoſe practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GA'MBOGE—GAM-BOGE. *n. ſ.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a reſinous nature.

To GA'MBOL—GAM-BOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, French.] To dance; to ſkip; to friſk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolicks.—To leap; to ſtart.

GA'MBOL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſkip; a hop; a leap for joy.—A frolick; a wild prank.

GA'MBREL. *n. ſ.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Ital.] The leg of a horſe.

GA'ME—GAME. *n. ſ.* [*gaman*, a jeſt, Iſlandick.] Sport of any kind.—Jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt or ſerioufneſs.—Inſolent merriment; ſportive inſult.—A ſingle match at play.—Advantage in play.—Scheme purſued; meaſures planned.—Field ſports: as, the chaſe, falconry.—Animals purſued in the field; animals appropriated to legal ſportſmen.—Solemn conteſts exhibited as ſpectacles to the people.

To GA'ME. *v. n.* [ȝaman, Sax.] To play at any ſport.—To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

GA'MECO'CK. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *cock*.] Cocks bred to fight.

GA'MEKE'EPER—GAME-KEEP-ER. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *keep*.] A perſon who looks after game, and ſees it is not deſtroyed.

GA'MESOME—GAME-SOME. *adj.* [from *game*.] Frolickſome; gay; ſportive; playful; ſportful.

GA'MESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gameſome*.] Sportiveneſs; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gameſome*.] Merrily.

GA'MESTER—GAME-STER. *n. ſ.* [from *game*.] One who is vitiouſly addicted to play.—One who is engaged at play.—A merry frolickſome perſon.

GA'MMER—GAM-MER. *n. ſ.* [Poſſibly from *grand mere*, and therefore uſed commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman correſponding to gaffer.

GA'MMON—GAM-MON. *n. ſ.* [*gambone*, Italian.] The buttock of a hog ſalted and dried; the lower end of the flitch.—A kind of play with dice.

GA'MUT—GAM-UT. *n. ſ.* [*gama*, Italian.] The ſcale of muſical notes.

'GAN, for *began*, from *'gin* for *begin*.

GA'NDER—GAN-DER. *n. ſ.* The male of the gooſe.

To GA'NG—GANG. *v. n.* [*gangen*, Dutch; ȝangan, Saxon; *gang*, Scottiſh.] To go; to walk: an old word, now only uſed ludicrouſly.

GA'NG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is ſeldom uſed but in contempt or abhorrence.

GA'NGLION—GAN-GLI-ON. *n. ſ.* [γαγλίον.] A tumor in the tendinous and nervous parts, proceeding from a fall or ſtroke.

GA'NGRE'NE—GAN-GRENE. *n. ſ.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *gangræna*, Latin.] A mortification; a ſtoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

To GA'NGRE'NE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, French, from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

To GA'NGRE'NE. *v. n.* To become mortified.

GA'NGWA'Y. *n. ſ.* In a ſhip, the ſeveral ways or paſſages from one part of it to the other.

GA'NTELOPE. } *n. ſ.* [*gantlet* is only corrupted from *gan-*
GA'NTLET. } *telope*, *ganſch*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch.] A military puniſhment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a laſh from each man.

GA'OL—GAOL. *n. ſ.* [*geol*. Welſh; *geole*, French.] A priſon; a place of confinement.

GA'OL-DELI'VERY. *n. ſ.* [*goal* and *deliver*.] The judicial proceſs, which by condemnation or acquittal of perſons confined evacuates the priſon.

GA'OLER—GAOL-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *gaol*.] Keeper of a priſon: he to whoſe care the priſoners are committed.

GA'P—GAP. *n. ſ.* [from *gape*.] An opening in a broken fence.—A breach.—Any paſſage.—An avenue; an open way.—A hole; a deficiency.—Any interſtice; a vacuity.—An opening of the mouth in ſpeech during the pronunciation of two ſucceſſive vowels.—*To ſtop a* GAP, is to eſcape by ſome mean ſhift: alluding to hedges mended with dead buſhes, 'till the quickſets will grow.

To GA'PE—GAPE. *v. n.* [ȝeapan, Saxon.] To open the mouth wide; to yawn.—To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.—To deſire earneſtly; to crave. With *for*.—With *after*.—With *at*.—To open in fiſſures or holes.—To open with a breach.—To open; to have an hiatus.—To make a noiſe with open throat.—To ſtare with hope or expectation.—To ſtare with wonder.—To ſtare irreverently.

GA'PER—GA-PER. *n. ſ.* [from *gape*.] One who opens his

his mouth.—One who ſtares fooliſhly.—One who longs or craves.

GA`RB—GARB. *n. ſ.* [*garbe*, French.] Dreſs; cloaths; habit.—Faſhion of dreſs.—Exterior appearance.

GA`RBAGE—GARB-AGE. *n. ſ.* The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is ſeparated and thrown away.

GA`RBEL—GARB-EL. *n. ſ.* A plank next the keel of a ſhip.

To GA`RBLE—GAR-BLE. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] To ſift; to part; to ſeparate the good from the bad.

GA`RBLER—GAR-BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *garble*.] He who ſeparates one part from another.

GARD. *n. ſ.* [*garde*, French.] Wardſhip; care; cuſtody.

GA`RDEN—GAR-DEN. *n. ſ.* [*gardd*, Welſh; *jardin*, French; *giardino*, Italian.] A piece of ground incloſed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleaſure.—A place particularly fruitful or delightful.—GARDEN is often uſed in compoſition; as,

GA`RDEN-MOULD. *n. ſ.* Mould fit for a garden.

GA`RDEN-TILLAGE. *n. ſ.* Tillage uſed in cultivating gardens.

GA`RDEN-WARE. *n. ſ.* The produce of gardens.

To GA`RDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden; to lay out gardens.

GA`RDENER—GAR-DEN-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or cultivates gardens.

GA`RDENING—GAR-DEN-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GA`RGARI'SM. *n. ſ.* [γαργαρισμὸς; *gargariſme*, French.] A liquid form of medicine to waſh the mouth with.

To GA'RGARI`ZE—GAR-GA-RIZE. *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω; *gargariſer*, French.] To waſh the mouth with medicated liquors.

GA'RGET. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in cattle.

To GA`RGLE—GAR-GLE. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, Fren. *gargogliare*, Ital. *gurgel*, German, the throat] To waſh the throat with ſome liquor not ſuffered immediately to deſcend.—To warble; to play in the throat. An improper uſe.

GA`RGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] A liquor with which the throat is waſhed.

GA`RLAND—GAR-LAND. *n. ſ.* [*garlande*, *guirland*, Fr.] A wreath of branches or flowers.

GA`RLICK—GAR-LICK. *n. ſ.* [ȝarl. Saxon, a lance, and *leek*, the leek that ſhoots up in blades. *Skinner*.] A plant, whoſe root is made uſe of in ſauces and in medicine.

GA`RMENT—GAR-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*guarniment*, old Fr.] Any thing by which the body is covered; cloaths; dreſs.

GA`RNER—GAR-NER. *n. ſ.* [*grenier*, Fren.] A place in which threſhed grain is ſtored up.

To GA`RNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore as in garners. A word little uſed.

GA`RNET—GAR-NET. *n. ſ.* [*garnato*, Italian; *granatus*, low Latin, from its reſemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.] A gem of a middle degree of hardneſs, between the ſaphire and the common cryſtal. It ſeems to be a ſpecies of the carbuncle of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a ſlight caſt of a flame colour; and the Syrian is red, with a ſlight caſt of purple.

To GA`RNISH—GAR-NISH. *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.] To decorate with ornamental appendages.—To embelliſh a diſh with ſomething laid round it.—To fit with fetters.

GA`RNISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.—Things ſtrewed round a diſh.—[In gaols.] Fetters; alſo an acknowledgment in money when firſt a priſoner goes into a gaol.

GA`RNISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *garniſh*.] Ornament; embelliſhment.

GA`RNITURE. *n. ſ.* [from *garniſh*.] Furniture; ornament.

GA'RRET—GAR-RET. *n. ſ.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.] A room on the higheſt floor of the houſe.

GA'RRETE`ER—GAR-RET-EER. *n. ſ.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a garret.

GA'RRISON—GAR-RI-SON. *n. ſ.* [*garniſon*, French.] Soldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle to defend it.—Fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers.—The ſtate of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

To GA'RRISON. *v. a.* [from the verb.] To ſecure by fortreſſes.

GARRU'LITY—GAR-RU-LI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*garrulitas*, Latin.] Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a ſecret.—The quality of talking too much; talkativeneſs.

GA'RRULOUS—GAR-RU-LOUS. *adj.* [*garrulus*, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.

GA`RTER—GAR-TER. *n. ſ.* [*gardus*, Welſh; *jartier*, French, from *gar*, Welſh, the binding of the knee.] A ſtring or ribband by which the ſtocking is held upon the leg.—The mark of the order of the garter, the higheſt order of Engliſh knighthood.—The principal king at arms.

To GA`RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.

GA'SCONA`DE—GAS-CON-ADE. *n. ſ.* [French, from *Gaſcon*, a nation eminent for boaſting.] A boaſt; a bravado.

To GA'SCONA`DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boaſt; to brag; to bluſter.

To GA'SH—GASH. *v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut, Fren. *Skinner*.] To cut deep ſo as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt inſtrument ſo as to make the wound wide.

GA'SH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A deep and wide wound.

GA'SKINS. *n. ſ.* [from *Gaſcoigne*. See GALLIGASKINS.] Wide hoſe; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

To GA`SP—GASP. *v. n.* [from *gape*, according to *Skinner*.] To open the mouth wide to catch breath.—To emit breath by opening the mouth convulſively.—To long for. This ſenſe is, I think, not proper, as nature never expreſſes deſire by gaſping.

GA`SP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.—The ſhort catch of breath in the laſt agonies.

To GAST. *v. a.* [from ȝaſt, Saxon. See AGHAST.] To make aghaſt; to fright; to ſhock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.

GA'T—GAT. The preterite of *get*.

GA'TE—GA'TE. *n. ſ.* [ȝeaz, Saxon.] The door of a city, a caſtle, palace, or large building.—A frame of timber upon hinges to give a paſſage into incloſed grounds.—An avenue; an opening.

GA'TEWA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of incloſed grounds.

To GA'THER—GA'TH-ER. *v. a.* [ȝaberian, Saxon.] To collect; to bring into one place; to get in harveſt.—To pick up; to glean; to pluck.—To crop.—To aſſemble.—To heap up; to accumulate.—To ſelect and take.—To ſweep together.—To collect charitable contributions.—To bring into one body or intereſt.—To draw together from a ſtate of diffuſion; to compreſs; to contract.—To gain.—To pucker needlework.—To collect logically; to know by inference.—*To* GATHER *Breath*. [A proverbial expreſſion.] To have reſpite from any calamity.

To GA'THER. *v. n.* To be condenſed; to thicken.—To grow larger by the accretion of ſimilar matter.—To aſſemble.—To generate pus or matter: in ſurgery.

GA'THER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GA'THERER. *n. ſ.* [from *gather*.] One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.—One that gets in a crop of any kind.

GA'THERING. *n. ſ.* [from *gather*.] Collection of charitable contributions.

GA'UDERY—GAU-DE-RY. *n. ſ.* Finery; oſtentatious luxury of dreſs.

GA'UDILY. *adv.* Showily.

GA'UDY—GAU-DY. *adj.* Showy; ſplendid; pompous; oſtentatiouſly fine.

GA'UDY. *n. ſ.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feaſt; a feſtival; a day of plenty. A word little uſed.

GAVE. The preterite of *give*.

GA'VELKIND—GAV-EL-KIND. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A cuſtom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongſt all his ſons, or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers, if he have no iſſue of his own.

To GA'UGE—GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauge*, *jauge*, a meaſuring rod, French.] To meaſure with reſpect to the contents of a veſſel.—To meaſure with regard to any proportion.

GA'UGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A meaſure; a ſtandard.

GA'UGER—GAUG-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *gauge*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to meaſure veſſels or quantities.

GA'UNT—GAUNT. *adj.* [As if *gewant*, from ȝepanian, to leſſen, Saxon.] Thin; ſlender; lean; meagre.

GA'UNTLY. *adv.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; ſlenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET—GAUNT-LET. *n. ſ.* [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove uſed for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is ſometimes in poetry uſed for the *ceſtus*, or boxing glove.

GA'VOT—GAV-OT. *n. ſ.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance.

GA'UZE—GAUZE. *n. ſ.* A kind of thin tranſparent ſilk.

GA'Y—GAY. *adj.* [*gay*, French.] Airy; chearful; merry; frolick.—Fine; ſhowy.

GA'YETY. *n. ſ.* [*gayeté*, French, from *gay*.] Chearfulneſs; airineſs; merriment.—Acts of juvenile pleaſure.—Finery; ſhow.

GA'YLY. *adv.* Merrily; chearfully; ſhowily.

To GA'ZE—GAZE. *v. a.* [ἀγαζεσθαι, or rather ȝerean, to ſee, Saxon.] To look intently and earneſtly; to look with eagerneſs.

GA'ZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Intent regard; look of eagerneſs or wonder; fixed look.—The object gazed on.

GA'ZER—GAZ-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *gaze*.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerneſs or admiration.

GAZE'TTE—GA-ZETTE. *n. ſ.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a news paper, of which the firſt was publiſhed at Venice.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence.

GA'ZETTE'ER—GAZ-E-TEER. *n. ſ.* [from *gazette*.] A writer of news.—It was lately a term of the utmoſt infamy, being uſually applied to wretches who were hired to vindicate the court.

GA'ZINGSTO'CK—GAZ-ING-STOCK. *n. ſ.* [*gaze* and *ſtock*.] A perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorrence.

GE'AR—GEAR. *n. ſ.* [ȝyrian, to cloath; ȝeapne, furniture, Saxon.] Furniture; accoutrements; dreſs; habit; ornaments.—The traces by which horſes or oxen draw.—Stuff. *Hanmer*.

GE'CK—GECK. *n. ſ.* [ȝeac, a cuckow; *geck*, German, a fool.] A bubble eaſily impoſed upon. An antiquated word.

GEESE—GEESE. The plural of *gooſe*.

GELA'TINOUS—GE-LAT-I-NOUS. *adj.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Formed into a gelly; viſcous; ſtiff and coheſive.

To GE'LD—GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. paſſ. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gelten*, German.] To caſtrate; to deprive of the power of generation.—To deprive of any eſſential part.—To deprive of any thing immodeſt, or liable to objection.

GE'LDER—GELD-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of caſtration.

GE'LDING. *n. ſ.* [from *geld*.] Any animal caſtrated, particularly an horſe.

GE'LID—GEL-ID. *adj.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold.

GE'LLY—GEL-LY. *n. ſ.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viſcous body; viſcidity; glue; gluey ſubſtance.

GELT. The participle paſſive of *geld*.

GE'M—GEM. *n. ſ.* [*gemma*, Latin.] A jewel; a precious ſtone of whatever kind.—The firſt bud.

To GE'M. *v. a.* [*gemma*, Lat.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GE'M. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the firſt buds.

GE'MINY. *n. ſ.* [*gemini*, Lat.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple. A ludicrous word.

GE'NDER—GEN-DER. *n. ſ.* [*genus*, Latin; *gendre*, Fr.] A kind; a ſort.—A ſex.—[In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination.

To

To GE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.] To beget.—To produce; to cauſe.

To GE'NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

15 15 11 7 15 1
GE'NEALO'GICAL — GEN-E-A-LOG-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *genealogy.*] Pertaining to deſcents or families; pertaining to the hiſtory of the ſucceſſions of houſes.

GENEA'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [γενεαλογγέω; *geneaologiſte*, French.] He who traces deſcents.

15 15 11 7 15
GENEA'LOGY — GEN-E-AL-O-GY. *n. ſ.* [γενεὰ and λόγος.] Hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of families; enumeration of deſcent in order of ſucceſſion; a pedigree.

13 1 0 0
GE'NERABLE — GEN-ER-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *genero*, Lat.] That may be produced or begotten.

13 0 12
GE'NERAL — GEN-E-RAL. *adj.* [*general*, Fr. *generalis*, Lat.] Comprehending many ſpecies or individuals; not ſpecial; not particular.—Lax in ſignification; not reſtrained to any ſpecial or particular import.—Not reſtrained by narrow or diſtinctive limitations.—Relating to a whole claſs or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.—Publick; comprifing the whole.—Not directed to any ſingle object.——Extenſive, though not univerſal.—Common; uſual.—*General* is appended to ſeveral offices: as, *Attorney-general, Solicitor-general, Vicar-general.*

GE'NERAL. *n. ſ.* The whole; the totality; the main, without inſiſting on particulars.—[*General*, Fr.] One that has the command over an army.

13 0 1 15 15 8
GE'NERALI'SSIMO — GEN-E-RAL-IS-SI-MO. *n. ſ.* [*generaliſſime*, Fr. from *general.*] The ſupreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.

GENERA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*generalité*, Fr. from *general.*] The ſtate of being general; the quality of including ſpecies or particulars.—The main body; the bulk; the common maſs.

GE'NERALLY. *adv.* [from *general.*] In general; without ſpecification or exception.—Extenſively, though not univerſally.—Commonly; frequently.—In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

13 0 11
To GE'NERATE — GEN-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Lat.] To beget; to propagate.—To cauſe; to produce.

13 0 12 1
GE'NERA'TION — GEN-E-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*generation*, Fr. from *generate.*] The act of begetting or producing.—A family; a race.—Progeny; offſpring.—A ſingle ſucceſſion; one gradation in the ſcale of genealogical deſcent.—An age.

13 1 0 15
GE'NERATIVE — GEN-ER-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*generatif*, Fr. from *genero*, Lat.] Having the power of propagation.—Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.

GENERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, cauſes, or produces.

13 13 15 1
GENE'RICAL — GE-NER-I-CAL. *adj.* [*generique*, Fr. from *genus*, Lat.] That which comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another genus, but does not diſtinguiſh the ſpecies.

GENE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *generick.*] With regard to the genus, though not the ſpecies.

GENERO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*generoſité*, Fren. *generoſitas*, Latin.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

13 0 1
GE'NEROUS — GEN-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*generoſus*, Lat. *genereux*, Fr.] Not of mean birth; of good extraction.—Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.—Liberal; munificent.—Strong; vigorous.

GE'NEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous.*] Not meanly with regard to birth.—Magnanimouſly; nobly.—Liberally; munificently.

13 0 15
GE'NESIS — GEN-E-SIS. *n. ſ.* [γένεσις; *geneſe*, Fren.] Generation; the firſt book of *Moſes*, which treats of the production of the world.

13 13
GE'NET — GEN-ET. *n. ſ.* [French. The word originally ſignified a horſeman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight.] A ſmall ſized well proportioned Spaniſh horſe.

13 14 111
GENE'VA — GE-NE-VA. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *genevre*, French, a juniper-berry.] A ſpirituous liquor diſtilled from the juniper-berry.

14 15 1
GE'NIAL — GE-NI-AL. *adj.* [*genealis*, Latin.] That which contributes to propagation.—That gives chearfulneſs, or ſupports life.—Natural; native.

14 15 11 15
GE'NIALLY — GE-NIAL-LY. *adv.* [from *genial.*] By genius; naturally.—Gayly; chearfully.

GE'NITALS. *n. ſ.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation.

15 15 15
GE'NITING — GEN-IT-ING. *n. ſ.* An early apple gathered in June.

13 15 15
GE'NITIVE — GEN-I-TIVE. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Lat.] In grammar, the name of a caſe, which, among other relations, ſignifies one begotten, as, the father *of a ſon*; or one begetting, as ſon *of a father.*

14 15 1
GE'NIUS — GE-NI-US. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *genie*, Fr.] The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.—A man endowed with ſuperior faculties.—Mental power or faculties.—Diſpoſition of nature by which any one is qualified for ſome peculiar employment.—Nature; diſpoſition.

13 14
GENTE'EL — GEN-TEEL. *adj.* [*gentil*, Fr.] Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.—Graceful in mien.

13 14 15
GENTE'ELLY — GEN-TEEL-LY. *adv.* [from *genteel.*] Elegantly; politely.—Gracefully; handſomely.

GENTE'ELNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *genteel.*] Elegance; gracefulneſs; politeneſs.—Qualities befitting a man of rank.

13 11
GE'NTIAN — GEN-TIAN. *n. ſ.* [*gentiane*, Fr. *gentiana*, Lat.] Felwort or baldmony.

13 16
GE'NTILE — GEN-TILE. *n. ſ.* [*gentilis*, Lat.] One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

13 15 15 15
GENTI'LITY — GEN-TIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*gentilité*, Fren. from *gentil*, Fren. *gentilis*, Lat.] Good extraction; dignity of birth.—Elegance of behaviour; gracefulneſs of mien; nicety of taſte.—Gentry; the claſs of perſons well born.—Paganiſm; heatheniſm.

13 0
GE'NTLE — GEN-TLE. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Lat.] Well born; well deſcended; ancient, though not noble.—Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.—Soothing; pacifick.

GE'NTLE. *n. ſ.* A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of uſe.—A particular kind of worm.

GE'NTLEFOLK. *n. ſ.* [*gentle* and *folk.*] Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the vulgar.

13 0 1
GE'NTLEMAN — GEN-TLE-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*gentilhomme*, Fr. *gentilhuomo*, Ital. that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancefiry.

All

All other derivations ſeem to be whimſical.] A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.—A man raiſed above the vulgar by his character or poſt.—A term of complaiſance.—The ſervant that waits about the perſon of a man of rank.—It is uſed of any man however high.

GE'NTLEMANLI'KE. *adj.* [*gentleman* and *like*.] Becoming a man of birth.

GE'NTLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gentle*.] Dignity of birth; goodneſs of extraction.—Softneſs of manners; ſweetneſs of diſpoſition; meekneſs; tenderneſs.

GE'NTLEWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*gentle* and *woman*. See GENTLEMAN.] A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well deſcended.—A woman who waits about the perſon of one of high rank.—A word either of civility or irony.

GE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle*.] Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffenſively; kindly.—Softly; without violence.

GE'NTRY — GEN-T-RY. *n. ſ.* [*gentlery*, *gentry*, from *gentle*.] Birth; condition.—Claſs of people above the vulgar; thoſe between the vulgar and the nobility.—A term of civility real or ironical.—Civility; complaiſance. Obſolete.

GE'NUFLE'CTION — GE-NU-FLEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*genuflexion*, Fr. *genu* and *flecto*, Lat.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expreſſed by bending the knee.

GE'NUINE — GEN-U-INE. *adj.* [*genuinus*, Lat.] Not ſpurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

GENU'INELY. *adv.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

GENU'INENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural ſtate.

GE'NUS — GE-NUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] In ſcience, a claſs of being, comprehending under it many ſpecies: as, *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almoſt all terreſtrial beaſts.

GEOCE'NTRIC — GE-O-CEN-TRIC. *adj.* [γῆ and κέντρον; *geocentrique*, Fr.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the ſame centre with the earth.

GE'OGRA'PHER — GE-O-GRAPH-ER, or GE-OGRA-PHER. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω; *geographe*, Fr.] One who deſcribes the earth according to the poſition of its different parts.

GEOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [*geographique*, Fr. from *geography*.] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *geographical*.] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

GEO'GRAPHY — GE-OG-RA-PHY, or GE-O-GRAPH-Y. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω; *geographie*, Fr.] *Geography* ſignifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the ſituation of the various parts of the earth.

GEO'METE'R — GE-OM-E-TER. *n. ſ.* [γεωμέτρης; *geometre*, Fr.] One ſkilled in geometry; a geometrician.

GEO'METRAL. *adj.* [*geometral*, Fr. from *geometry*.] Pertaining to geometry.

GEOME'TRIC — GE-O-MET-RIC. } *adj.* [γεωμέτρικος; *geometrique*, Fren. from *geometry*.] Pertaining to geometry.—Preſcribed or laid down by geometry.—Diſpoſed according to geometry.
GEOME'TRICAL. }

GEOME'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry.

GEOME'TRICIAN. *n. ſ.* [γεωμέτρης.] One ſkilled in geometry; a geometer.

GEO'METRY — GE-OM-E-TRY. *n. ſ.* [γεωμετρία; *geometrie*, Fr.] Originally ſignifies the art of meaſuring the earth, or any diſtances or dimenſions on or within it: but it is now uſed for the ſcience of quantity, extenſion, or magnitude abſtractedly conſidered, without any regard to matter.

GEORGE — GEORGE. *n. ſ.* [*Georgius*, Lat.] A figure of St. George on horſeback worn by the knights of the garter.

GEO'RGICK — GEOR-GICK. *n. ſ.* [γεωργικὸν; *georgiques*, Fr.] Some part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry.

GEO'RGIC. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GE'RMAN — GER-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*germain*, Fr. *germanus*, Lat.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or ſiſters are called couſins *german*.

GE'RMAN. *adj.* [*germanus*, Lat.] Related.

GE'RMANDER. *n. ſ.* [*germandrée*, Fr.] A plant that has ſmall thick leaves, which are laciniated ſomewhat like thoſe of the oak.

GE'RME — GERME. *n. ſ.* [*germen*, Lat.] A ſprout or ſhoot; that part which grows and ſpreads.

GE'RMIN. *n. ſ.* [*germen*, Lat.] A ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed.

To GE'RMINATE — GER-MI-NATE. *v. n.* [*germino*, Lat.] To ſprout; to ſhoot; to bud; to put forth.

GE'RMINA'TION — GER-MI-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*germination*, Fr. from *germinate*.] The act of ſprouting or ſhouting; growth.

GE'RUND — GER-UND. *n. ſ.* [*gerundium*, Lat.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs caſes like a verb.

GE'ST — GEST. *n. ſ.* [*geſtum*, Lat. A word little uſed.] A deed; an action; an atchievement.—Show; repreſentation.—The roll or journal of the ſeveral days, and ſtages prefixed, in the progreſſes of our kings, many of them being ſtill extant in the herald's office. [From *giſte*, or *gite*, Fr.]

GESTA'TION — GES-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*geſtatio*, Lat.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTI'CULATE — GES-TIC-U-LATE. *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Lat. *giſticuler*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to ſhew poſtures.

GE'STICULA'TION — GES-TIC-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*geſticulatio*, Lat. *geſticulation*, Fr. from *geſticulate*.] Antick tricks; various poſtures.

GE'STURE — GES-TURE, or GEST-URE. *n. ſ.* [*gero*, *geſtum*, Lat *geſte*, Fr.] Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment.—Movement of the body.

To GE'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or poſture.

To GET — GET, or as ſometimes GET. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. paſſ. *got*, or *gotten*. [ȝetan, ȝettan, Sax.] To procure; to obtain.—To force; to ſeize.—To win.—To have poſſeſſion of; to hold.—To beget upon

a female.—To gain as profit.—To gain as ſuperiority or advantage.—To earn; to gain by labour.—To receive as a price or reward.—To learn.—To procure to be.—To put into any ſtate.—To prevail on; to induce.—To draw; to hook.—To betake; to remove.—To remove by force or art.—To put.—*To* GET *off*. To ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient.

To GET. *v. n.* To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degrees with ſome kind of labour, effort, or difficulty.—To fall; to come by accident.—To find the way.—To move; to remove: as, to *get home*, to *get away*, &c.—To have recourſe to.—To go; to repair.—To put one's ſelf in any ſtate.—To become by any act what one was not before.—To be a gainer; to receive advantage.—*To* GET *off*. To eſcape.—*To* GET *over*. To conquer; to ſuppreſs; to paſs without being ſtopped in thinking or acting.—*To* GET *up*. To riſe from repoſe; to riſe from a ſeat.

GE'TTER—GET-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *get*.] One who procures or obtains.—One who begets on a female.

GE'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *get*.] Act of getting; acquiſition.—Gain; profit.

GE`WGA`W—GEW-GAW. *n. ſ.* [ȝeȝaƿ, Sax. *joyau*, Fr.] A ſhowy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a ſplendid plaything.

GHA`STFUL—GHAST-FUL. *adj.* [ȝaſt and fulle, Sax.] Dreary; diſmal; melancholy; fit for walking ſpirits.

GHA`STLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ghaſtly*.] Horror of countenance; reſemblance of a ghoſt; paleneſs.

GHA`STLY—GHAST-LY, and ſometimes GHAST-LY. *adj.* [ȝaſt, or *ghoſt*, and *like*.] Like a ghoſt; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; diſmal.—Horrible; ſhocking; dreadful.

GHE'RKIN—GHER-KIN. *n. ſ.* [from *gorcke*, German, a cucumber.] A pickled cucumber.

GHOST—GHOST. *n. ſ.* [ȝaſt, Saxon.] The ſoul of man.—A ſpirit appearing after death.—*To give up the* GHOST. To die; to yield up the ſpirit into the hands of God.

GHO`STLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ghoſtly*.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the ſoul.

GHO`STLY. *adj.* [from *ghoſt*.] Spiritual; relating to the ſoul; not carnal; not ſecular.—Having a character from religion; ſpiritual.

GI'ANT—GI-ANT. *n. ſ.* [*geant*, Fr. *gigas*, Lat.] A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is obſervable, that the idea of a giant is always aſſociated with pride, brutality, and wickedneſs.

GI`ANTESS. *n. ſ.* [from *giant*.] A ſhe-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

GI`ANTLIKE. } *adj.* [from *giant* and *like*.] Gigantick;
GI`ANTLY. } vaſt; bulky.

GI'BBERISH—GIB-BER-ISH. *n. ſ.* Cant; the private language of rogues and gipſies; words without meaning.

GI'BBET—GIB-BET. *n. ſ.* [*gibet*, Fr.] A gallows; the poſt on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcaſes are expoſed.—Any tranſverſe beams.

To GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To hang or expoſe on a gibbet.—To hang on any thing going tranſverſe: as, the beam of a *gibbet*.

GIBBO'SITY—GIB-BOS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*gibboſité*, Fr. from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

GI'BBOUS—GIB-BOUS. *adj.* [*gibbus*, Lat. *gibbeux*, Fr.] Convex; protuberant; ſwelling into inequalities.—Crookbacked.

To GI'BE—GIBE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French, to ſneer, to ridicule.] To ſneer; to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt.

To GI`BE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to ſcoff; to ridicule; to treat with ſcorn; to ſneer; to taunt.

GI`BE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; ſcoff; act or expreſſion of ſcorn; taunt.

GI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *gibe*.] A ſneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a ſcoffer; a taunter.

GI`BINGLY. *adv.* [from *gibe*.] Scornfully; contemptuouſly.

GI'BLETS—GIB-LETS. *n. ſ.* The parts of a gooſe which are cut off before it is roaſted.

GI'DDILY—GID-DI-LY. *adv.* [from *giddy*.] With the head ſeeming to turn round.—Inconſtantly; unſteadily.—Careleſly; heedleſly; negligently.

GI'DDINESS—GID-DI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *giddy*.] The ſtate of being giddy or vertiginous; the ſenſation which we have when every thing ſeems to turn round.—Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs; mutability; changeableneſs.—Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.—Frolick; wantonneſs of life.

GI'DDY—GID-DY. *adj.* [ȝiddiȝ, Sax.] Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or ſenſation of circular motion, ſuch as happens by diſeaſe or drunkenneſs.—Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.—Inconſtant; mutable; unſteady; changeful.—That which cauſes giddineſs.—Heedleſs; thoughtleſs; uncautious; wild.—Tottering; unfixed.—Intoxicated; elated to thoughtleſneſs; overcome by any overpowering inticement.

GI'DDYBRA`INED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *brain*.] Careleſs; thoughtleſs.

GI'DDYHEADED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *head*.] Without thought or caution; without ſteadineſs or conſtancy.

GIFT—GIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *give*.] A thing given or beſtowed; ſomething conferred without price.—The act of giving.—Oblation; offering.—A bribe.—Power; faculty.

GI'FTED. *adj.* [from *gift*.] Given; beſtowed.—Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly uſed ironically.

GI'G—GIG. *n. ſ.* [Etymology uncertain.] Any thing that is whirled round in play.

GIGA'NTIC—GI-GAN-TIC. *adj.* [*gigantes*, Lat.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous; likewiſe wicked; atrocious.

To GI'GGLE—GIG-GLE. *v. n.* [*gichgelen*, Dut.] To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.

GI'GGLER—GIG-GLER. *n. ſ.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titterer; one idly and fooliſhly merry.

To GILD—GILD. *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*. [ȝilban, Sax.] To waſh over with gold; to cover with foliated gold.—To cover with any yellow matter.—To adorn with luſtre.—To brighten; to illuminate.—To recommend by adventitious ornaments.

GI'LDER

GI'LDER — GILD-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *gild.*] One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body.

GI'LDER. *n. ſ.* [*guilder*, Dut.] A ſilver coin. A Dutch gilder is worth about one and twenty pence.

GI'LDING. *n. ſ.* [from *gild.*] Gold laid on any ſurface by way of ornament.

GILL — GILL. *n. ſ.* [*agulla*, Span. *gula*, Lat.] The apertures at each ſide of a fiſh's head.—The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.—The fleſh under the chin.—[*Gilla*, barbarous Lat.]—GILL. A meaſure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint.—The name of a plant; ground-ivy.—Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GI'LLHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*gill* and *houſe.*] A houſe where gill the liquor is ſold.

GI'LLYFLOWER. *n. ſ.* A particular flower that blows in July.

GILT — GILT. The participle of GILD; which ſee.

GIM — GIM. *adj.* [An old word.] Neat; ſpruce; well dreſſed.

GI'MCRACK — GIM-CRACK. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be ludicrouſly formed from *gin*, derived from *engine.*] A flight or trivial mechaniſm

GI'MLET — GIM-LET. *n. ſ.* [*gibelet*, *guimbelet*, Fr.] A borer with a ſcrew at its point.

GIMP — GIMP. *n. ſ.* [See GIM. *Gimp*, in old Engliſh, is neat, ſpruce.] A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.

GIN — GIN. *n. ſ.* [from *engine.*] A trap; a ſnare.—Any thing moved with ſcrews, as an engine of torture.—A pump worked by rotatory ſails.—[Contracted from GENEVA, which ſee.] The ſpirit drawn by diſtillation from juniper berries.

GINGER — GIN-GER. *n. ſ.* [*zinziber*, Latin; *gingero*, Ital.] A root of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taſte, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable ſmell. The Indians eat both the young ſhoots of the leaves and the roots themſelves, cut ſmall in their ſallads, and make an excellent ſweetmeat of them. *Ginger* is an excellent carminative and ſtomachick.

GI'NGERBRE'AD. *n. ſ.* [*ginger* and *bread.*] A kind of farinaceous ſweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biſcuit, ſweatened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and ſome other aromatick ſeeds.

GI'NGERLY. *adv.* Cautiouſly; nicely: a familiar low term.

To GI'NGLE — GIN-GLE. *v. n.* To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe; to utter a ſharp noiſe in quick ſucceſſion.—To make an affected ſound in periods or cadence.

To GI'NGLE. *v. a.* To ſhake ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhould be made.

GI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill reſounding noiſe.—Affectation in the ſound of periods.

GINNET. *n. ſ.* [γίννος.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to ſome, a Spaniſh *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

GI'NSENG. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe *Chineſe.*] A root brought lately into Europe. It never grows to any great ſize, and is of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and ſomewhat yellowiſh within; and ſo pure and fine, that it ſeems almoſt tranſparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatick ſmell, though not very ſtrong. Its taſte is acrid and aromatic, and has ſomewhat bitter in it.

GI'PSY — GIP-SY. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when gypſies firſt appeared in Europe they declared, and perhaps truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.] A vagabond who pretends to foretel futurity, commonly by palmeſtry or phyſiognomy.—A reproachful name for a dark complexion.—A name of ſlight reproach to a woman.

To GIRD — GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt.* [ȝyrban, Sax.] To bind round.—To put on ſo as to ſurround or bind.—To faſten by binding.—To inveſt.—To dreſs; to habit; to clothe.—To cover round as a garment.—To reproach; to gibe.—To furniſh; to equip.—To incloſe; to incircle.

To GIRD. *v. n.* To break a ſcornful jeſt; to gibe; to ſneer. Antiquated.

GIRD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang: from the ſenſation cauſed by a bandage or girdle drawn hard ſuddenly. This word is now ſeldom uſed.

GI'RDER — GIRD-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *gird.*] In architecture, the largeſt piece of timber in a floor. Its end is uſually faſtened into the ſummers, or breaſt ſummers, and the joiſts are framed in at one arm to the girders.

GI'RDLE — GIR-DLE. *n. ſ.* [ȝyrdel, Saxon.] Any thing drawn round the waiſt, and tied or buckled.—Incloſure; circumference.—The equator; the torrid zone.

To GI'RDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gird; to bind as with a girdle.—To incloſe; to ſhut in; to environ.

GI'RDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *girdle.*] A maker of girdles.

GIRL — GIRL; but in common diſcourſe as if it were written GAL. *n. ſ.* A young woman, or female child.

GI'RLISH. *adj.* [from *girl.*] Suiting a girl; youthful.

GI'RLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girliſh.*] In a girliſh manner.

GIRT. *part. paſſ.* [from *To gird.*]

GIRT — GIRT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A band by which the ſaddle or burthen is fixed upon the horſe.—A circular bandage.

GIRTH — GIRTH. *n. ſ.* [from *gird.*] The band by which the ſaddle is fixed upon the horſe.—The compaſs meaſured by the girdle, or encloſing bandage.

To GIVE — GIVE. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. paſſ. *given.* [ȝiꝼan, Sax.] To beſtow; to confer without any price or reward.—To tranſmit from himſelf to another by hand, ſpeech, or writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate.—To put into one's poſſeſſion; to conſign.—To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange.—To yield; not to with-hold.—To quit; to yield as due.—To confer; to impart.—To expoſe.—To grant; to allow.—To yield; not to deny.—To yield without reſiſtance.—To permit; to commiſſion.—To enable; to allow.—To pay.—To utter; to vent; to pronounce.—To exhibit; to expreſs.—To exhibit as the product of a calculation.—To do any act of which the conſequence reaches others.—To exhibit; to ſend forth as odours from any body.—To addict; to apply.—To reſign; to yield up.—To conclude; to ſuppoſe.—*To* GIVE *away.* To alienate from one's ſelf; to make over to another; to transfer.—*To* GIVE *back.* To return; to reſtore.—*To* GIVE *forth.* To publiſh; to tell.—*To* GIVE *the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being ſubordinate or inferior.

ferior.—*To* GIVE *over*. To leave; to quit; to ceaſe.—To addict; to attach to.—To conclude loſt.—To abandon.—*To* GIVE *out*. To proclaim; to publiſh; to utter.—To ſhow in falſe appearance.—*To* GIVE *up*. To reſign; to quit; to yield.—To abandon.—To deliver.

To GIVE. *v. n.* To ruſh; to fall on; to give the aſſault. A phraſe merely French, and not worthy of adoption.—To relent; to grow moiſt; to melt or ſoften; to thaw.—To move: as, to *give* tack. A French phraſe.—*To* GIVE *into*. [A French phraſe.] To adopt; to embrace.—*To* GIVE *off*. To ceaſe; to forbear.—*To* GIVE *over*. To ceaſe; to act no more.—*To* GIVE *out*. To publiſh; to proclaim.—To ceaſe; to yield.—*To* GIVE *away*. To yield; not to reſiſt; to make room for.

GI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *give*.] One that gives; donor; beſtower; diſtributer; granter.

GI'ZZARD — GIZ-ZARD. *n. ſ.* [*geſier*, Fr. *gigeria*, Lat. It is ſometimes called *gizzern*.] The ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl.—It is proverbially uſed for apprehenſion or conception of mind: as, he *frets his gizzard*, he harraſſes his imagination.

GLA'CIAL. *adj.* [*glacial*, Fr. *glacialis*, Lat.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

GLA'CIS — GLAC-IS. *n. ſ.* [French.] In fortification, a ſloping bank. It is more eſpecially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the ſide of the field.

GLA'D — GLAD. *adj.* [gläd, Saxon; *glad*, Daniſh.] Cheerful; gay; in a ſtate of hilarity.—Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; ſhowy.—Pleaſed; elevated with joy. It has generally *of*, ſometimes *at* or *with* before the cauſe of gladneſs: perhaps *of* is moſt proper, when the cauſe of joy is ſomething gained or poſſeſſed; and *at* or *with*, when it is ſome accident befallen himſelf or another.—Pleaſing; exhilarating.—Expreſſing gladneſs.

To GLA'DDEN — GLAD-DEN. *v. a.* [from *glad*.] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.

GLA'DE — GLADE. *n. ſ.* A lawn or opening in a wood. It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or ſhaded, and has therefore epithets of oppoſite meaning.

GLA'DIA'TOR — GLAD-I-A-TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A ſword-player; a prize-fighter.

GLA'DLY — GLAD-LY. *adv.* [from *glad*.] Joyfully; with gaiety; with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.

GLA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *glad*.] Cheerfulneſs; joy; exultation.

GLA'DSOME. *adj.* [from *glad*.] Pleaſed; gay; delighted.—Cauſing joy; having an appearance of gaiety.

GLAIRE — GLAIRE. *n. ſ.* [glæꝛ, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Daniſh, glaſs; *glaire*, French; *glarea*, Latin.] The white of an egg.

To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the noun.] To ſmear with the white of an egg. This word is ſtill uſed by the bookbinders.

GLANCE — GLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*glantz*, Germ. glitter.] A ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendor.—A ſtroke or dart of the beam of ſight.—A ſnatch of ſight; a quick view.

To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun] To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ſplendor.—To fly off in an oblique direction.—To ſtrike in an oblique direction.—To view with a quick caſt of the eye; to play the eye.—To cenſure by oblique hints.

To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to ſhoot obliquely.

GLA'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *glance*.] In an oblique broken manner; tranſiently.

GLAND — GLAND. *n. ſ.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, Fren.] All the *glands* of a human body are reduced to two ſorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little ſmooth body, wrapt up in a fine ſkin, by which it is ſeparated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to paſs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out: of this ſort are the *glands* in the brain, the labial *glands*, and teſtes. A conglomerate *gland* is compoſed of many little conglobate *glands*, all tied together, and wrapt up in the common tunicle or membrane.

GLA'NDERS — GLAND-ERS. *n. ſ.* [from *gland*.] In a horſe, is the running of corrupt matter from the noſe, which differs in colour according to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green or black.

GLANDI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing maſt; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

GLA'NDULE. *n. ſ.* [*glandula*, Lat. *glandule*, French.] A ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours.

GLA'NDULOUS — GLAN-DU-LOUS. *adj.* [*glanduloſus*, Lat. *glanduleux*, French, from *glandule*.] Pertaining to the glands; ſubſiſting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

To GLA'RE — GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaeren*, Dut.] To ſhine ſo as to dazzle the eyes.—To look with fierce piercing eyes.—To ſhine oſtentatiouſly, or with too much laboured luſtre.

To GLA'RE. *v. a.* To ſhoot ſuch ſplendor as the eye cannot bear..

GLA'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Overpowering luſtre; ſplendor, ſuch as dazzles the eye.—A fierce piercing look.

GLA'RING. *adj.* Applied to any thing very ſhocking: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS — GLASS. *n. ſ.* [glæꝛ, Saxon; *glas*, Dutch, as *Pezon* imagines from *glâs*, Britiſh, green. In Erſe it is called *klânn*, and this primarily ſignifies clean or clear, being ſo denominated from its tranſparency.] An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing fixed ſalts and flint or ſand together, with a vehement fire.—A glaſs veſſel of any kind.—A looking-glaſs; a mirror.—*An Hour* GLASS. A glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand.—A cup of glaſs uſed to drink in.—The quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs; a draught.—A perſpective glaſs; alſo a kind of optic lens.

GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glaſs.

GLA'SSGRI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *grinder*.] One whoſe trade is to poliſh and grind glaſs.

GLA'SSHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *houſe*.] A houſe where glaſs is made.

GLA'SSY. *adj.* [from *glaſs*.] Made of glaſs; vitreous.—Reſembling glaſs, as in ſmoothneſs or luſtre, or brittleneſs.

GLA'STONBURY *Thorn*. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of MEDLAR; which ſee.

GLAUCO'MA — GLAU-CO-MA. *n. ſ.* [γλαύκωμα; *glaucome*, Fr.] A fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humour into a greyiſh colour, without detriment of ſight, and therein differs from what is commonly underſtood by ſuffuſion.

To

To GLA`ZE — GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glaſs*, only accidentally varied.] To furniſh with windows of glaſs.—To cover with glaſs, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French *glâiſe*, *argilla*.]—To overlay with ſomething ſhining and pellucid.

GLA`ZIER — GLA-ZIER. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *glaſier*, or *glaſſier*, of *glaſs*.] One whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows. Other manufacturers of glaſs are otherwiſe named.

GLE`AM — GLEAM. *n. ſ.* [ȝelıoma, Sax.] Sudden ſhoot of light; luſtre; brightneſs.

To GLE`AM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhine with ſudden coruſcation.—To ſhine.

GLE`AMY. *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flaſhing; darting ſudden coruſcations of light.

To GLEAN — GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French, as *Skinner* thinks, from *granum*.] To gather what the gatherers of the harveſt leave behind.—To gather any thing thinly ſcattered.

GLEAN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriouſly by ſlow degrees.

GLE`ANER. *n. ſ.* [from *glean*.] One who gathers after the reapers.—One who gathers any thing ſlowly and laboriouſly.

GLE`ANING. *n. ſ.* [from *glean*.] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

GLEBE — GLEBE. *n. ſ.* [*gleba*, Lat.] Turf; ſoil; ground.—The land poſſeſſed as part of the revenue of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

GLE`BY. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy.

GLE`E — GLEE. *n. ſ.* [ȝlıȝȝe, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gaiety. It anciently ſignified muſick played at feaſts. It is not now uſed, except in ludicrous writing, or with ſome mixture of irony and contempt.

GLE`ET — GLEET. *n. ſ.* [It is written by *Skinner glitt*, and derived from ȝlıdan, Saxon, to run ſoftly.] A ſanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a ſore.

To GLE`ET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drip or ooze with a thin ſanious liquor.—To run ſlowly.

GLE`ETY. *adj.* [from *gleet*.] Ichory; thinly ſanious.

GLE´N — GLEN. *n. ſ.* [*gleann*, Erſe.] A valley; a dale; a depreſſion between two hills.

GLE`W — GLEW. *n. ſ.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viſcous cement made by diſſolving the ſkins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See GLUE.

GLI`B — GLIB. *adj.* Smooth; ſlippery; ſo formed as to be eaſily moved.—Smooth; voluble.

GLI´BLY — GLIB-LY. *adv.* [from *glib*.] Smoothly; volubly.

GLI´BNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *glib*.] Smoothneſs; ſlipperineſs

To GLI`DE — GLIDE. *v. n.* [ȝlıdan, Saxon; *glijden*, Dutch.] To flow gently and ſilently.—To paſs gently and without tumult.—To move ſwiftly and ſmoothly along.

GLI`DE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Lapſe; act or manner of paſſing ſmoothly.

GLI`DER. *n. ſ.* [from *glide*.] One that glides.

To GLI´MMER — GLIM-MER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Dan. to ſhine; *glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.] To ſhine faintly.—To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

GLI´MMER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Faint ſplendor; weak light.—A kind of foſſil.

GLIMPSE — GLIMPSE. *n. ſ.* [*glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.] A weak faint light.—A quick flaſhing light.—Tranſiſtory luſtre.—Short fleeting enjoyment.—A ſhort tranſitory view.—The exhibition of a faint reſemblance.

To GLI´STEN — GLIS-TEN. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German.] To ſhine; to ſparkle with light.

To GLI´STER — GLIS-TER. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German; *gliſteren*, Dutch.] To ſhine; to be bright.

GLI´STER. *n. ſ.* [Properly written *clyſter*, from κλύζω.] See CLYSTER.

To GLI´TTER — GLIT-TER. *v. n.* [ȝhtınian, Saxon.] To ſhine; to exhibit luſtre; to gleam.—To be ſpecious; to be ſtriking.

GLI´TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Luſtre; bright ſhow; ſplendor. It is generally uſed of ſomething merely ſuperficial.

GLI´TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *glitter*.] With ſhining luſtre.

To GLOAT — GLOAT. *v. n.* To caſt ſide glances as a timorous lover.

GLOBATED. *adj.* [from *globe*.] Formed in ſhape of a globe; ſpherical; ſpheroidical.

GLO`BE — GLOBE. *n. ſ.* [*globe*, Fr. *globus*, Lat.] A ſphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the ſurface is at the ſame diſtance from the centre.—The terraqueous ball.—A ſphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the conſtellations are laid down according to their places in the ſky.—A body of ſoldiers drawn into a circle.

GLOBO`SE — GLO-BOSE. *adj.* [*globoſus*, Lat.] Spherical; round.

GLOBO´SITY — GLO-BOS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *globoſe*.] Sphericity; ſphericalneſs.

GLO`BOUS — GLO-BOUS. *adj.* [*globoſus*, Latin. When the accent is intended to be on the laſt ſyllable, the word ſhould be written *globoſe*, when on the firſt *globous*.

GLO´BULAR — GLOB-U-LAR. *adj.* [*globulus*, Lat.] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round; ſpherical.

GLO´BULE. *n. ſ.* [*globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Lat.] Such a ſmall body as is of a globular or ſpherical figure, as the red particles of the blood, which ſwim in a tranſparent ſerum, and are eaſily diſcovered by the microſcope. Theſe will attract one another when they come within a due diſtance, and unite like the ſpheres of quickſilver.

GLO´BULOUS. *adj.* [from *globule*.] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round.

To GLO´MERATE. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball or ſphere.

GLO´MERA`TION — GLOM-E-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*glomeratio*, Latin.] The act of forming into a ball or ſphere.—A body formed into a ball.

GLO`OM — GLOOM. *n. ſ.* [ȝlomanȝ, Sax. twilight.] Imperfect darkneſs; diſmalneſs; obſcurity; defect of light.—Cloudineſs of aſpect; heavineſs of mind; ſullenneſs.

To GLO`OM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be cloudy; to be dark.—To be melancholy; to be ſullen.

GLOO`MILY. *adv.* [from *gloomy*.] Obſcurely; dimly; without perfect light; diſmally.—Sullenly; with cloudy aſpect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

GLOO'MINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gloomy.*] Want of light; obſcurity; imperfect light; diſmalneſs.—Want of cheerfulneſs; cloudineſs of look; heavineſs of mind; melancholy.

GLOO'MY—GLOOM-Y. *adj.* [from *gloom.*] Obſcure; imperfectly illuminated; almoſt dark; diſmal for want of light.—Dark of complexion.—Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLO'RIED. *adj.* [from *glory.*] Illuſtrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours.

GLO'RIFICA'TION—GLO-RI-FI-CA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*glorification*, Fr. from *glorify.*] The act of giving glory.

To GLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, Fr. *glorifico*, Lat.] To procure honour or praiſe to one.—To pay honour or praiſe in worſhip.—To praiſe; to honour; to extol.—To exalt to glory or dignity.

GLO'RIOUS—GLO-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*glorioſus*, Latin; *glorieux*, Fr.] Boaſtful; proud; haughty; oſtentatious.—Noble; illuſtrious; excellent.

GLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glorious.*] Nobly; ſplendidly; illuſtriouſly.

GLO'RY. *n. ſ.* [*gloire*, Fr. *gloria*, Lat. Among the old poets it was uſed ſometimes as one ſyllable, *glore.*] Praiſe paid in adoration.—The felicity of heaven prepared for thoſe that pleaſe God.—Honour; praiſe; fame; renown; celebrity.—Splendour; magnificence.—Luſtre; brightneſs.—A circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of ſaints in pictures.—Pride; boaſtfulneſs; arrogance.—Generous pride.

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Lat.] To boaſt in; to be proud of.

GLO'SS—GLOSS. *n. ſ.* [γλώσσα; *gloſe*, Fr.] A ſcholium; a comment.—An interpretation artfully ſpecious; a ſpecious repreſentation.—Superficial luſtre.

To GLO'SS. *v. n.* [*gloſer*, Fr. from the the noun.] To comment.—To make ſly remarks.

To GLO'SS. *v. a.* To explain by comment.—To palliate by ſpecious expoſition or repreſentation.—To embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre.

GLO'SSARY. *n. ſ.* [*gloſſarium*, Lat. *gloſſaire*, Fr.] A dictionary of obſcure or antiquated words.

GLO'SSER. *n. ſ.* [*gloſſarius*, Lat.] A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.—A poliſher.

GLO'SSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gloſſy.*] Smooth poliſh; ſuperficial luſtre.

GLO'SSY—GLOS-SY. *adj.* [from *gloſs.*] Shining; ſmoothly poliſhed.

GLOVE—GLOVE. *n. ſ.* [glope, Sax. from *klaffue*, Daniſh, to divide.] Cover of the hands.

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

GLO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *glove.*] One whoſe trade is to make or ſell gloves.

To GLOUT—GLOUT. *v. n.* [A low word of which we have no etymology.] To pout; to look ſullen.

To GLOW—GLOW. *v. n.* [glopan, Sax. *gloeyen*, Dut.] To be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame.—To burn with vehement heat.—To feel heat of body.—To exhibit a ſtrong bright colour.—To feel paſſion of mind, or activity of fancy.—To rage or burn as a paſſion.

GLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Shining heat.—Vehemence of paſſion.—Brightneſs or vividneſs of colour.

GLO'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [*glow* and *worm.*] A ſmall creeping inſect with a luminous tail.

To GLOZE—GLOZE. *v. n.* [gleran, Sax.] To flatter; to wheedle; to inſinuate; to fawn. A word little uſed.

GLOZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Flattery; inſinuation.—Specious ſhow; gloſs.

GLUE—GLUE. *n. ſ.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *glud*, Wel.] A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a gelly; any viſcous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join with a viſcous cement.—To hold together.—To join; to unite; to inviſcate.

GLU'EBOILER. *n. ſ.* [*glue* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make glue.

GLUM. *adj.* [A low word formed by corrupting *gloom.*] Sullen; ſtubbornly grave.

To GLUT—GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr. *glutio*, Lat. to ſwallow; γλίζω.] To ſwallow; to devour.—To cloy; to fill beyond ſufficiency; to ſate; to diſguſt.—To feaſt or delight even to ſatiety.—To overfil; to load.—To ſaturate.

GLUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] That which is gorged or ſwallowed.—Plenty even to loathing and ſatiety.—More than enough; overmuch.—Any thing that fills up a paſſage.

GLU'TINOUS—GLU-TI-NOUS. *adj.* [*glutineux*, Fr. from *gluten*, Lat.] Gluey; viſcous; tenacious.

GLU'TINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *glutinous.*] Viſcoſity; tenacity.

GLU'TTON—GLUT-TON. *n. ſ.* [*glouton*, Fr. from *glutio*, Lat. to ſwallow.] One who indulges himſelf too much in eating.—One eager of any thing to exceſs.

To GLU'TTONISE. *v. n.* [from *glutton.*] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

GLU'TTONOUS. *adj.* [from *glutton.*] Given to exceſſive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

GLU'TTONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gluttonous.*] With the voracity of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY. *n. ſ.* [*gluttonnie*, Fr. from *glutton.*] Exceſs of eating; luxury of the table.

GLU'Y—GLU-Y. *adj.* [from *glue.*] Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous.

GLYN—GLYN. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh; *gleann*, *glyn*, plur. Erſe; *glenn*, Scottiſh.] A hollow between two mountains.

To GNASH—GNASH. It is to be obſerved that *g* before an *n*, in the ſame ſyllable, is always mute in pronunciation. *v. a.* [*knaſchen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike together; to claſh.

To GNASH. *v. n.* To grind or collide the teeth.—To rage even to colliſion of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

GNAT—GNAT. *n. ſ.* [gnæt, Sax.] A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect.—Any thing proverbially ſmall.

To GNAW—GNAW. *v. a.* [gnagan, Sax. *knaghen*, Dut.] To eat by degrees; to devour by ſlow corroſion.—To bite in agony or rage.—To wear away by biting.—To fret; to waſte; to corrode.—To pick with the teeth.

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exerciſe the teeth.

GNO'MON—GNO-MON. *n. ſ.* [γνώμων] The hand or index of a dial.

To

To GO — GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone*. [gan, Sax. This was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*.] To walk; to move ſtep by ſtep.—To move; not ſtand ſtill.—To walk ſolemnly.—To walk leiſurely, not run.—To travel; to journey a-foot.—To proceed; to make a progreſs.—To remove from place to place.—To depart from a place; to move from a place; the oppoſite of *to come*.—To move or paſs in any manner, or to any end.—To paſs in company with others.—To proceed in any courſe of life good or bad.—To proceed in mental operations.—To take any road.—To march in a hoſtile or warlike manner.—To change ſtate or opinion for better or worſe.—To apply one's ſelf.—To have recourſe to.—To be about to do.—To ſhift; to paſs life not quite well.—To decline; to tend towards death or ruin.—To be in party or deſign.—To eſcape.—To tend to any act.—To be uttered.—To be talked of; to be known.—To paſs; to be received.—To move by mechaniſm.—To be in motion from whatever cauſe.—To move in any direction.—To flow; to paſs; to have a courſe.—To have any tendency.—To be in a ſtate of compact or partnerſhip.—To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.—To be pregnant.—To paſs; not to remain.—To paſs; not to be retained.—To be expended.—To be in order of time or place.—To reach or be extended to any degree.—To extend to conſequences.—To reach by effects.—To extend in meaning.—To ſpread; to be diſperſed; to reach farther.—To have influence; to be of weight.—To be rated one with another; to be conſidered with regard to greater or leſs worth.—To contribute; to conduce; to concur.—To fall out or terminate; to ſucceed.—To proceed in train or conſequence.—*To* Go *about*. To attempt; to endeavour; to ſet one's ſelf to any buſineſs.—*To* Go *aſide*. To err; to deviate from the right.—*To* Go *between*. To interpoſe; to moderate between two.—*To* Go *by*. To paſs away unnoticed.—*To* Go *by*. To obſerve as a rule.—*To* Go *down*. To be ſwallowed; to be received, not rejected.—*To* Go *off*. To die; to go out of life; to deceaſe.—*To* Go *off*. To depart from a poſt.—*To* Go *on*. To make attack.—*To* Go *on*. To proceed.—*To* Go *over*. To revolt; to betake himſelf to another party.—*To* Go *out*. To go upon any expedition.—*To* Go *out*. To be extinguiſhed.—*To* Go *through*. To perform throughly; to execute.—*To* Go *through*. To ſuffer; to undergo.

Go-by. *n. ſ.* Deluſion; artifice; circumvention; overreach: a low word.

Go-cart. *n. ſ.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children are incloſed to teach them to walk, and which they puſh forward without any danger of falling.

Goad — Goad. *n. ſ.* [gaꝺ, Sax.] A pointed inſtrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To Goad. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prick or drive with a goad.—To incite; to ſtimulate; to inſtigate; to drive forward.

Goal — Goal. *n. ſ.* [*gaule*, Fr. a long pole ſet up to mark the bounds of the race.] The landmark ſet up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run.—The ſtarting poſt.—The final purpoſe; the end to which a deſign tends.—It is ſometimes improperly written for *gaol*, or *jail*.

GOAT — GOAT. *n. ſ.* [gat, Saxon and Scottiſh.] A ruminant animal that ſeems a middle ſpecies between deer and ſheep.

Go'atbeard. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *beard*.] A plant.

Go'atherd. *n. ſ.* [gat and hyꝛꝺ, Saxon, a feeder or tender.] One whoſe employment is to tend goats.

Go'atsmilk. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *milk*.] The milk of a goat.

Go'atskin. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *ſkin*.] The ſkin of a goat.

Go'atish. *adj.* [from *goat*.] Reſembling a goat in any qualities: as, rankneſs; luſt.

Gob — Gob. *n. ſ.* A corruption of Gobbet; which ſee.

Go'bbet — Gob-bet. *n. ſ.* [*gobe*, Fr.] A mouthful; as much as can be ſwallowed at once.

To Go'bble — Gob-ble. *v. a.* [*gober*, to ſwallow, old Fr.] To ſwallow haſtily with tumult and noiſe.

Go'bbler. *n. ſ.* [from *gobble*.] One that devours in haſte; a gormand; a greedy eater.

Go'-between — Go-be-tween. *n. ſ.* [*go* and *between*.] One that tranſacts buſineſs by running between two parties.

Go'blet — Gob-let. *n. ſ.* [*gobelet*, Fr.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

Go'blin — Gob-lin. *n. ſ.* [French; *gobelina*, which *Spenſer* has once retained, writing it in three ſyllables. This word ſome derive from the *Gibellines*, a faction in Italy; ſo that *elfe* and *goblin* is *Guelph* and *Gibelline*, becauſe the children of either party were terrified by their nurſes with the name of the other: but it appears that *elfe* is Welſh, and much older than thoſe factions. *Eilff Uylbon* are *phantoms of the night*, and the Germans likewiſe have long had ſpirits among them named *Goboldi*, from which *gobelin* might be derived. *Johnſon*.] An evil ſpirit; a walking ſpirit; a frightful phantom.—A fairy; an elf.

GOD — GOD. *n. ſ.* [goꝺ, Sax. which likewiſe ſignifies *good*. The ſame word paſſes in both ſenſes with only accidental variations through all the Teutonic dialects.] The Supreme Being.—A falſe god; an idol.—Any perſon or thing deified or too much honoured.

Go'dchild. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of ſpiritual relation; one for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm, and promiſed to ſee educated as a Chriſtian.

Go'ddaughter. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom one became ſponſor in baptiſm.

Go'ddess. *n. ſ.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.

Go'ddess-like. *adj.* [*goddeſs* and *like*.] Reſembling a goddeſs.

Go'dfather. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *father*.] The ſponſor at the font.

Go'dhead. *n. ſ.* [from *god*.] Godſhip; deity; divinity; divine nature.—A deity in perſon; a god or goddeſs.

Go'dless. *adj.* [from *god*.] Without ſenſe of duty to God; atheiſtical; wicked; irreligious; impious: an inelegant word, though ſometimes uſed.

Go'dlike. *adj.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; reſembling a divinity; ſupremely excellent.

Go'dling. *n. ſ.* [from *god*.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Go'dliness. *n. ſ.* [from *godly*.] Piety to God.—General obſervation of all the duties preſcribed by religion.

Go'dly. *adj.* [from *god*.] Pious towards God.—Good; righteous; religious.

Go'dly. *adv.* Piouſly; righteouſly.

Go'dmother. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *mother*.] A woman who has become ſponſor in baptiſm. A term of ſpiritual relation.

Go'dship,

GO'DSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *god.*] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

GO'DSON. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *ſon.*] One for whom one has been ſponſor at the font.

GO'DWARD. *adj.* To *Godward* is *toward God.*

GO'DWIT. *u. ſ.* [god, good, and pita, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy.

To GO'GGLE — GOG-GLE. *v. n.* To look aſquint.

GO'GGLE-EYED. *adj.* [ȝcegl egen, Sax.] Squint-eyed; not looking ſtrait.

GO'ING — GO-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *going.*] The act of walking.—Pregnancy.—Departure.

GOLD — GOLD, or GOLD. *n. ſ.* [gold, Sax. *golud*, riches, Welſh.] The heavieſt, moſt denſe, moſt ſimple, moſt ductile, and moſt fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and ſeeming incorruptible.—Money.—It is uſed for any thing pleaſing or valuable.

GO'LDBEATER. *n. ſ.* [*gold* and *beat*] One whoſe occupation is to beat or foliate gold ſo as to gild other matter.

GO'LDBEATER'S *Skin. n. ſ.* The inteſtinum rectum of an ox, which gyldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or ſmall freſh wounds, as is now the common practice.

GO'LDEN. *adj.* [from *gold.*] Made of gold; conſiſting of gold.—Shining; bright; ſplendid; reſplendent.—Yellow; of the colour of gold.—Excellent; valuable.—Happy; reſembling the age of gold.

GO'LDFINCH. *n. ſ.* [goldpinc, Sax.] A finging bird, ſo named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordſhire a *proud taylor.*

GO'LDFI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*gold* and *find.*] One who finds gold. A term ludicrouſly applied to thoſe that empty jakes.

GO'LDSI'ZE. *n. ſ.* [of *gold* and *ſize.*] A glue of a golden colour; glue uſed by gilders.

GO'LDSMITH. *n. ſ.* [gold and ȝmit, Saxon; *gold* and *ſmith.*] One who manufactures gold.

GOME — GOME. *n. ſ.* The black and oily greaſe of a cart-wheel.

GO'NDOLA — GON-DO-LA. *n. ſ.* [*gondole*, Fr.] A boat much uſed in Venice; a ſmall boat.

GO'NDOLI'ER — GON-DO-LIER. *n. ſ.* [from *gondola.*] A boatman; one that rows a gondola.

GONE — GONE. *part. preter.* [from *go.* See *To* Go.] Advanced; forward in progreſs.—Ruined; undone.—Paſt.—Loſt; departed.—Dead; departed from life.

GO'NORRHE'A — GON-OR-RHE-A. *n. ſ.* [γόνος and ῥέω.] A morbid running of venereal hurts.

GOOD — GOOD. *adj.* comp. *better*, ſuperl. *beſt.* [god, Sax. *goed*, Dut.] Having ſuch phyſical qualities as are expected or deſired.—Proper; fit; convenient.—Uncorrupted; undamaged.—Wholeſome; ſalubrious.—Medicinal; ſalutary.—Pleaſant to the taſte.—Complete; full.—Uſeful; valuable.—Sound; not falſe; not fallacious.—Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.—Confirmed; atteſted; valid.—Having the qualities deſired to a conſiderable degree; ſufficient; not too little.—With *as* preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted ſenſe; *as good as*, no better than ——No worſe.—Well qualified; not deficient.—Skilful; ready; dexterous.—Happy; proſperous.—Honourable.—Cheerful; gay, joined with any words expreſſing temper of mind.—Conſiderable; not ſmall though not very great: as, a *good while*; a *good way*; a *good deal.*—Elegant; decent; delicate: when joined with *breeding.*—Real; ſerious; earneſt.—Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.—Having moral qualities, ſuch as are wiſhed; virtuous.—Kind; ſoft; benevolent.—Favourable; loving.—Companionable; ſociable; merry. Often uſed ironically: as, *good fellow*; *good fellowſhip.*—It is ſometimes uſed as an epithet of ſlight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill: as, my *good man.* Thus the French uſe the word *bon homme*, to ſignify an eaſy contented cuckold.—Hearty; earneſt; not dubious.—*In* GOOD *time.* Not too faſt.—*In* GOOD *ſooth.* Really; ſeriouſly.—GOOD [*To make.*] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.—GOOD [*To make.*] To perform; to confirm.——GOOD [*To make.*] To ſupply.

GOOD. *n. ſ.* That which phyſically contributes to happineſs; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil.—Proſperity; advancement.—Earneſt; not jeſt.—Moral qualities, ſuch as are deſirable; virtue; righteouſneſs; piety.—GOOD placed after *had*, with *as*, ſeems a ſubſtantive; but the expreſſion is, I think, vitious; and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically uſed, or it may be conſidered as adverbial. See GOOD, *adv.*

GOOD. *adv.* Well; not ill; not amiſs.—*As* GOOD. No worſe.

GOOD. *interjection.* Well! right! It is ſometimes uſed ironically.

GOOD-CONDITIONED. *adj.* Without ill qualities or ſymptoms. Uſed both of things and perſons, but not elegantly.

GOOD-NOW. *interjection.* In good time; *a la bonne heure.* A gentle exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word.

GO'ODLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *goodly.*] Beauty; grace; elegance.

GO'ODLY. *adj.* [from *good.*] Beautiful; graceful; fine; ſplendid. Now little in uſe.—Bulky; ſwelling; affectedly turgid.—Happy; deſirable; gay.

GOO'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*good* and *man.*] A ſlight appellation of civility: generally ironical.—A ruſtick term of compliment; gaffer.

GOO'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *good.*] Deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical; kindneſs; favour.

GOODS. *n. ſ.* [from *good.*] Moveables in a houſe.—Wares; freight; merchandiſe.

GOO'DY — GOOD-Y. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *good wife.*] A low term of civility uſed to mean perſons.

GOOSE — GOOSE. plural. *geeſe.* [ȝor, Saxon; *goes*, Dutch; *gaswe*, Erſe, ſing. *geswey*, plural] A large water fowl proverbially noted for tooliſhneſs.—A taylor's ſmoothing iron.

GO'OSEBERRY — GOOSE-BER-RY. *n. ſ.* [*gooſe* and *berry*, becauſe eaten with young geeſe as ſauce. Johnſon.] A fruit; of which the ſpecies are, 1. The common gooſeberry. 2. The large manured gooſeberry. 3. The red hairy gooſeberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooſeberry. 5. The large amber gooſeberry. 6. The large green gooſeberry. 7. The large red gooſeberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooſeberry. 9. The ſtriped-leaved gooſeberry.

GO'OSEFOOT. *n. ſ.* [*chenopodium*, Lat.] Wild orach.

GO'OSEGRASS. *n. ſ.* Clivers; an herb. See CLIVERS.

GO'RBELLY. *n. ſ.* [from ɣoɲ, dung, and *belly*, according to *Skinner* and *Junius*. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welſh, beyond, too much; or, as ſeems more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *gormand's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch; a ſwelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man.—An old word.

GO'RBELLIED. *adj.* [from *gorbelly*.] Fat; big-bellied; having ſwelling paunches.

GORE—GORE. *n. ſ.* [ɣoɲe, Saxon; *gôr*, Welſh, ſanious matter.] Blood.—Blood clotted or congealed.

To GORE. *v. a.* [ɣebeɲian, Sax.] To ſtab; to pierce.—To pierce with a horn.

GORGE—GORGE. *n. ſ.* [*gorge*, French.] The throat; the ſwallow.—That which is gorged or ſwallowed.

To GORGE. *v. n.* [*gorger*, French.] To fill up to the throat; to glut; to ſatiate.—To ſwallow: as, *the fiſh has* gorged *the hook*.

GO'RGEOUS—GOR-GEOUS. *adj.* [*gorgias*, old Fr. *Skinner*.] Fine; ſplendid; glittering in various colours; ſhowy; magnificent.

GO'RGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

GO'RGET—GOR-GET. *n. ſ.* [from *gorge*.] The piece of armour that defends the throat.

GO'RGON—GOR-GON. *n. ſ.* [γοργὼ.] A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone; any thing ugly or horrid.

GO'RMAND—GOR-MAND. *n. ſ.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GO'RMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gormand*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenouſly.

GO'RMANDIZER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE—GORSE. *n. ſ.* [ɣoɲɲ, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly ſhrub that bears yellow flowers in Winter.

GO'RY—GOR-Y. *adj.* [from *gore*.] Covered with congealed blood.

GO'SHAWK. *n. ſ.* [ɣoɲ, gooſe, and hapoc, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

GO'SLING—GOS-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *gooſe*.] A young gooſe; a gooſe not yet full grown.—A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL—GOS-PEL. *n. ſ.* [godeɲ ɲpel, or God's or good tidings.] God's word; the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation.—Divinity; theology.

GO'SSAMER—GOS-SA-MER. *n. ſ.* The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm ſunny weather, eſpecially about the time of autumn.

GO'SSIP—GOS-SIP. *n. ſ.* [from god and ɲyb, relation, affinity, Sax.] One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm.—A tippling companion.—One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To chat; to prate; to be merry.—To be a pot-companion.

GOT. *pret.* alſo *part. paſſ.* of *get*.

GO'TTEN—GOT-TEN. *part. paſſ.* of *get*.

To GO'VERN—GOV-ERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French; *guberno*, Latin.] To rule as a chief magiſtrate.—To regulate; to influence; to direct.—To manage; to reſtrain.—[In grammar.] To have force with regard to ſyntax: as, *amo governs* the accuſative caſe.—To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* To keep ſuperiority; to behave with haughtineſs.

GO'VERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submiſſive to authority; ſubject to rule; obedient; manageable.

GO'VERNANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *govern*.] Government; rule management.—Control, as that of a guardian.

GO'VERNESS. *n. ſ.* [*gouvernereſſe*, old French, from *govern*.] A female inveſted with authority.—A tutoreſs; a woman that has the care of young ladies.—A tutoreſs; an inſtructreſs; a directreſs.

GO'VERNMENT—GOV-ERN-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*gouvernment*, French.] Form of a community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority.—An eſtabliſhment of legal authority.—Adminiſtration of publick affairs.—Regularity of behaviour.—Manageableneſs; compliance; obſequiouſneſs.—[In grammar.] Influence with regard to conſtruction.

GO'VERNOR. *n. ſ.* [*gouverneur*, French.] One who has the ſupreme direction.—One who is inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate.—One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.—A tutor; one who has care of a young man.—Pilot; regulator; manager.

GOUGE—GOUGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A chiſſel having a round edge, for the cutting ſuch wood as is to be rounded or hollowed.

GO'UJE'RES—GOU-JERES. *n. ſ.* [from *gouje*, French, a camp trull.] The French diſeaſe.

GOURD—GOURD. *n. ſ.* The fruit of a plant of the cucumber kind.—A bottle.

GOUT—GOUT. *n. ſ.* [*goutte*, French.] The arthritis; a periodical diſeaſe attended with great pain.

GOUT—GOUT. *n. ſ.* [French.] A taſte.

GO'UTY—GOUT-Y. *adj.* [from *gout*.] Afflicted or diſeaſed with the gout.—Relating to the goat.

GOWN—GOWN. *n. ſ.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gwn*, Welſh and Erſe.] A long upper garment.—A woman's upper garment.—The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.—The dreſs of peace.

GO'WNED. *adj.* [from *gown*.] Dreſſed in a gown.

GO'WNMAN. *n. ſ.* [*gown* and *man*.] A man devoted to the acts of peace; one whoſe proper habit is a gown.

To GRA'BBLE—GRAB-BLE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple*.] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

To GRA'BBLE. *v. a.* To lie proſtrate on the ground.

GRACE—GRACE. *n. ſ.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *graace*, Erſe.] Favour; kindneſs.—Favourable influence of God on the human mind.—Virtue; effect of God's influence.—Pardon.—Favour conferred.—Privilege.—A goddeſs, by the heathens ſuppoſed to beſtow beauty.—Behaviour, conſidered as decent or unbecoming.—Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleaſing appearance.—Natural excellence.—Embelliſhment; recommendation; beauty.—Single beauty.—Ornament; flower; higheſt perfection.—Virtue; goodneſs.—Virtue phyſical.—The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the ſame as *your goodneſs*, or *your clemency*.—A ſhort prayer ſaid before and after meat.

To

To GRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to dignify; to embelliſh; to recommend; to decorate.—To dignify or raiſe by an act of favour.—To favour.

GRA'CEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace.*] Beautiful with dignity.

GRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *graceful.*] Elegantly; with pleaſing dignity.

GRA'CEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *graceful.*] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

GRA'CELESS. *adj.* [from *grace.*] Without grace; wicked; hopeleſly corrupt; abandoned.

GRA'CES. *n. ſ.* *Good graces* for favour is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

GRA'CIOUS—GRA-CIOUS. *adj.* [*gracieux*, French.] Merciful; benevolent.—Favourable; kind.—Acceptable; favoured.—Virtuous; good.—Excellent.—Graceful; becoming.

GRA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracious.*] Kindly; with kind condeſcenſion.—In a pleaſing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gracious.*] Kind condeſcenſion.—Pleaſing manner.

GRADA'TION—GRA-DA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*gradation*, Fren. *gradus*, Latin.] Regular progreſs from one degree to another.—Regular proceſs of argument.—Regular advance ſtep by ſtep.—Order; arrangement.

GRA'DUAL—GRAD-U-AL. *adj.* [*graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing ſtep by ſtep; from one ſtage to another.

GRA'DUAL. *n. ſ.* [*gradus*, Lat.] An order of ſteps.

GRA'DUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual.*] By degrees; in regular progreſſion.

To GRA'DUATE—GRAD-U-ATE. *v. a.* [*graduer*, French; *gradus*, Latin.] To dignify with a degree in the univerſity.—To mark with degrees.—To raiſe to a higher place in the ſcale of metals: a chimical term.—To heighten; to improve.

GRA'DUATE. *n. ſ.* [*gradué*, French, from *gradus*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

GRA'DUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*graduation*, French, from *graduate.*] Regular progreſſion by ſucceſſion of degrees.—The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *n. ſ.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat.

GRAFF—GRAFF. } *n. ſ.* [*greffe*, Fren.] A ſmall branch
GRAFT. } inſerted into the ſtock of another tree, and nouriſhed by its ſap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.

To GRAFF. } *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.] To
To GRAFT—GRAFT. } inſert a cyon or branch of one tree into the ſtock of another.—To propagate by inſertion or inoculation.—To inſert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.—To fill with an adſcititious branch.—To join one thing ſo as to receive ſupport from another.

GRA'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *graff* or *graft.*] One who propagates fruit by grafting.

GRAIN—GRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*graine*, French; *granum*, Lat. *grano*, Italian, has all the following ſignifications.] A ſingle ſeed of corn.—Corn.—The ſeed of any fruit.—Any minute particle; any ſingle body.—The ſmalleſt weight, of which, in phyſick, twenty make a ſcruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny-weight; a grain ſo named, becauſe it is ſuppoſed of equal weight with a grain of corn—Any thing proverbially ſmall.—GRAIN *of Allowance.* Something indulged or remitted; ſomething above or under the exact weight.—The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.—The body of the wood.—The body conſidered with reſpect to the form or direction of the conſtituent particles.—Died or ſtained ſubſtance.—Temper; diſpoſition; inclination; humour.—The heart; the bottom.—The form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs.

GRA'INED. *adj.* [from *grain.*] Rough; made leſs ſmooth.

GRAINS. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing.

GRAMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Graſſy. *Gramineous* plants are ſuch as have a long leaf without a foot-ſtalk.

GRA'MINI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Lat.] Graſs-eating; living upon graſs.

GRA'MMAR—GRAM-MAR. *n. ſ.* [*grammaire*, Fren. *grammatica*, Latin; γραμματικὴ.] The ſcience of ſpeaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.—Propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech; ſpeech according to grammar.—The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRA'MMAR *School.* *n. ſ.* A ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*grammairien*, French, from *grammar.*] One who teaches grammar; a philologer.

GRAMMA'TICAL—GRAM-MAT-IC-AL. *adj.* [*grammatical*, Fr. *grammaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to grammar.—Taught by grammar.

GRAMMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *grammatical.*] According to the rules or ſcience of grammar.

GRAMMA'TICASTER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

GRA'NARY—GRAN-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [*granarium*, Lat.] A ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn.

GRA'NATE. *n. ſ.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A kind of marble ſo called, becauſe it is marked with ſmall variegations like grains. Otherwiſe GRANITE.

GRAND—GRAND. *adj.* [*grand*, Fren. *grandis*, Lat.] Great; illuſtrious; high in power.—Great; ſplendid; magnificent.—Noble; ſublime; lofty; conceived or expreſſed with great dignity.—It is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRA'NDAM. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame.*] Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.—An old withered woman.

GRA'NDCHILD. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *child.*] The ſon or daughter of my ſon or daughter; one in the ſecond degree of deſcent.

GRA'NDDAUGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *daughter.*] The daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDE'E. *n. ſ.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Lat.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDE'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *grandævus*, Latin.] Great age; length of life.

GRANDE'VOUS. *adj.* [*grandævus*, Latin.] Long lived; of great age.

GRA'NDEUR—GRAND-EUR. *n. ſ.* [French.] State; ſplendor of appearance; magnificence.—Elevation of ſentiment or language.

GRA'NDFATHER. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *father.*] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father in the ſcale of aſcent.

GRA'ND-

GRA'NDMOTHER. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *mother.*] The father's or mother's mother.

GRA'NDSIRE. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *ſire.*] Grandfather.—Any anceſtor, poetically.

GRA'NDSON. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *ſon.*] The ſon of a ſon or daughter.

GRANGE—GRANGE. *n. ſ.* [*grange*, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a houſe at a diſtance from neighbours.

GRA'NITE—GRAN-ITE. *n. ſ.* [*granit*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat. becauſe conſiſting as it were of grains, or ſmall diſtinct particles.] A ſtone compoſed of ſeparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardneſs, giving fire with ſteel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire.

GRANI'VIROUS. *adj.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

GRA'NNAM. *n. ſ.* [for *grandam.*] Grandmother. Only uſed in burleſque works.

To GRANT—GRANT. *v. a.* [from *garantir*, French, *Junius* and *Skinner*; perhaps, as *Minſhew* thinks, from *gratito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor.*] To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.—To beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of granting or beſtowing.—The thing granted; a gift; a boon.—[In law.] A gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot aptly be paſſed or conveyed by word only.—Conceſſion; admiſſion of ſomething in diſpute.

GRA'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *grant.*] That which may be granted.

GRA'NTEE. *n. ſ.* [from *grant.*] He to whom any grant is made.

GRA'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *grant.*] He by whom a grant is made.

GRA'NULARY. *adj.* [from *granule.*] Small and compact; reſembling a ſmall grain or ſeed.

To GRA'NULATE—GRAN-U-LATE. *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat.] To be formed into ſmall grains.

To GRA'NULATE. *v. a.* To break into ſmall maſſes or granules.—To raiſe into ſmall aſperities.

GRANULA'TION—GRAN-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*granulation*, Fr. from *granulate.*] The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, ſo as it may granulate or congeal into ſmall grains.—The act of ſhooting or breaking in ſmall maſſes.

GRA'NULE—GRAN-ULE. *n. ſ.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A ſmall compact particle.

GRA'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *granule.*] Full of little grains.

GRAPE—GRAPE. *n. ſ.* [*grappe*, Fr. *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in cluſters; the fruit from which wine is expreſſed.

GRA'PESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*grape* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone or ſeed contained in the grape.

GRA'PNEL—GRAP-NEL. *n. ſ.* [*grapin*, Fr.] A ſmall anchor belonging to a little veſſel.—A grappling iron with which in fight one ſhip faſtens on another.

To GRA'PPLE—GRAP-PLE. *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dut. *krappeln*, Germ.] To contend by ſeizing each other, as wreſtlers.—To conteſt in cloſe fight.

To GRA'PPLE. *v. a.* To faſten; to fix; to join indiſſolubly. Now obſolete.—To ſeize; to lay faſt hold of.

GRA'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conteſt hand to hand, in which the combatants ſeize each other; the wreſtlers hold.—Cloſe fight.—Iron inſtrument by which one ſhip faſtens on another.

GRA'SHOPPER—GRAS-HOP-PER. *n. ſ.* [*graſs* and *hop.*] A ſmall inſect that hops in the ſummer graſs.

GRA'SIER. See GRAZIER.

To GRASP—GRASP. *v. a.* [*graſpare*, Ital.] To hold in the hand; to gripe.—To ſeize; to catch at.

To GRASP. *v. n.* To catch; to endeavour to ſeize; to try at.—To ſtruggle; to ſtrive; to grapple. Not now in uſe.—To gripe; to encroach.

GRASP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The gripe or ſeizure of the hand.—Poſſeſſion; hold.—Power of ſeizing.

GRASS—GRASS. *n. ſ.* [gnæ͡r, Sax.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.

To GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed graſs; to become paſture.

GRASS-PLOT. *n. ſ.* [*graſs* and *plot.*] A ſmall level covered with ſhort graſs.

GRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *graſs.*] Covered with graſs; abounding with graſs.

GRATE—GRATE. *n. ſ.* [*crates*, Lat.] A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or croſſing each other: ſuch as are in cloyſters or priſons.—The range of bars within which fires are made.

To GRATE. *v. a.* [*gratter*, Fr.] To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.—To offend by any thing harſh or vexatious.—To form a ſound by colliſion of aſperities or hard bodies.

To GRATE. *v. n.* To rub hard ſo as to injure or offend; to offend, as by oppreſſion or importunity.—To make a harſh noiſe, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

GRA'TEFUL—GRATE-FUL. *adj.* [*gratus*, Latin.] Having a due ſenſe of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.—Pleaſing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

GRA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *grateful.*] With willingneſs to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due ſenſe of obligation.—In a pleaſing manner.

GRA'TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grateful.*] Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obſolete.—Quality of being acceptable; pleaſantneſs.

GRA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*gratoir*, Fr. from *grate.*] A kind of coarſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRA'TIFICA'TION—GRAT-IF-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*gratificatio*, Lat.] The act of pleaſing.—Pleaſure; delight.—Reward; recompence.

To GRA'TIFY—GRAT-I-FY. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Latin.] To indulge; to pleaſe by compliance.—To delight; to pleaſe.—To requite with a gratification: as, I'll *gratify* you for this trouble.

GRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *grate.*] Harſhly; offenſively.

GRA'TIS—GRA-TIS. *adv.* [Lat.] For mere thanks; for nothing; without a recompence.

GRA'TITUDE—GRAT-I-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*gratitudo*, low Lat.] Duty to benefactors.—Deſire to return benefits.

GRATUITOUS — GRA-TU-I-TOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Lat. *gratuit*, Fr.] Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.—Aſſerted without proof.

GRATU'ITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gratuitous*.] Without claim or merit.—Without proof.

GRATU'ITY — GRA-TU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*gratuité*, Fr. from *gratuitous*.] A preſent or acknowledgment; a free gift.

To GRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.] To congratulate; to ſalute with declarations of joy.—To declare joy for.

GRA'TULA'TION — GRAT-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *gratulatio*, Lat.] Salutations made by expreſſing joy; expreſſion of joy.

GRA'TULATORY. *adj.* [from *gratulate*.] Congratulatory; expreſſing congratulation.

GRAVE — GRAVE. *n. ſ.* [gnæf, Sax.] The place in the ground in which the dead are repoſited.

GRA'VE-CLOATHS. *n. ſ.* [*grave* and *cloaths*.] The dreſs of the dead.

GRA'VE-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*grave* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone that is laid over the grave; the monumental ſtone.

To GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. paſſ. *graven*. [*graver*, Fr. γεάφω.] To inſculp; to carve a figure or inſcription in any hard ſubſtance.—To carve or form.—To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impreſſed on paper.

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard ſubſtances.

GRAVE. *adj.* [*grave*, Fr. *gravis*, Lat.] Solemn; ſerious; ſober; not gay; not light or trifling.—Of weight; not futile; credible. Little uſed.—Not ſhowy; not tawdry: as, a *grave* ſuit of cloaths.—Not ſharp of ſound; not acute.

GRA'VEL — GRAV-EL. *n. ſ.* [*gravier*, Fr. *graveel*, Dut. *gravel*, Armorick.] Hard ſand; ſand conſiſting of very ſmall pebble-ſtones.—[*Gravelle*, Fr.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

To GRA'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pave or cover with gravel.—To ſtick in the ſand.—To puzzle; to ſtop; to put to a ſtand; to embarraſs.—[In horſemanſhip.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the ſhoe.

GRA'VELESS — GRAVE-LESS. *adj.* [from *grave*.] Without a tomb; unburied.

GRA'VELLY — GRAV-EL-LY. *adj.* [*graveleux*, Fr. from *gravel*.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; conſiſting of gravel.

GRA'VELY — GRAVE-LY. *adv.* [from *grave*.] Solemnly; ſeriouſly; ſoberly; without lightneſs or mirth.—Without gaudineſs or ſhow.

GRA'VENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grave*.] Seriouſneſs; ſolemnity and ſobriety of behaviour.

GRA'VER — GRAV-ER. *n. ſ.* [*graveur*, Fr. from *grave*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to inſcribe or carve upon hard ſubſtances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impreſſed on paper.—The ſtile or tool uſed in graving.

GRAVI'DITY — GRAV-ID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*gravidus*, Lat.] Pregnancy; ſtate of being with child.

GRA'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *grave*.] Carved or engraven work.

To GRA'VITATE — GRAV-I-TATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Lat.] To tend to the center of attraction.

GRA'VITA'TION — GRAV-I-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

GRA'VITY — GRAV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*gravitas*, Lat. *gravité*, Fr.] Weight; heavineſs; tendency to the centre.—That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre of the earth, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it.—Atrociouſneſs; weight of guilt.—Seriouſneſs; ſolemnity.

GRA'VY — GRA-VY. The ſerous juice that runs from fleſh not much dried by the fire.

GRAY — GRAY. *adj.* [gnæg, Sax. *grau*, Dan. *graau*, Dut.] White with a mixture of black.—White or hoary with old age.—Dark like the opening or cloſe of day; of the colour of aſhes

GRA'YBEARD. *n. ſ.* [*gray* and *beard*.] An old man, in contempt.

GRA'YLING. *n. ſ.* The umber, a fiſh.

To GRAZE — GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *graſs*.] To eat graſs; to feed on graſs.—To ſupply graſs.—To move on devouring.—[From *raſer*, Fr.] To touch lightly.

To GRAZE. *v. a.* To tend grazing cattle; to ſet cattle to feed on graſs.—To feed upon.

GRA'ZIER. *n. ſ.* [from *graze*.] One who grazes cattle.

GREASE — GREASE. *n. ſ.* [*graiſſe*, Fr.] The ſoft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of animals.—[In horſemanſhip.] A ſwelling and gourdineſs of the legs, which generally happens to a horſe after his journey.

To GREASE — GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear or anoint with greaſe.—To bribe; to corrupt with preſents.

GRE'ASINESS — GREA-SI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *greaſe*.] Oilineſs; fatneſs.

GRE'ASY — GREA-SY. *adj.* [from *greaſe*.] Oily; fat; unctuous.—Smeared with greaſe.—Fat of body; bulky. In reproach.

GREAT — GREAT. *adj.* [gneat, Sax. *groot*, Dutch.] Large in bulk or number.—Having any quality in a high degree.—Conſiderable in extent or duration.—Important; weighty.—Chief; principal.—Of high rank; of large power.—Illuſtrious; eminent.—Grand of aſpect; of elevated mien.—Noble; magnanimous.—Swelling; proud.—Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.—Pregnant; teeming.—It is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity: as *great* grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon.—Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expreſſion.

GREAT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the groſs; the whole in a lump.

GRE'ATBELLIED. *adj.* [*great* and *belly*.] Pregnant; teeming.

GRE'ATHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*great* and *heart*.] High ſpirited; undejected.

GRE'ATLY. *adj.* [from *great*.] In a great degree.—Nobly; illuſtriouſly.—Magnanimouſly; generouſly; bravely.

GRE'ATNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *great*.] Largeneſs of quantity or number.—Comparative quantity.—High degree of any quality.—High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.—Swelling pride; affected ſtate.—Merit; magnanimity; nobleneſs of mind.—Grandeur; ſtate; magnificence.

GRE'EDILY

GRE'EDILY — GREE-DI-LY. *adj.* [from *greedy.*] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.

GRE'EDINESS. *n. s.* [from *greedy.*] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

GRE'EDY — GREE-DY. *adj.* [ȝnæbiȝ, Sax. *graadig*, Dan. *gretig*, Dut.] Ravenous; voracious; hungry.—Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.

GREEN — GREEN. *adj.* [*grun*, Germ. *groen*, Dutch.] Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the sight.—Pale; sickly: from whence we call the maid's disease the *green* sickness, or *chlorosis*.—Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in spring.—New; fresh: as, a *green* wound.—Not dry.—Not roasted; half raw.—Unripe; immature; young: because fruits are *green* before they are ripe.

GREEN. *n. s.* The green colour; green colour of different shades.—A grassy plain.—Leaves; branches; wreaths.

To GREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. A low word.

GRE'ENCLOTH. *n. s.* [of *green* and *cloth.*] A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend.

GRE'ENEYED. *adj.* [*green* and *eye.*] Having eyes coloured with green.

GRE'ENFINCH. *n. s.* A kind of bird.

GRE'ENAGE. *n. s.* A species of PLUM, which see.

GRE'ENHOUSE. *n. s.* [*green* and *house.*] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

GRE'ENISH. *adj.* [from *green.*] Somewhat green; tending to green.

GRE'ENLY. *adj.* [from *green.*] With a greenish colour.—Newly; freshly.—Immaturely.—Wanly; timidly.

GRE'ENNESS. *n. s.* [from *green.*] The quality of being green; viridity; viridness.—Immaturity; unripeness.—Freshness; vigour.—Newness.

GRE'ENSICKNESS. *n. s.* [*green* and *sickness.*] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

GRE'ENSWARD. } *n. s.* [*green* and *sward:* of the same
GRE'ENSWORD. } original with *swath.*] The turf on which grass grows.

GRE'ENWEED. *n. s.* [*green* and *weed.*] Dyers weed.

GRE'ENWOOD. *n. s.* [*green* and *wood.*] A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. It is sometimes used as one word.

To GREET — GREET. *v. a.* [*grator*, Lat. gnetan, Sax.] To address at meeting.—To address in whatever manner.—To salute in kindness or respect.—To congratulate.—To pay compliments at a distance.—To meet, as those who go to pay congratulations. Not much in use.

To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and salute.

GRE'ETING. *n. s.* [from *greet.*] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

GRENA'DE — GRE-NADE. *n. s.* [from *pomum granatum*, Lat.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fusee fastened to the touch-hole: as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near.

GRENADI'ER — GRENA-DIER. *n. s.* [*grenadier*, Fr. from *grenade.*] A tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment: such men being employed to throw grenades.

GRENA'DO. *n. s.* See GRENADE.

GREW. The preterite of *grow.*

GREY. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray.*] See GRAY.

GRE'YHOUND. *n. s.* [gnaghund, Sax.] A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

GRICE — GRICE. *n. s.* A little pig.

GRI'DELIN. *adj.* A colour mixed of white and red.

GRI'DIRON. *n. s.* [*grind*, Islandick, a *grate* and *iron.*] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

GRIEF — GRIEF. *n. s.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welsh, probably from the English.] Sorrow; trouble for something past.—Grievance; harm. [*Grief*, French.]—Pain; disease.

GRI'EVANCE — GRIEV-ANCE. *n. s.* [from *grief.*] A state of uneasiness. Out of use.—The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the effects of human conduct.

To GRIEVE — GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grever*, Fr. *griever*, Flem. *gravis*, Lat.] To afflict; to hurt.

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends.

GRIE'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *grievе.*] In sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIE'VOUS — GRIEV-OUS. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve.*] Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne.—Such as causes sorrow.—Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.—Atrocious; heavy.

GRIE'VOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous.*] Painfully; with pain.—With discontent; with ill will.—Calamitously; miserably.—Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.

GRIE'VOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *grievous.*] Sorrow; pain; calamity.

GRI'FFIN. } *n. s.* [This should rather be written *gryfon*,
GRI'FFON. } or *gryphon*, gryps, γρὺψ; but it is generally written *griffon.*] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.

GRIG — GRIG. *n. s.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.] It seems originally to have signified any thing below the natural size.—A small eel.—A merry creature. [Supposed from *Greek*; *græculus festivus*, Latin.]

To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, Fr.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRILLA'DE. *n. s.* [from *grill.*] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRIM — GRIM. *adj.* [ȝnimma, Sax.] Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; frightful.—Ugly; ill-looking.

GRIMA'CE — GRI-MACE. *n. s.* [French, from *grim.*] A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence.—Air of affectation.

GRIMA'LKIN. *n. s.* [*gris*, French, grey, and *malkin*, or little *Moll.*] Grey little woman; the name of an old cat.

GRIME — GRIME. *n. ſ.* [from *grim.*] Dirt deeply inſinuated; ſullying blackneſs not eaſily cleanſed.

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to ſully deeply.

GRI'MLY — GRIM-LY. *adv.* [from *grim.*] Horribly; hideouſly; terribly.—Sourly; ſullenly.

GRI'MNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grim.*] Horror; frightfulneſs of viſage.

To GRIN — GRIN. *v. n.* [ɣɲenman, Saxon; *grinnen, grinden*, Dutch, undoubtedly of the ſame origin with *To grind*, as we now ſay to *grind the teeth*; *grincer*, French.] To ſet the teeth together and withdraw the lips.—To fix the teeth as in anguiſh.

GRIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of cloſing the teeth and ſhewing them.

GRIN. *n. ſ.* [ɣɲýn, ɣýɲene, Saxon.] A ſnare; a trap.

To GRIND — GRIND. *v. a.* pret. *I ground*; part paſſ. *ground.* [ɣɲndan, ɣeɣɲunden, ground, Saxon.] To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition.—To ſharpen or ſmooth by rubbing on ſomething hard.—To rub one againſt another.—To harraſs; to oppreſs.

To GRIND. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.—To be moved as in the act of grinding.

GRI'NDER — GRIND-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *grind.*] One that grinds; one that works in a mill.—The inſtrument of grinding.—[ɣɲndtoðaɾ.] The back teeth; the double teeth.—The teeth, in irony or contempt.

GRI'NDSTONE — GRIND-STONE. *n. ſ.* [from *grind* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened.

GRI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *grin.*] He that grins.

GRI'NNINGLY. *adv.* [from *grin.*] With a grining laugh.

To GRIPE — GRIPE. *v. a.* [*greipan*, Gothick; ɣɲipan, Saxon; *grijpen*, Dutch; *gripp*, Scottiſh.] To hold with the fingers cloſed; to graſp; to preſs with the fingers.—[*Gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to ſeize.—To cloſe; to clutch.—To pinch; to preſs; to ſqueeze.

To GRIPE. *v. n.* To pinch the belly; to give the colick.

GRIPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Graſp; hold; ſeizure of the hand or paw.—Squeeze; preſſure.—Oppreſſion; cruſhing power.—Affliction; pinching diſtreſs.—[In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick.

GRI'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *gripe.*] Oppreſſor; uſurer; extortioner.

GRI'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *griping.*] With pain in the guts.

GRI'SKIN — GRIS-KIN. *n. ſ.* [*griſgin*, roaſt meat, Iriſh.] The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

GRI'SLY — GRIS-LY. *adj.* [ɣɲiɾlu, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

GRIST — GRIST. *n. ſ.* [ɣɲiɾt, Saxon.] Corn to be ground.—Supply; proviſion.—GRIST *to Mill*, is profit; gain.

GRI'STLE — GRIS-TLE. *n. ſ.* [ɣɲiɾcle, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardneſs to a bone.

GRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *griſtle.*] Cartilaginous; made of griſtle.

GRIT — GRIT. *n. ſ.* [ɣɲýtta, ɣɲeoт, Saxon.] The coarſe part of meal.—Oats huſked, or coarſely ground.—Sand; rough hard particles.

GRI'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gritty.*] Sandineſs; the quality of abounding in grit.

GRI'TTY. *adj.* [from *grit.*] Full of hard particles; conſiſting of grit.

GRI'ZELIN. *adj.* [More properly *gridelin.* See GRIDELIN.]

GRI'ZZLE — GRIZ-ZLE. *n. ſ.* [from *gris*, gray; *griſaille*, Fr.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRI'ZZLED. *adj.* [from *grizzle.*] Interſperſed with gray.

GRI'ZZLY. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray.

To GROAN — GROAN. *v. n.* [ɣɲanan, Saxon; *groonen*, Dutch.] To breathe with a hoarſe noiſe, as in pain or agony.

GROAN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Breath expired with noiſe and difficulty.—Any hoarſe dead ſound.

GRO'ANFUL. *adj.* [*groan* and *full.*] Sad; agonizing.

GROAT — GROAT. *n. ſ.* [*groot*, Dutch; *groſſa*, Italian.] A piece valued at four-pence.—A proverbial name for a ſmall ſum.—GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GRO'CER — GRO-CER. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *groſſer*, from *groſs*, a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholeſale; or from *groſſus*, a fig, which their preſent ſtate ſeems to favour.] A *grocer* is a man who buys and ſells tea, ſugar and plumbs, and ſpices for gain.

GRO'CERY — GRO-CER-Y. *n. ſ.* [from *grocer.*] Grocers ware, ſuch as tea; ſugar; raiſins; ſpice.

GRO'GERAM. } *n. ſ.* [*gros grain*, French; *groſſogranus*, low Lat. *Ainſ-*
GRO'GRAN — GROG-RAN. } *worth.*] Stuff woven with large woof and a rough pile.

GROIN — GROIN. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain derivation.] The part next the thigh.

GROOM — GROOM. *n. ſ.* [*grom*, Dut.] A boy; a waiter; a ſervant.—A young man.—A man newly married.

GROOVE — GROOVE. *n. ſ.* [from *grave.*] A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.—A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow.

To GROPE — GROPE. *v. n.* [ɣɲapan, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot ſee.

To GROPE. *v. a.* To ſearch by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to ſee.

GROSS — GROSS. *adj.* [*gros*, Fr. *groſſo*, Ital. *craſſus*, Lat.] Thick; bulky.—Shameful; unſeemly.—Intellectually coarſe; palpable; impure; unrefined.—Inelegant; diſproportionate in bulk.—Thick; not refined; not pure.—Stupid; dull.—Coarſe; rough; oppoſite to delicate.—Thick; fat; bulky.

GROSS. *n. ſ* [from the adjective.] The main body; the main force.—The bulk; the whole not divided into its ſeveral parts.—Not individual, but a body together.—The chief part; the main maſs.—The number of twelve dozen. [*Groſſe*, French.]

GRO'SSLY—GROSS-LY. *adv.* [from *groſs.*] Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarſely: as, *this matter is* groſsly *pulverized.* —Without ſubtilty; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarſely; palpably.

GRO'SSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *groſs.*] Coarſeneſs; not ſubtilty; thickneſs; greatneſs of parts.—Inelegant fatneſs; unwieldy corpulence.—Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarſeneſs.

GROT—GROT. *n. ſ.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Ital.] A cave; a cavern for coolneſs and pleaſure.

GROTE'SQUE—GRO-TESQUE. *adj.* [*groteſque*, French; *grotteſco*, Italian.] Diſtorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

GRO'TTO—GROT-TO. *n. ſ.* [*grotte*, Fren. *grotta*, Ital.] A cavern or cave made for coolneſs.

GROVE—GROVE. *n. ſ.* [from *grave.*] A walk covered by trees meeting above.

To GRO'VEL—GROV-EL. *v. n.* [*grufde*, Iſlandick, flat on the face. It may perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground feel.*] To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.—To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.

GROUND—GROUND. *n. ſ.* [grunb, Saxon; *grondt*, Daniſh.] The earth, conſidered as ſolid, or as low.—The earth as diſtinguiſhed from air or water.—Land; country.—Region; territory.—Farm; eſtate; poſſeſſion.—The floor or level of the place.—Dregs; lees; fæces; that which ſettles at the bottom of liquors.—The firſt ſtratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted.—The fundamental ſubſtance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are ſupported.—The plain ſong; the tune on which deſcants are raiſed.—Firſt hint; firſt traces of an invention; that which gives occaſion to the reſt.—The firſt principles of knowledge.—The fundamental cauſe; the true reaſon; original principle.—The field or place of action.—The ſpace occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.—The intervening ſpace between the flier and purſuer.—The ſtate in which one is with reſpect to opponents or competitors.—State of progreſs or receſſion.—The foil to ſet a thing off.

To GROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix on the ground.—To found as upon cauſe or principle.—To ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge.

GROUND. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *grind.*

GRO'UND-ASH. *n. ſ.* A ſaplin of aſh taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.

GRO'UND-BAIT. *n. ſ.* [from *ground* and *bait.*] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you deſign to angle, ſinks to the bottom, and draws the fiſh to it.

GRO'UND-FLO'OR. *n. ſ.* [*ground* and *floor.*] The lower ſtory of a houſe.

GRO'UND-I'VY. *n. ſ.* [*hedera terreſtris*, Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

GRO'UND-PLOT. *n. ſ.* The ground on which any building is placed.—The ichnography of a building.

GRO'UND-RENT. *n. ſ.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

GRO'UND-ROOM. *n. ſ.* A room on the level with the ground.

GRO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *grounded.*] Upon firm principles.

GRO'UNDLESS. *adj.* [from *ground.*] Void of reaſon; without ground.

GRO'UNDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *groundleſs.*] Without reaſon; without cauſe; without juſt reaſon.

GRO'UNDLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *groundleſs.*] Want of juſt reaſon.

GRO'UNDLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ground.*] A fiſh which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the low vulgar.

GRO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *ground.*] Upon principles; ſolidly; not ſuperficially.

GRO'UNDSEL. *n. ſ.* [grunb and ſyle, the baſis, Saxon; perhaps from *ſella*, Latin.] The timber or raiſed pavement next the ground.

GRO'UNDWORK. *n. ſ.* [*ground* and *work.*] The ground; the firſt ſtratum; the firſt part of the whole; that to which the reſt is additional.—The firſt part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.—Firſt principle; original reaſon.

GROUP—GROUP. *n. ſ.* [*grouppe*, French; *groppo*, Ital.] A crowd; a cluſter; a huddle; a number thronged together.

To GROUP. *v. a.* [*groupper*, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together.

GROUSE—GROUSE. *n. ſ.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock.

GROUT—GROUT. *n. ſ.* [grut, Saxon. In Scotland they call it *groats.*] Coarſe meal; pollard.—That which purges off.

To GROW—GROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. paſſ. *grown.* [gnopan, Saxon; *groeyen*, Dutch.] To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increaſe by vegetation.—To be produced by vegetation.—To ſhoot in any particular form.—To increaſe in ſtature.—To come to manhood from infancy.—To iſſue, as plants from a ſoil, or as branches from the main trunk.—To increaſe in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.—To improve; to make progreſs.—To advance to any ſtate.—To come by degrees; to reach any ſtate gradually.—To come forward; to gather ground.—To be changed from one ſtate to another; to become either better or worſe; to turn.—To proceed as from a cauſe.—To accrue; to be forthcoming.—To adhere; to ſtick together.—To ſwell: a ſea term.

To GROWL—GROWL. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemiſh.] To ſnarl or murmur like an angry cur.—To murmur; to grumble.

GROWN—GROWN. The participle paſſive of *grow.* Advanced in growth.—Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.—Arrived at full growth or ſtature.

GROWTH—GROWTH. *n. ſ.* [from *growth.*] Vegetation; vegetable life; increaſe of vegetation.—Product; thing produced.—Increaſe in number, bulk, or frequency.—Increaſe of ſtature; advance to maturity.—Improvement; advancement.

To GRUB—GRUB. *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *grôb*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to deſtroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the ſoil.

GRUB. *n. ſ.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.] A ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies.—A ſhort thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.

GRU'BSTREET. *n. ſ.* The name of a ſtreet near Moorfields in London, formerly much inhabited by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubſtreet.*

To

To GRUDGE—GRUDGE. *v. a.* [from *gruger*, according to *Skinner*, which in French is to grind or eat. In this ſenſe we ſay of one who reſents any thing ſecretly, *he chews it*. *Grugnach*, in Welſh, is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunigh*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling moroſe countenance.] To envy; to ſee any advantage of another with diſcontent.—To give or take unwillingly.

To GRUDGE. *v. n.* To murmur; to repine.—To be unwilling; to be reluctant.—To be envious.

GRUDGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; ſullen malice.—Anger; ill-will.—Unwillingneſs to benefit.—Envy; odium; invidious cenſure.—Remorſe of conſcience.—Some little commotion, or forerunner of a diſeaſe.

GRU'DGINGLY. *adj.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.

GRUEL—GRU-EL. *n. ſ.* [*gruau*, *gruelle*, Fren.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

GRUFF—GRUFF. *adj.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aſpect; harſh of manners.

GRU'FFLY. *adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harſhly; ruggedly; roughly.

GRU'FFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedneſs of mien; harſhneſs of look or voice.

GRUM—GRUM. *adj.* [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour; ſurly; ſevere. A low word.

To GRU'MBLE—GRUM-BLE. *v. n.* [*grommelen*, *grommen*, Dutch.] To murmur with diſcontent.—To growl; to gnarl.—To make a hoarſe rattle.

GRU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a diſcontented man.

GRU'MBLING. *n. ſ.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through diſcontent; a grudge.

GRUME—GRUME. *n. ſ.* [*grumeau*, French; *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood.

GRU'MLY. *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; moroſely.

GRU'MOUS. *adj.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted.

GRU'NSEL. *n. ſ.* [More uſually *groundſil*.] The groundſil; the lower part of the building.

To GRUNT—GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunnio*, Lat.]
To GRUNTLE—GRUN-TLE. } To murmur like a hog.

GRUNT. *n ſ.* [from the verb.] The noiſe of a hog.

GRU'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *grunt*.] He that grunts.—A kind of fiſh. [χοιρὶς.]

GRU'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

To GRUTCH—GRUTCH. *v. n.* [corrupted for the ſake of rhyme from *grudge*.] To envy; to repine; to be diſcontented.

GRUTCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.

GUAIA'CUM. *n. ſ.* [See LIGNUM-VITÆ.]

GUA'RANTE'E—GUAR-AN-TEE. *n. ſ.* [*guarant*, Fren.] A power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations performed.

To GUA'RANTY. *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to ſecure the performance of any articles.

To GUARD—GUARD. *v. a.* [*garder*, French, from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*.] To watch by way of defence and ſecurity.—To protect; to defend.—To preſerve by caution.—To provide againſt objections.—To adorn with liſts, laces, or ornamental borders.

To GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of caution or defence.

GUARD. *n. ſ.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonick.] A man, or body of men, whoſe buſineſs is to watch by way of defence or prevention.—A ſtate of caution; a ſtate of vigilance.—Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expreſſion.—An ornamental hem, lace, or border.—Part of the hilt of a ſword.

GUA'RDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *guard*.] State of wardſhip.

GUA'RDIAN—GUARD-IAN. *n. ſ.* [*gardien*, Fren. from *guard*.] One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to ſupply the want of parents.—One to whom the care and preſervation of any thing is committed.—A repoſitory or ſtorehouſe. Not uſed.

GUA'RDIAN. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or ſuperintendant.

GUA'RDIANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

GUA'RDLESS. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

GUA'RDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *guard*.] Care; protection.—[*Guard* and *ſhip*.] A king's ſhip to guard the coaſt.

GU'DGEON—GUDG-EON. *n. ſ.* [*goujon*, Fren.] A ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers, eaſily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man eaſily cheated.—Something to be caught to a man's own diſadvantage; a bait; an allurement: *gudgeons* being commonly uſed as baits for pike.

To GUESS—GUESS. *v. a.* [*ghiſſen*, Dutch.] To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment.—To conjecture rightly.

To GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident; to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.

GUESS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any poſitive or certain grounds.

GUE'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *gueſs*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUE'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *gueſſing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly.

GUEST—GUEST. *n. ſ.* [ȝeſt, giſt, Saxon; *gueſt*, Welſh.] One entertained in the houſe of another.—A ſtranger; one who comes newly to reſide.

GUE'STCHAMBER. *n. ſ.* [*gueſt* and *chamber*.] Chamber of entertainment.

To GUGGLE—GUG-GLE. *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Ital.] To ſound as water running with intermiſſions out of a narrow mouthed veſſel.

GUI'DAGE—GUID-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide.

GUI'DANCE—GUID-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *guide*.] Direction; government.

To GUIDE—GUIDE. *v. a.* [*guider*, French.] To direct in a way.—To govern by counſel; to inſtruct.—To regulate; to ſuperintend.

GUIDE. *n. ſ* [*guide*, French, from the verb.] One who directs another in his way.—One who directs another in his conduct.—Director; regulator.

GUI'DE-

GUI'DELESS. *adj.* [from *guide*.] Without a guide; without a governor or ſuperintendant.

GUILD—GUILD. *n. ſ.* [ȝilopcip, Saxon, a fellowſhip, a corporation.] A ſociety; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themſelves by their prince's licence.

GUILE—GUILE. *n. ſ.* [*guile, gille*, old French, the ſame with *wile*.] Deceitful cunning; inſidious artifice; miſchievous ſubtilty.

GUI'LEFUL. *adj.* [*guile* and *full*.] Wily; inſidious; miſchievouſly artful.—Treacherous; ſecretly miſchievous.

GUI'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *guileful*.] Inſidiouſly; treacherouſly.

GUI'LEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guileful*.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

GUI'LELESS. *adj.* [from *guile*.] Without deceit; without inſidiouſneſs; ſimply honeſt.

GUI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *guile*. See BEGUILE.] One that betrays into danger by inſidious practices.

GUILT—GUILT. *n. ſ.* [ȝilt, Saxon, originally ſignified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itſelf.] The ſtate of a man juſtly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.—A crime; an offence.

GUI'LTILY. *adv.* [from *guilty*.] Without innocence; without clearneſs of conſcience.

GUI'LTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guilty*.] The ſtate of being guilty; wickedneſs; conſciouſneſs of crime.

GUI'LTLESS. *adj.* [from *guilt*.] Innocent; free from crime.

GUI'LTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *guiltleſs*.] Without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guiltleſs*.] Innocence; freedom from crime.

GUI'LTY—GUIL-TY. *adj.* [ȝiltiȝ, Saxon, one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.] Juſtly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.—Wicked; corrupt.

GUI'NEA—GUIN-EA. *n. ſ.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa* abounding with gold.] A gold coin, valued at one and twenty ſhillings.

GUI'NEA-DROPPER. *n. ſ.* [*guinea* and *drop*.] One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUI'NEA-PIG. *n. ſ.* A ſmall animal with a pig's ſnout.

GUISE—GUISE. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *wiſe*; *guiſe*, Fr. pipa, Saxon, the *p* or *w* being changed, as is common, into *g*.] Manner; mien; habit; caſt of behaviour.—Practice; cuſtom; property.—External appearance; dreſs.

GUITAR—GUI-TAR. *n. ſ.* [*ghitara*, Italian; *guiterre*, French.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

GULES—GULES. *adj.* [perhaps from *geule*, the throat.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry.

GULF—GULF. *n. ſ.* [*golfo*, Italian.] A bay; an opening into land.—An abyſs; an unmeaſurable depth.—A whirlpool; a ſucking eddy.—Any thing inſatiable.

GU'LFY. *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools; *vorticoſus*.

To GULL—GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, to cheat, old Fren.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

GULL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſea-bird.—A cheat; a fraud; a trick.—A ſtupid animal; one eaſily cheated.

GU'LLGATCHER. *n. ſ.* [*gull* and *catch*.] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches ſilly people.

GU'LLET—GUL-LET. *n. ſ.* [*goulet*, French; *gula*, Lat.] The throat; the paſſage through which the food paſſes; the meat-pipe; the œſophagus.

To GU'LLY. *v. n.* [corrupted from *gurgle*.] To run with noiſe.

GU'LLYHOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *gully* and *hole*.] The hole where the gutters empty themſelves in the ſubterraneous ſewer.

To GULP—GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To ſwallow eagerly; to ſuck down without intermiſſion.

GULP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] As much as can be ſwallowed at once.

GUM—GUM. *n. ſ.* [*gummi*, Latin.] A vegetable ſubſtance differing from a reſin, in being more viſcid and leſs friable, and generally diſſolving in aqueous menſtruums; whereas reſins, being more ſulphurous, require a ſpirituous diſſolvent.—[Goma, Saxon; *gumme*, Dutch.] The fleſhy covering that inveſts and contains the teeth.

To GUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloſe with gum; to ſmear with gum.

GU'MMINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gummy*.] The ſtate of being gummy; accumulation of gum.

GU'MMY—GUM-MY. *adj.* [from *gum*.] Conſiſting of gum; of the nature of gum.—Productive of gum.—Overgrown with gum.

GUN—GUN. *n. ſ.* The general name for firearms; the inſtrument from which ſhot is diſcharged by fire.

GU'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *gunwale*. See GUNWALE.]

GU'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *gun*.] Cannonier; he whoſe employment is to manage the artillery in a ſhip.

GU'NNERY—GUN-NER-Y. *n. ſ.* [from *gunner*.] The ſcience of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GU'NPOWDER—GUN-POW-DER. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It conſiſts of about twenty parts of nitre, three parts of ſulphur, and three of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

GU'NSHOT—GUN-SHOT. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſhot*.] The reach or range of a gun; the ſpace to which a ſhot can be thrown.

GU'NSHOT. *adj.* Made by the ſhot of a gun.

GU'NSMI'TH—GUN-SMITH. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſmith*.] A man whoſe trade is to make guns.

GU'NSTICK. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtick*.] The rammer, or ſtick with which the charge is driven.

GU'NSTOCK. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

GU'NWALE, or GUNNEL—GUN-NEL *of a Ship*. That piece of timber which reaches on either ſide of the ſhip from the half-deck to the forecaſtle.

To GU'RGLE—GUR-GLE. *v. n.* [*gorgegliare*, Italian.] To fall or guſh with noiſe, as water from a bottle.

To GU'SH—GUSH. *v. n.* To flow or ruſh out with violence; not to ſpring in a ſmall ſtream, but in a large body.—To emit in a copious effluxion.

GU'SH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An emiſſion of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor ſo emitted.

GU'SSET

GU'SSET—GUS-SET. *n. ſ.* [*gouſſet*, French.] Any thing ſewed on to cloth, in order to ſtrengthen it. Alſo a piece put in to widen it.

GU'ST—GUST. *n. ſ.* [*gouſt*, French; *guſtus*, Latin.] Senſe of taſting.—Height of perception; height of ſenſual enjoyment.—Love; liking.—Turn of fancy; intellectual taſte.—[From *guſter*, Iſlandick.] A ſudden violent blaſt of wind.

GU'STO—GUS-TO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] The reliſh of any thing; the power by which any thing excites ſenſations in the palate.—Intellectual taſte; liking.

GU'T—GUT. *n. ſ.* [*kutteln*, German.] The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the ſtomach to the vent.—The ſtomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially.—Gluttony; love of gormandiſing.

To GU'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pull out the inteſtines.—To draw; to exenterate.—To plunder of contents.

GU'TTER—GUT-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Lat.] A paſſage for water.

To GU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in ſmall hollows.

To GU'TTLE—GUT-TLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriouſly; to gormandiſe. A low word.

To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To ſwallow.

GU'TTLER—GUT-TLER. *n. ſ.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.

GU'TTURAL—GUT-TU-RAL. *adj.* [*gutturalis*, Lat.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

To GU'ZZLE—GUZ-ZLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *guſt*, to *guttle*, or *guſtle*.] To gormandiſe; to feed immoderately; to ſwallow any liquor greedily.

To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To ſwallow with immoderate guſt.

GU'ZZLER—GUZ-ZLER. *n. ſ.* [from *guzzle*.] A gormandiſer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

GY'BE—GYBE. *n. ſ.* [See GIBE.] A ſneer; a taunt; a ſarcaſm.

To GY'BE. *v. n.* To ſneer; to taunt.

GYMNA'STIC—GYM-NAS-TIC. *adj.* [γυμναστικὸς; *gymnaſtique*, French.] Pertaining to athletick exerciſes; conſiſting of leaping, wreſtling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

GY'MNICK. *adj.* [γυμνικὸς; *gymnique*, French.] Such as practiſe the athletick or gymnaſtick exerciſes.

GYRA'TION—GY-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

GY'VES—GYVES. *n. ſ.* [*gevyn*, Welſh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.

To GY'VE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to ſhackle; to enchain; to enſnare.

H.

H, The eighth letter of the Engliſh alphabet, is little more than a note of aſpiration, ſounded only by a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, without any appulſe of the organs of ſpeech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. It is frequently quite mute both at the beginning and end of words.

HA—HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Lat.] An expreſſion of wonder, ſurpriſe, ſudden queſtion, or ſudden exertion.—An expreſſion of laughter.

HA'BEAS-CO'RPUS—HA-BE-AS-COR-PUS. [Lat.] A writ, which a man being indicted of ſome treſpaſs, and laid in priſon for the ſame, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himſelf thither at his own coſts, and to anſwer the cauſe there.

HA'BERDA'SHER—HAB-ER-DASH-ER. *n. ſ.* [This word is deduced by *Minſhew* from *habt ihr daſs*, German, *have you this*, the expreſſion of a ſhopkeeper offering his wares to ſale.] One who ſells ſmall wares; a pedlar.

HABI'LIMENT—HA-BIL-I-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*habilement*, French.] Dreſs; cloaths; garment.

To HABI'LITATE—HA-BIL-I-TATE. *v. n.* [*habiliter*, French.] To qualify; to entitle.

HA'BILITY—HA-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*habilité*, Fr.] Faculty; power.

HA'BIT—HAB-IT. *n. ſ.* [*habitus*, Lat.] State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.—Dreſs; accoutrement.—*Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the ſame thing.—Cuſtom; inveterate uſe.

To HA'BIT—HAB-IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs; to accoutre; to array.

HA'BITABLE—HAB-I-TA-BLE. *adj.* [*habitable*, Fr. *habitabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of ſuſtaining human creatures.

HA'BITANT—HAB-I-TANT. *n. ſ.* [*habitant*, French; *habitans*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

HA'BITA'TION—HAB-I-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*habitation*, Fr. *habitatio*, Latin.] The act of dwelling; the ſtate of a place receiving dwellers.—Place of abode; dwelling.

HABI'TUAL—HA-BIT-U-AL. *adj.* [*habituel*, from *habit*, French.] Cuſtomary; accuſtomed; inveterate; eſtabliſhed by frequent repetition.

HABI'TUALLY.

HABI'TUALLY. *adv.* [from *habitual.*] Cuſtomarily; by habit.

To HABI'TUATE—HAB-IT-U-ATE. *v. a.* [*habituer*, Fr.] To accuſtom; to uſe one's ſelf by frequent repetition.

HA'BITU'DE—HAB-I-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*habitudo*, Lat. *habitude*, French.] Relation; reſpect; ſtate with regard to ſomething elſe.—Familiarity; converſe; frequent intercourſe.—Long cuſtom; habit; inveterate uſe.—The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

To HACK—HACK. *v. a.* [ƿaccan, Saxon; *hacken*, Dutch; *hacher*, French, from acaɼe, an axe, Saxon.] To cut into ſmall pieces; to chop; to cut ſlightly with frequent or unſkilful blows.—To ſpeak unreadily, or with heſitation.

HA'CKNEY—HACK-NEY. *n. ſ.* [*hacnai*, Welſh; *hackeneye*, Teuton.] A pacing horſe.—A hired horſe: hired horſes being uſually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.—A hireling; a proſtitute.—Any thing let out for hire.—Much uſed; common.

To HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practiſe in one thing; to accuſtom to the road.

HA'D—HAD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *have*.

HA'DDOCK—HAD-DOCK. *n. ſ.* [*hadot*, French.] A ſea-fiſh of the cod kind, but ſmall.

HA'FT—HAFT. *n. ſ.* [ƿæɼt, Sax. *heft*, Dutch, from *To have* or *hold.*] A handle; that part of any inſtrument that is taken into the hand.

HA'G—HAG. *n. ſ.* [ƿæʒeɼɼe, a goblin, Sax. *heckle*, a witch, Dutch.] A fury; a ſhe monſter.—A witch; an enchantreſs.—An old ugly woman.

To HA'G. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harraſs with vain terror.

HA'GARD—HAG-ARD. *adj.* [*hagard*, French.] Lean; ugly; rugged; deformed; wildly diſordered; untamed; irreclaimable.

HA'GGARD. *n. ſ.* Any thing wild or irreclaimable.—A ſpecies of hawk.

HA'GGARDLY. *adv.* [from *haggard.*] Deformed; ugly.

HA'GGESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hog* or *back.*] A meſs of meat, generally pork chopped, and incloſed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a ſheep's maw of the entrails of the ſame animal, cut ſmall, with ſuet and ſpices.

HA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *hag.*] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.

To HA'GGLE—HAG-GLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack.*] To cut; to chop; to mangle. This verb is little uſed, except in vulgar diſcourſe.

To HA'GGLE. *v n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER—HAG-GLER. *n. ſ.* [from *haggle.*] One that cuts.—One that is tardy in bargaining.

HAH—HAH. *interject.* An expreſſion of ſudden effort.

HA'IL—HAIL. *n. ſ.* [ƿazel, Saxon; *hagel*, Dutch.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

To HA'IL. *v. n.* To pour down hail.

HA'IL. *interj.* [ƿœl, ƿealth, Saxon: *hail*, therefore, is the ſame as *ſalve* of the Latins, or ὑγιαίνω of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of ſalutation now uſed only in poetry; health be to you.

To HA'IL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſalute; to call to.

HA'ILSHOT. *n. ſ.* [*hail* and *ſhot.*] Small ſhot ſcattered like hail.

HA'ILSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*hail* and *ſtone.*] A particle or ſingle ball of hail.

HA'IR—HAIR. *n. ſ.* [ƿæɼ, Saxon.] An excreſcence growing on the bodies of moſt animals.—A ſingle hair.—Any thing proverbially minute and ſmall.

HA'IRBRE'ADTH—HAIR-BREADTH. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *breadth.*] A very ſmall diſtance; the diameter of a hair.

HA'IRBEL. *n. ſ.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HA'IRCLO'TH. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *cloth.*] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification.

HA'IRLA'CE. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *lace.*] The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

HA'IRY. *adj.* [from *hair.*] Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.—Conſiſting of hair.

HA'KE. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

HA'LBERD—HAL-BERD. *n. ſ.* [*halebarde*, French; *hallebarde*, Dutch, from *harde*, an ax, and *halle*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-ax fixed to a long pole.

HA'LBERDI'ER—HAL-BER-DIER. *n. ſ.* [*halebardier*, Fr. from *halberd.*] One who is armed with a halberd.

HA'LCYON—HAL-CY-ON. *n. ſ.* [*halcyo*, Lat.] A bird, of which it is ſaid that ſhe breeds in the ſea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

HA'LCYON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; ſtill; peaceful,

HA'LE—HALE. *adj.* [This ſhould rather be written *hail*, from *hæl*, health.] Healthy; ſound; hearty; well complexioned.

To HA'LE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by force; to pull violently.

HA'LF—HALF. *n. ſ.* [ƿeaɼ, Saxon, and all the Teutonick dialects. The *l* is not ſounded in common diſcourſe.] A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.—It ſometimes has a plural ſignification when a number is divided.—It is much uſed in compoſition to ſignify a thing imperfect.

HA'LF. *adv.* In part; equally.

HA'LF-BLOOD. *n. ſ.* One not born of the ſame father and mother.

HA'LF-BLOODED. *adj.* [*half* and *blood.*] Mean; degenerate.

HA'LF-FACED. *adj.* [*half* and *faced.*] Showing only part of the face; ſmall faced.

HA'LF-MOON. *n. ſ.* The moon in its appearance when at half increaſe or decreaſe.—Any thing in the figure of a half moon.

HA'LF-PENY—HALF-PEN-Y. *n. ſ.* plural *half-pence*. *half* and *peny.*] A copper coin, of which two make a peny.

HA'LF-PIKE. *n. ſ.* [*half* and *pike.*] The ſmall pike carried by officers.

HA'LF-PINT. *n. ſ.* [*half* and *pint.*] The fourth part of a quart.

HA'LF-SEAS *over*. A proverbial expreſſion for any one far advanced. It is commonly uſed of one half drunk.

HA'LF-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*half* and *ſight.*] Seeing imperfectly; having weak diſcernment.

HA`LF-STRAINED. *adj.* [*half* and *ſtrain.*] Half-bred; imperfect.

HA`LF-WAY. *adv.* [*half* and *way.*] In the middle.

HA`LF-WIT. *n. ſ.* [*half* and *wit.*] A blockhead; a fooliſh fellow.

HA`LF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *half-wit.*] Imperfectly furniſhed with underſtanding. Theſe examples may ſuffice to ſhew the uſe of this word in compoſition.

HALL—HALL. *n. ſ.* [ꝩal, Saxon; *balle*, Dutch.] A court of juſtice.—A manor-houſe ſo called, becauſe in it were held courts for the the tenants.—The publick room of a corporation.—The firſt large room of a houſe.

HA`LLELU`JAH—HAL-LE-LU-JAH. *n. ſ.* [הללויה] *Praiſe ye the Lord.* A ſong of thankſgiving.

HALLO`O—HAL-LOO. *interj.* A word of encouragement when dogs are let looſe on their game.

To HA`LLOO. *v. n.* This word is pronounced in converſation as if it were written *hol-lo.* [*haler*, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs.

To HA`LLOO. *v. a.* To encourage with ſhouts.—To chaſe with ſhouts.—To call or ſhout to.

To HA`LLOW—HAL-LOW. *v. a.* [ꝩalgian, ꝩalig, Sax. *heilig*, Dutch, holy.] To conſecrate; to make holy.

HA`LM—HALM. *n. ſ.* [ꝩealm, Saxon.] Straw.

HA`LO—HA-LO. *n. ſ.* A red circle round the ſun or moon.

HA`LSER—HAL-SER. *n. ſ.* [from ꝩalr, neck, and ꝛeel, a rope.] A rope leſs than a cable.

To HALT—HALT. *v. n.* [ꝩealt, Sax. lame; ꝩealtan, to limp.] To limp; to be lame.—To ſtop in a march.—To heſitate; to ſtand dubious.—To fail; to faulter.

HALT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.

HALT—HALT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of limping; the manner of limping.—[*Alte*, French.] A ſtop in a march; alſo a ſtop in walking in general.

HA`LTER—HAL-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *halt.*] He who limps.

HA`LTER. *n. ſ.* [ꝩealꝛꝛne, Saxon, from ꝩalt, the neck.] A rope to hang malefactors.—A cord; a ſtrong ſtring.

To HA`LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord; to catch in a nooſe.

To HALVE—HALVE. *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves.*] To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half*, *halves* being the plural.] An expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare.

HA'M—HAM. *n. ſ.* [ꝩam, Sax. *hamme*, Dutch.] The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.—The thigh of a hog ſalted.

To HA'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *ham.*] To cut the ſinews of the thigh; to hamſtring.

HA'MLET—HAM-LET. *n. ſ.* [ꝩam, Saxon, and *let*, the diminutive termination.] A ſmall village.

HA'MMER—HAM-MER. *n. ſ.* [ꝩamep, Sax. *hammer*, Daniſh.] The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.—Any thing deſtructive.

To HA'MMER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a hammer.—To forge or form with a hammer.—To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour.

To HA'MMER. *v. n.* To work; to be buſy.—To be in agitation.

HA'MMERER. *n. ſ.* [from *hammer.*] He who works with a hammer.

HA'MMOCK—HAM-MOCK. *n. ſ.* [ꝩamaca, Saxon.] A ſwinging bed.

HA'MPER. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Minſhew* to be contracted from *hand panier*; but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in uſe, whence *hanaper*, *hamper.*] A large baſket for carriage.

To HA'MPER—HAM-PER. *v. a.* [The original of this word, in its preſent meaning, is uncertain: *Junius* obſerves that *hamplyns* in Teutonick is a quarrel: others imagine that *hamper* or *hanaper*, being the treaſury to which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine. *Johnſon.*] To ſhackle; to entangle in chains.—To enſnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.—To complicate; to tangle.—To perplex; to embaraſs by many lets and troubles.

HA'MSTRING. *n. ſ.* [*ham* and *ſtring.*] The tendon of the ham.

To HA'MSTRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hamſtrung.* [from the noun.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HA'NAPER. *n. ſ.* [*hanaperium*, low Latin.] A treaſury; an exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the ſeal of charters and patents.

HAND—HAND. *n. ſ.* [ꝩand, ꝩonb, Saxon, and in all the Teutonick dialects.] The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or uſe any inſtrument.—Meaſure of four inches; a meaſure uſed in the matches of horſes; a palm.—Side, right or left.—Part; quarter; ſide: as, it is allowed on all *hands*.—Ready payment with reſpect to the receiver.—Ready payment with regard to the payer.—Rate; price.—Terms; conditions.—Act; deed; external action.—Labour; act of the hand.—Performance.—Power of performance.—Attempt; undertaking.—Manner of gathering or taking.—Workmanſhip; power or act of manufacturing or making.—Manner of acting or performing.—Agency; part in action.—The act of giving or preſenting.—Act of receiving any thing ready to one's *hand*, when it only waits to be taken.—Care; neceſſity of managing.—Diſcharge of duty.—Reach; nearneſs: as, *at hand*, within reach, near, approaching.—Manual management.—State of being in preparation.—State of being in preſent agitation.—Cards held at a game.—That which is uſed in oppoſition to another.—Scheme of action.—Advantage; gain; ſuperiority.—Competition; conteſt.—Tranſmiſſion; conveyance; agency of conveyance.—Poſſeſſion; power.—Preſſure of the bridle.—Method of government; diſcipline; reſtraint.—Influence; management.—That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.—Agent; perſon employed.—Giver, and receiver.—An actor; a workman; a ſoldier.—Catch or reach without choice.—Form or caſt of writing.—HAND *over head.* Negligently; raſhly; without ſeeing what one does; precipitately.—HAND *to* HAND. Cloſe fight.—HAND *in* HAND. In union; conjointly.—HAND *to mouth.* As want requires.—*To be* HAND *and glove.* To be intimate and familiar.

To HAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or tranſmit with the hand.—To guide or lead by the hand.—To ſeize; to lay hands on.—To manage; to move with the hand.—

To

To tranſmit in ſucceſſion; to deliver down from one to another.

HAND is much uſed in compoſition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *hand-ſaw*; or born in the hand, as a *hand-barrow*, *hand-baſket*, *hand-bell*, *hand-breadth*, &c.

HA'NDED. *adj.* [from *hand*.] Having the uſe of the hand left or right.—With hands joined.

HA'NDFAST. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *faſt*.] Hold; cuſtody. Obſolete.

HA'NDFUL. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *full*.] As much as the hand can gripe or contain.—A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.—A ſmall number or quantity.

HA'ND-GALLOP. *n. ſ.* A ſlow eaſy gallop, in which the hand preſſes the bridle to hinder increaſe of ſpeed.

HA'ND-GUN. *n. ſ.* A gun wielded by the hand.

HA'NDICRA`FT. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *craft*.] Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

HA'NDICRA`FTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*handicraft* and *man*.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

HA'NDILY. *adv.* [from *handy*.] With ſkill; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *handy*.] Readineſs; dexterity.

HA'NDIWORK. *n. ſ.* [*handy* and *work*.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

HA'NDKERCHIEF—HAND-KER-CHIEF, in the vulgar mode of pronunciation *han-ker-cher*. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *kerchief*.] A piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

To HA'NDLE—HAN-DLE. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch, from *hand*.] To touch; to feel with the hand.—To manage; to wield.—To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.—To treat in diſcourſe. A low phraſe in this ſenſe.—To deal with; to practiſe.—To treat well or ill.—To practiſe upon; to do with.

HA'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [handle, Saxon.] That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand.—That of which uſe is made.

HA'NDLESS. *adj.* [*hand* and *leſs*.] Without a hand.

HA'NDMA`ID. *n. ſ.* A maid that waits at hand.

HA`NDMILL. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *mill*.] A mill moved by the hand.

HANDS *off*. A vulgar phraſe for keep off; forbear.

HA'NDSA`W. *n. ſ.* Saw manageable by the hand.

HA`NDSEL. *n. ſ.* The firſt act of uſing any thing; the firſt act of ſale.

To HA`NDSEL. *v. a.* To uſe or do any thing the firſt time.

HA'NDSOME—HAND-SOME. *adj.* [*handſaem*, Dut. ready, dexterous.] Ready; gainly; convenient.—Beautiful with dignity; graceful.—Elegant; graceful.—Ample; liberal: as, a *handſome* fortune.—Generous; noble: as, a *handſome* action.

HA'NDSOMELY—HAND-SOME-LY. *adv.* [from *handſome*.] Conveniently; dexterouſly.—Beautifully; gracefully.—Elegantly; neatly.—Liberally; generouſly.

HA'NDSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *handſome*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

HA'ND-VI`CE. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *vice*.] A vice to hold ſmall work in.

HA'ND-WRI`TING. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *writing*.] A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HA'NDY. *adj.* [from *hand*.] Executed or performed by the hand.—Ready; dexterous; ſkilful.—Convenient.

HA'NDYDA'NDY. *n. ſ.* A play in which children change hands and places. A low puerile word.

To HANG—HANG. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong*. [hangan, Sax.] To ſuſpend; to faſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained not below, but above.—To place without any ſolid ſupport.—To choak and kill by ſuſpending by the neck, ſo as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.—To diſplay; to ſhow aloft.—To let fall below the proper ſituation; to decline.—To fix in ſuch a manner as in ſome directions to be moveable.—To adorn by hanging upon.—To furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall.

To HA'NG. *v. n.* To be ſuſpended; to be ſupported above, not below.—To depend; to fall looſely on the lower part; to dangle.—To bend forward.—To float; to play.—To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground.—To reſt upon by embracing: as, to *hang* upon one's neck.—To hover; to impend.—To be looſely joined.—To drag; to be incommodiouſly joined.—To be compact or united.—To adhere.—To reſt.—To be in ſuſpenſe; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty.—To be delayed; to linger.—To be dependant on.—To be fixed or ſuſpended with attention.—To have a ſleep declivity.—To be executed by the halter.—To decline; to tend down.

HA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *hang*.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot *hangers*.

HA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *hang*.] A ſhort broad ſword.

HA'NGER-O'N. *n. ſ.* [from *hang*.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

HA'NGING. *n. ſ.* [from *hang*.] Drapery hung or faſtened againſt the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

HA'NGING. *participial adj.* [from *hang*.] Foreboding death by the halter.—Requiring to be puniſhed by the halter.

HA'NGMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hang* and *man*.] The public executioner.

HA'NK. *n. ſ.* [*hank*, Iſlandick, a chain or coil of rope.] A ſkein of thread.—A tie; a check; an influence. A low word.

To HA'NKER. *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately; to have an inceſſant wiſh. A low phraſe.

HA`N'T—HAN'T, for *has not*, or *have not*.

HAP. *n. ſ.* [*anhap*, in Welſh, is misfortune.] Chance; fortune.—That which happens by chance or fortune.—Accident; caſual event; misfortune.

HA'P-HA'ZARD. *n. ſ.* Chance; accident.

To HA'P. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen.

HA'PLY. *adv.* [from *hap*.] Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.—By chance; by accident.

HA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *hap*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckleſs; unlucky.

To HA'PPEN—HAP-PEN. *v. n.* [from *hap*.] To fall out; to chance; to come to paſs.—To light; to fall by chance.

HA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *happy*.] Fortunately; luckily; ſucceſsfully.—Addreſsfully; gracefully; without labour.—In a ſtate of felicity: as, he lives *happily*.—By chance; peradventure. In this ſenſe *happily* is written erroneouſly for *haply*.

HA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *happy*.] Felicity; ſtate in which the deſires are ſatisfied.—Good luck; good fortune.—Fortuitous elegance; unſtudied grace.

HA'PPY—HAP-PY. *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck*.] In a ſtate of felicity; in a ſtate where the deſire is ſatisfied.—Lucky; ſucceſsful; fortunate.—Addreſsful; ready.

HARA'NGUE—HA-RANGUE. *n. ſ.* [*harangue*, Fr.] A ſpeech; a popular oration.

To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, French.] To make a ſpeech; to pronounce an oration.

To HA'RASS—HAR-ASS. *v. a.* [*haraſſer*, French.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneaſineſs.

HA'RBINGER—HAR-BIN-GER. *n. ſ.* [*herberger*, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or an *harbour* for thoſe that follow.] A fore-runner; a precurſor.

HA'RBOUR—HAR-BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*herberge*, French; *herberg*, Dutch; *albergo*, Italian.] A lodging; a place of entertainment.—A port or haven for ſhipping.—An aſylum; a ſhelter; a place of ſhelter and ſecurity.

To HA'RBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to ſojourn; to take ſhelter.

To HA'RBOUR. *v. a.* To entertain; to permit to reſide.—To ſhelter; to ſecure.

HA'RBOURAGE—HAR-BOUR-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*herbergage*, Fr. from *harbour*.] Shelter; entertainment.

HA'RBOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *harbour*.] One that entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS. *adj.* [from *harbour*.] Without harbour; without lodging; without ſhelter.

HARD—HARD. *adj.* [ꝑeapꝺ, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch.] Firm; reſiſting penetration or ſeparation; not ſoft; not eaſy to be pierced or broken.—Difficult; not eaſy to the intellect.—Difficult of accompliſhment; full of difficulties.—Painful; diſtreſsful; laborious.—Cruel; oppreſſive; rigorous.—Sour; rough; ſevere.—Unfavourable; unkind.—Inſenſible; untouched.—Unhappy; vexatious.—Vehement; keen; ſevere: as, a *hard* winter.—Unreaſonable; unjuſt.—Forced; not eaſily granted.—Powerful.—Auſtere; rough, as liquids.—Harſh; ſtiff; conſtrained.—Not plentiful; not proſperous.—Avaricious; faultily ſparing.

HARD—HARD. *adv.* [*hardo*, very old German.] Cloſe; near.—Diligently; laboriouſly; inceſſantly; vehemently; earneſtly; importunately.—Uneaſily; vexatiouſly.—Vehemently; diſtreſsfully.—Faſt; nimbly.—With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.—Tempeſtuouſly; boiſterouſly.

HA'RDBOUND. *adj.* [*hard* and *bound*.] Coſtive.

To HA'RDEN—HARD-EN. *v. a.* [from *hard*.] To grow hard.

To HA'RDEN. *v. a.* [from *hard*.] To make hard; to indurate.—To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.—To confirm in wickedneſs; to make obdurate.—To make inſenſible; to ſtupify.—To make firm; to endue with conſtancy.

HARDFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *favour*.] Coarſe of feature; harſh of countenance.

HA'RDHA'NDED. *adj.* [*hard* and *hand*.] Coarſe; mechanic; one that has hands hard with labour.

HA'RDHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*hard* and *head*.] Claſh of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants daſh their heads together.

HA'RDHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*hard* and *heart*.] Cruel; inexorable; mercileſs; pitileſs; barbarous; inhuman; ſavage; uncompaſſionate.

HA'RDHE'ARTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hardhearted*.] Cruelty; want of tenderneſs; want of compaſſion.

HA'RDIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *hardy*, *hardiment*, adv. Fren.] Courage; ſtoutneſs; bravery. An old word.

HA'RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [*hardieſſe*, Fren. from *hardy*.] Hardſhip; fatigue.—Stoutneſs; courage; bravery.—Effrontery; confidence.

HA'RDLA'BOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *labour*.] Elaborate; ſtudied; diligently wrought.

HA'RDLY—HARD-LY. *adv.* [from *hard*.] With difficulty; not eaſily.—Scarcely; ſcant; not lightly.—Grudgingly: as an injury.—Severely; unfavourably.—Rigorouſly; oppreſſively.—Unwelcomely; harſhly.—Not ſoftly; not tenderly; not delicately.

HA'RDMO'UTHED. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth*.] Diſobedient to the rein; not ſenſible of the bit.

HA'RDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hard*.] Durity; power of reſiſtance in bodies.—Difficulty to be accompliſhed.—Scarcity; penury.—Obduracy; profligateneſs.—Coarſeneſs; harſhneſs of look.—Keenneſs; vehemence of weather or ſeaſons.—Cruelty of temper; ſavageneſs; harſhneſs; barbarity.—Stiffneſs; harſhneſs.

HARDS—HARDS. *n. ſ.* The refuſe or coarſer part of flax.

HA'RDSHIP—HARD-SHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *hard*.] Injury; oppreſſion.—Inconvenience; fatigue.

HA'RDWARE. *n. ſ.* [*hard* and *ware*.] Manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hardware* and *man*.] A maker or ſeller of metalline manufactures.

HA'RDY—HAR-DY. *adj.* [*hardi*, French.] Bold; brave; ſtout; daring.—Strong; hard; firm.—Confident; firm.

HARE—HARE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑapa, Saxon; *karh*, Erſe.] A ſmall quadruped, with long ears and ſhort tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.

To HARE. *v. n.* [*harier*, French.] To fright; to hurry with terror.

HA'REBELL. *n. ſ.* [*hare* and *bell*.] A kind of blue flower.

HA'REBRAINED. *adj.* [from *hare*, the verb, and *brain*.] Volatile; unſettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.

HA'RELIP. *n. ſ.* A fiſſure in the upper lip with want of ſubſtance; a natural defect.

HA'RIER—HAR-IER. *n. ſ.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares.

To HARK—HARK. *v. n.* [contracted from *hearken*.] To liſten.

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.] Liſt! hear! liſten!

HA'RLEQUIN—HAR-LE-QUIN. *n. ſ.* [This name is ſaid to have been given by *Francis*, of France, to a buſy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy *Charles le quint*. *Menage* derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented M. *Harley*'s houſe, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little Harley. *Trev.*] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zany.

HA'RLOT—HAR-LOT. *n. ſ.* [*herlodes*, Welſh, a girl. Others for *horelet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the

the mother of *William* the Conqueror. *Harlot* is uſed in *Chaucer* for a low male drudge.] A whore; a ſtrumpet.

HA'RLOTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *harlot.*] The trade of a harlot; fornication.—A name of contempt for a woman.

HARM—HARM. *n. ſ.* [hearm, Sax.] Injury; crime; wickedneſs.—Miſchief; detriment; hurt.

To HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure.

HA'RMFUL. *adj.* [*harm* and *full.*] Hurtful; miſchievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

HA'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *harm.*] Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.—Unhurt; undamaged.

HA'RMLESSLY. *adv.* [from *harmleſs.*] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

HA'RMLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *harmleſs.*] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt.

HARMO'NIC—HAR-MON-IC. } *adj.* [ἁρμονικὸς; *harmo-*
HARMO'NICAL. } *nique*, French.] Proportioned to each other; adapted to each other; concordant; muſical.

HARMO'NIOUS—HAR-MO-NI-OUS. *adj.* [*harmonieux*, French, from *harmony.*] Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other.—Having ſounds concordant to each other; muſical.

HARMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *harmonious.*] With juſt adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.—Muſically; with concord of ſounds.

HARMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *harmonious.*] Proportion; muſicalneſs.

To HA'RMONIZE—HAR-MO-NIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony.*] To adjuſt in fit proportions; to make muſical.

HA'RMONY—HAR-MO-NY. *n. ſ.* [ἁρμονία; *harmonie*, French.] The juſt adaptation of one part to another.—Juſt proportion of ſound; muſical concord.—Concord; correſpondent ſentiment.

HA'RNESS—HAR-NESS. *n. ſ.* [*harnois*, French, ſuppoſed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runnick; *hiairn*, Welſh and Erſe, iron.] Armour; defenſive furniture of war.—The traces of draught horſes, particularly of carriages of pleaſure or ſtate: of other carriages we ſay *geer*.

To HA'RNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in armour.—To fix horſes in their traces.

HARP—HARP. *n. ſ.* [heapp, Saxon; *harpe*, French. It is uſed through both the Teutonick and Roman dialects, and has been long in uſe.] A lyre; an inſtrument ſtrung with wire, and ſtruck with the finger.

To HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, French, from the noun.] To play on the harp.—To touch any paſſion, as the harper touches a ſtring; to dwell on a ſubject.

HA'RPER—HARP-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *harp.*] A player on the harp.

HA'RPING *Iron. n. ſ.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A bearded dart, with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales are ſtruck and caught.

HA'RPONE'ER—HAR-PO-NEER. *n. ſ.* [*harponeur*, Fren. from *harpoon.*] He that throws the harpoon in whale-fiſhing.

HARPO'ON—HAR-POON. *n. ſ.* [*harpon*, Fr.] A harping iron.

HA'RPSICORD. *n. ſ.* A muſical inſtrument.

HA'RPY—HAR-PY. *n. ſ.* [*harpyia*, Lat. *harpie*, *harpye*, French.] An imaginary kind of bird.—A ravenous wretch.

HA'RQUEBUSS. *n. ſ.* [See ARQUEBUSE.] A hand-gun.

HA'RQUEBUSSI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *harquebuſs.*] One armed with a harquebuſs.

HA'RRIDA'N—HAR-RI-DAN. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, a worn-out worthleſs horſe.] A decayed ſtrumpet.

HA'RROW—HAR-ROW. *n. ſ.* [*charroue*, French; *harcke*, German, a rake.] A frame of timbers croſſing each other, and ſet with teeth, drawn over ſowed ground to break the clods and throw the earth over the ſeed.

To HA'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break with the harrow.—To tear up; to rip up.—To invade; to haraſs with incurſions. [From henzian, Saxon.] To diſturb; to put into commotion. [This ſhould rather be written *harry*, *harer*, French.]

HA'RROWER. *n. ſ.* [from *harrow.*] He who harrows.—A kind of hawk.

HARSH—HARSH. *adj.* [*herviſche*, German, *Skinner.*] Auſtere; roughly ſour.—Rough to the ear.—Crabbed; moroſe; peeviſh.—Rugged to the touch.—Unpleaſing; rigorous.

HA'RSHLY. *adj.* [from *harſh.*] Sourly; auſterely to the palate, as unripe fruit.—With violence; in oppoſition to gentleneſs.—Severely; moroſely; crabbedly.—Ruggedly to the ear.

HA'RSHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *harſh.*] Sourneſs; auſtere taſte.—Roughneſs to the ear.—Ruggedneſs to the touch.—Crabbedneſs; moroſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.

HART—HART. *n. ſ.* [heopt; Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind; the male of the roe.

HA'RTSHORN. *n. ſ.* A drug that comes into uſe as many ways, and under as many forms, as any one in the whole *materia medica*. What is uſed here are the whole horns of the common male deer, which fall off every year.

HA'RVEST—HAR-VEST. *n. ſ.* [hærfeſt, Saxon.] The ſeaſon of reaping and gathering the corn.—The corn ripened, gathered and inned.—The product of labour.

HA'RVEST-HOME. *n. ſ.* The ſong which the reapers ſing at the feaſt made for having inned the harveſt.—The time of gathering harveſt.—The opportunity of gathering treaſure.

HA'RVESTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*harveſt* and *man.*] A labourer in harveſt.

To HASH—HASH. *v. n.* [*hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into ſmall pieces, and mingle.

HA'SLET—HAS-LET. } *n. ſ.* [*haſla*, Iſlandick, a bundle;
HA'RSLET. } *haſterel*, *haſtereau*, *haſtier*, Fren.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP—HASP. *n. ſ.* [hæpr, Saxon, whence in ſome provinces it is yet called *hapſe.*] A claſp folded over a ſtaple, and faſtened on with a padlock.

To HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhut with a haſp.

HA'SSOCK—HAS-SOCK. *n. ſ.* [*haſeck*, Germ. *Skinner.*] A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

HAST. The ſecond perſon ſingular of *have*.

HASTE—HASTE. *n. ſ.* [*haſte*, French; *haeſte*, Dutch.] Hurry;

Hurry; ſpeed; nimbleneſs; precipitation.—Paſſion; vehemence.

To HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haſter*, French; *haeſten*, Dutch.]
To HA'STEN. } To make haſte; to be in a hurry; to be buſy; to be ſpeedy.—To move with ſwiftneſs.

To HASTE. } *v. a.* To puſh forward; to urge on;
To HA'STEN. } to precipitate; to drive to a ſwifter pace.

HA'STILY. *adv.* [from *haſty*.] In a hurry; ſpeedily; nimbly; quickly.—Raſhly; precipitately.—Paſſionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *haſty*.] Haſte; ſpeed.—Hurry; precipitation.—Angry teſtineſs; paſſionate vehemence.

HA'STINGS—HAS-TINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *haſty*.] Peas that come early.

HA'STY—HAS-TY. *adj.* [*haſtif*, French, from *haſte*; *haeſtig*, Dutch.] Quick; ſpeedy.—Paſſionate; vehement.—Raſh; precipitate.—Early ripe.

HA'STY-PUDDING. *n. ſ.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as alſo of oatmeal and water boiled together.

HAT—HAT. *n. ſ.* [hæt, Saxon; *hatt*, German.] A cover for the head.

HA'TBAND. *n. ſ.* [*hat* and *band*.] A ſtring tied round the hat.

HA'TCA'SE. *n. ſ.* [*hat* and *caſe*.] A ſlight box for a hat.

To HATCH—HATCH. *v. a.* [*becken*, German, as *Skinner* thinks, from *heghen*, *eghen*, æg, egg, Saxon.] To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.—To quicken the egg by incubation.—To produce by precedent action.—To form by meditation; to contrive.—[From *hacher*, to cut.] To ſhade by lines in drawing or graving.

To HATCH. *v. n.* To be in the ſtate of growing quick.—To be in a ſtate of advance towards effect.

HATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A brood excluded from the egg.—The act of excluſion from the egg.—Diſcloſure; diſcovery.—[Hæca, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] The half door; the opening over the door.—[In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they deſcend from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another.—*To be under* HATCHES. To be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion.—*Hatches*. Floodgates.

HA'TCHET—HATCH-ET. *n. ſ.* [*hache*, *hachette*, Fr. *aſcia*, Latin.] A ſmall axe.

HA'TCHET-FACE. *n. ſ.* An ugly face; ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.

HA'TCHMENT. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *atchievement*. See ATCHIEVEMENT.] Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

HA'TCHWAY. *n. ſ.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE—HATE. *v. a.* [hatian, Sax.] To deteſt; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the paſſion contrary to love.

HATE—HATE. *n. ſ.* [hate, Saxon.] Malignity; deteſtation; the contrary to love.

HA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*hate* and *full*.] That which cauſes abhorrence; odious; abominable; deteſtable.—Abhorrent; deteſting; malignant; malevolent.

HA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hateful*.] Odiouſly; abominably.—Malignantly; maliciouſly.

HA'TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hateful*.] Odiouſneſs.

HA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *hate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a deteſter.

HA'TRED—HAT-RED. *n. ſ.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; diſlike; abhorrence; deteſtation; abomination; the paſſion contrary to love.

HA'TTER—HAT-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.

To HAVE—HAVE. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *had*. [*haban*, Gothick; habban, Saxon; *hebben*, Dutch; *avoir*, Fr. *avere*, Ital.] Not to be without.—To carry; to wear.—To make uſe of.—To poſſeſs.—To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant.—To obtain; to enjoy.—To take; to receive.—To be in any ſtate.—To put; to take.—To procure; to find.—Not to neglect; not to omit.—To hold; to regard.—To maintain; to hold opinion.—To contain.—To require; to claim.—To be a huſband or wife to another.—To be engaged, as in a taſk.—To wiſh; to deſire.—To buy.—It is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes. *Have* the preterperfect, and *had* the preterpluperfect.—HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expreſſion denoting reſolution to make ſome attempt.

HA'VEN—HA-VEN. *n. ſ.* [*haven*, Dutch; *havre*, Fr.] A port; a harbour; a ſafe ſtation for ſhips.—A ſhelter; an aſylum.

HAU'GHTILY. *adv.* [from *haughty*.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuouſly.

HA'UGHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *haughty*.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

HA'UGHTY—HAUGH-TY. *adj.* [*hautaine*, French.] Proud; lofty; inſolent; arrogant; contemptuous.—Proudly great.—Bold; adventurous.

HA'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *have*.] Poſſeſſion; ſtate; fortune.—The act or ſtate of poſſeſſing.

To HAUL—HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to perſons, aukwardneſs or rudeneſs.

HAUL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb,] Pull; violence in dragging.

HAUM—HAUM. *n. ſ.* [or *hame*, or *halm*; healm, Sax. *halm*, Dutch and Daniſh.] Straw.

HAUNCH. *n. ſ.* [*bancke*, Dutch; *hanche*, French; *anca*, Ital.] The thigh; the hind hip.—The rear; the hind part.

To HAUNT—HAUNT, or HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.] To frequent; to be much about any place or perſon.—It is uſed frequently in an ill ſenſe of one that comes unwelcome.—It is eminently uſed of apparitions or ſpectres that appear in a particular place.

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.

HAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Place in which one is frequently found.—Habit of being in a certain place.

HA'VOCK—HAV-OCK. *n. ſ.* [*bafog*, Welſh, devaſtation.] Waſte; wide and general devaſtation; mercileſs deſtruction.

HA'VOCK. *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to ſlaughter.

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſte; to deſtroy; to lay waſte.

HA'UTBOY—HAUT-BOY. *n. ſ.* [*haut* and *bois.*] A wind inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a flute.

HA'UTBOY *Strawberry.* See STRAWBERRY.

HAW—HAW. *n. ſ.* [hæg, Saxon.] The berry and ſeed of the hawthorn.—An excreſcence in the eye.

HA'WTHORN. *n. ſ.* [hæg ðopn, Saxon.] A ſpecies of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

To HAW. *v. n.* To ſpeak ſlowly with frequent intermiſſion and heſitation.

HAWK—HAWK. *n. ſ.* [*hæbeg*, Welſh; hapoc, Saxon.] A bird of prey, uſed much anciently in ſport to catch other birds.—[*Hoch*, Welſh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from *hawk.*] To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.—To fly at; to attack on the wing.—[*Hoch*, Welſh.] To force up phlegm with a noiſe.—To ſell by proclaiming it in the ſtreets. [From *hock*, German, a ſaleſman.]

HA'WKED. *adj.* [from *hawk.*] Formed like a hawk's bill.

HA'WKER. *n ſ.* [from *hock*, German.] One who ſells his wares by proclaiming them in the ſtreet.

HA'WSES. *n. ſ.* [of a ſhip.] Two round holes under the ſhip's head or beak, through which the cables paſs when ſhe is at anchor.

HAY—HAY. *n. ſ.* [hæg, hig, Saxon; *hey*, Dutch.] Graſs dried to fodder cattle in winter.

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing round a hay cock.

HAY. *n. ſ.* [from *haie*, French, a hedge.] A net which incloſes the haunt of an animal.

HA'YMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*hay* and *make.*] One employed in drying graſs for hay.

HA'ZARD—HAZ-ARD. *n. ſ.* [*hazard*, French; *azar*, Spaniſh; *haſki*, Runick, danger.] Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.—Danger; chance of danger.—A game at dice.

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*hazarder*, French.] To expoſe to chance; to put into danger.

To HA'ZARD. *v. n.* To try the chance.—To adventure.

HA'ZARDABLE. *adj.* [from *hazard.*] Ventureſome; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDOUS. *adj.* [*hazardeux*, French; from *hazard.*] Dangerous; expoſed to chance.

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hazardous.*] With danger or chance.

HAZE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog; miſt.

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or miſty.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one.

HA'ZEL—HAZ-EL. *n. ſ.* [hæſel, Sax. *corylus*, Lat.] A nut tree.

HA'ZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

HA'ZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

HA'ZY. *adj.* [from *haze.*] Dark; foggy; miſty.

HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them.* [*hy*, Dutch; he, Saxon. It ſeems to have borrowed the plural from ðir, plural ðaſ, dative ðirum.] The man that was named before.—The man; the perſon. It ſometimes ſtands without reference to any foregoing word.—Man or male being.—Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. It is uſed where the male and female have not different denominations.—In the two laſt ſenſes *he* is rather a noun than pronoun.

HEAD—HEAD. *n. ſ.* [heaꝛod, heaꝛd, Saxon; *hoofd*, Dutch; *heved*, old Engliſh, whence by contraction *head.*] The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of ſenſation or thought.—Perſons as expoſed to any danger or penalty.—Denomination of any animals.—Chief; principal perſon; one to whom the reſt are ſubordinate; leader; commander.—Place of honour; the firſt place.—Place of command.—Countenance; preſence.—Underſtanding; faculties of the mind.—Face; front; fore part.—Reſiſtance; hoſtile oppoſition.—Spontaneous reſolution.—State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.—Individual. It is uſed in numbers or computation.—The top of any thing bigger than the reſt.—Place of chief reſort.—The forepart of any thing, as of a ſhip.—That which riſes on the top.—The blade of an axe.—Upper part of a bed.—The brain.—Dreſs of the head.—Principal topicks of diſcourſe.—Source of a ſtream.—Criſis; pitch.—Power; influence; force; ſtrength; dominion.—Body; conflux.—Power; armed force.—Liberty in running a horſe.—It is very improperly applied to roots.—HEAD *and Shoulders.* By force; violently.

To HEAD—HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.—To behead; to kill by taking away the head.—To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.—To lop trees.

HE'ADACH. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ach.*] Pain in the head.

HE'ADBAND. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *band.*] A fillet for the head; a topknot.—The band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *borough.*] A conſtable; a ſubordinate conſtable.

HE'ADDRESS. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *dreſs.*] The covering of a woman's head.—Any thing reſembling a headdreſs, and prominent on the head.

HE'ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *head.*] One that heads nails or pins, or the like.—The firſt brick in the angle.

HE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heady.*] Hurry; raſhneſs; ſtubbornneſs; precipitation; obſtinacy.

HE'ADLAND. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *land.*] Promontary; cape.—Ground under hedges.

HE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from *head.*] Without an head; beheaded.—Without a chief.—Obſtinate; inconſiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects: perhaps for *heedleſs.*

HE'ADLONG. *adj.* Raſh; thoughtleſs.—Sudden; precipitate.

HE'ADLONG. *adv.* [*head* and *long.*] With the head foremoſt.—It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.—Raſhly; without thought; precipitately.—Haſtily; without delay or reſpite.

HE'ADPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *piece.*] Armour for the head; helmet; morion.—Underſtanding; force of mind.

HE'ADQUARTERS. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *quarters.*] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for ſoldiers.

HE'ADSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *man.*] Executioner; one that cuts off heads.

HE'ADSTALL. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ſtall.*] Part of the bridle that covers the head.

HE'ADSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ſtone.*] The firſt or capital ſtone.

HE'ADSTRONG. *adj.* [*head* and *ſtrong*] Unreſtrained; violent; ungovernable; reſolute to run his own way: as a horſe whoſe head cannot be held in.

HE'ADY—HEAD-Y. *adj.* [from *head.*] Raſh; precipitate; haſty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with paſſion.—Apt to affect the head.

To HEAL—HEAL. *v. a.* [*halgan*, Gothick; Þælan, Saxon; *heelen*, Dutch.] To cure a perſon; to reſtore from hurt or ſickneſs.—To cure a wound or diſtemper.—To perform the act of making a ſore or cicatrize, after it is cleanſed.—To reconcile: as, he *healed* all diſſenſions.

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. Uſed of wounds or ſores.

HE'ALING. *participial adj.* [from *heal.*] Mild; mollifying; gentle; aſſuaſive: as, he's of a *healing* pacifick temper.

HEALTH—HEALTH. *n. ſ.* [from Þeel, Sax.] Freedom from bodily pain or ſickneſs.—Welfare of mind; purity; goodneſs; principle of ſalvation.—Salvation ſpiritual and temporal.—Wiſh of happineſs in drinking.

HE'ALTHFUL. *adj.* [*health* and *full.*] Free from ſickneſs.—Well diſpoſed.—Wholeſome; ſalubrious.—Salutary; productive of ſalvation.

HE'ALTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *healthful.*] In health.—Wholſomely.

HE'ALTHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *healthful.*] State of being well.—Wholſomeneſs; ſalubrious qualities.

HE'ALTHILY. *adv.* [from *healthy.*] Without ſickneſs or pain.

HE'ALTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *healthy.*] The ſtate of health.

HE'ALTHY. *adj.* [from *health.*] In health; free from ſickneſs; hale; ſound.

HEAP—HEAP. *n. ſ.* [Þeap, Saxon; *hoop*, Dutch and Scottiſh.] Many ſingle things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.—A crowd; a throng; a rabble.—Cluſter; number driven together.

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.—To accumulate; to lay up.—To add to ſomething elſe.

HE'APER. *n. ſ.* [from *heap.*] One that makes piles or heaps.

HE'APY. *adj.* [from *heap.*] Lying in heaps.

To HEAR—HEAR. *v. n.* [Þýran, Sax. *hooren*, Dutch.] To enjoy the ſenſe by which ſounds are diſtinguiſhed.—To liſten; to hearken.—To be told; to have an account.

To HEAR. *v. a.* To perceive by the ear.—To give an audience, or allowance to ſpeak.—To attend; to liſten to; to obey.—To attend favourably.—To try; to attend judicially.

HE'ARER—HEAR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *hear.*] One who attends to any doctrine or diſcourſe delivered orally by another.

HE'ARING—HEAR-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *hear.*] The ſenſe by which ſounds are perceived.—Audience.—Judicial trial.—Reach of the ear.

To HE'ARKEN—HEARK-EN. *v. n.* [Þeancnian, Sax.] To liſten by way of curioſity.—To attend; to pay regard.

HE'ARKENER. *n. ſ.* [from *hearken.*] Liſtener; one that hearkens.

HE'ARSAY—HEAR-SAY. *n. ſ.* [*hear* and *ſay.*] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwiſe than by account from others.

HEARSE—HEARSE. *n. ſ.* [of unknown etymology.] A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.—A temporary monument ſet over a grave.

HEART—HEART. *n. ſ.* [Þeopt, Sax. *hertz*, Germ.] The muſcle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the courſe of circulation, and is therefore conſidered as the ſource of vital motion.—It is ſuppoſed in popular language to be the ſeat ſometimes of courage, ſometimes of affection.—The chief part; the vital part.—The inner part of any thing.—Perſon; character. Uſed with reſpect to courage or kindneſs.—Courage; ſpirit.—Seat of love.—Affection; inclination.—Memory.—Good will; ardour of zeal. *To take to heart* any thing, is to be zealous or ſolicitous or ardent about it.—Paſſions; anxiety; concern.—Secret thoughts; receſſes of the mind.—Diſpoſition of mind.—The heart is conſidered as the ſeat of tenderneſs: a *hard heart* therefore is cruelty.—*To find in the* HEART. To be not wholly averſe.—Secret meaning; hidden intention.—Conſcience; ſenſe of good or ill.—Strength; power.—Utmoſt degree.—Life. *For my heart* ſeems ſometimes to ſignify, *if life was at ſtake*; and ſometimes *for tenderneſs*.—It is much uſed in compoſition for mind, or affection.

HE'ART-ACH. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *ach.*] Sorrow; pang; anguiſh of mind.

HE'ART-BREAKING. *adj.* Overpowering with ſorrow.

HE'ART-BREAKING. *n. ſ.* Overpowering grief.

HE'ART-BURNED. *adj.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Having the heart inflamed.

HE'ART-BURNING. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Pain at the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour.—Diſcontent; ſecret enmity.

HE'ART-FELT. *adj.* Felt in the conſcience.

HE'ART-RENDING. *adj.* Killing with anguiſh.

HE'ART-SICK. *adj.* Pained in mind.—Mortally ill; hurt in the conſtitution.

HE'ARTS-EASE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

HE'ART-SORE. *n. ſ.* Struck with ſorrow.

HE'ART-STRING. *n. ſ.* [*ſtring* and *heart.*] The tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart.

HE'ART-STRUCK. *adj.* Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.—Shocked with fear or diſmay.

HE'ART-SWELLING. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

HE'ART-WHOLE. *adj.* With the affections yet unfixed.—With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HE'ART-WOUNDING. *adj.* Filling with grief.

To HE'ARTEN—HEART-EN. *v. a.* [from *heart.*] To encourage; to animate; to ſtir up.—To meliorate with manure.

HEARTH—HEARTH. *n. ſ.* The pavement of a room in which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

HE'ARTILY—HEAR-TI-LY. *adv.* [from *hearty.*] Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorouſly.—From the heart; fully.—Eagerly; with deſire.

HE'ARTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hearty.*] Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.—Vigour; diligence; ſtrength.

HE'ARTLESS. *adj.* [from *heart.*] Without courage; ſpiritleſs.

HE'ARTY. *adj.* [from *heart.*] Sincere; undiſſembled; warm; zealous.—In full health.—Vigorous; ſtrong.—Strong; hard; durable.

HEAT—HEAT. *n. ſ.* [Þeat, Þæt, Sax. *heete*, Daniſh.] The

The ſenſation cauſed by the approach or touch of fire.—The cauſe of the ſenſation of burning.—Hot weather.—State of any body under the action of the fire.—One violent action unintermitted.—The ſtate of being once hot.—A courſe at a race, between each of which courſes there is an intermiſſion.—Pimples in the face; fluſh.—Agitation of ſudden or violent paſſion; vehemence of action.—Faction; conteſt; party rage.—Ardour of thought or elocution.

To HEAT—HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.—To cauſe to ferment.—To make the conſtitution feveriſh.—To warm with vehemence of paſſion or deſire.—To agitate the blood and ſpirits with action.

HE'ATER. *n. ſ.* [from *heat.*] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to ſmooth and plait linen.

HEATH—HEATH. *n. ſ.* [*erica*, Latin.] A ſhrub of low ſtature: the leaves are ſmall, and abide green all the year: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, is naked, and, for the moſt part, ſhaped like a pitcher.—A place overgrown with heath.—A place covered with ſhrubs of whatever kind.

HE'ATH-COCK. *n. ſ.* [*heath* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

HE'ATH-POUT. *n. ſ.* [*heath* and *pout.*] A bird.

HE'ATHEN—HEA-THEN. *n. ſ.* [*heyden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

HE'ATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

HE'ATHENISH. *adj.* [from *heathen.*] Belonging to the gentiles.—Wild; ſavage; rapacious; cruel.

HE'ATHENISHLY. *adv.* [from *heatheniſh.*] After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM. *n. ſ.* [from *heathen.*] Gentiliſm; paganiſm.

HE'ATHY. *adj.* [from *heath.*] Full of heath.

To HE'AVE—HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven.* To lift; to raiſe from the ground.—To carry.—To raiſe; to lift.—To cauſe to ſwell.—To force up from the breaſt.—To exalt; to elevate.—To puff; to elate.

To HEAVE. *v n.* To pant; to breathe with pain.—To labour.—To riſe with pain; to ſwell and fall.—To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE—HEAVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Lift; exertion or effort upwards.—Riſing of the breaſt.—Effort to vomit.—Struggle to riſe.

HE'AVEN—HEAV-EN. *n. ſ.* [heoꝛon, which ſeems to be derived from heoꝛꝺ, the places over head, Saxon.] The regions above; the expanſe of the ſky.—The habitation of God, good angels, and pure ſouls departed.—The ſupreme power; the ſovereign of heaven.—The pagan gods; the celeſtials.—Elevation; ſublimity.—It is often uſed in compoſition.

HE'AVEN-BORN. Deſcended from the celeſtial regions; native of heaven.

HE'AVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.

HE'AVEN-DIRECTED. Raiſed towards the ſky.—Taught by the powers of heaven.

HE'AVENLY—HEAV-EN-LY. *adj.* [from *heaven*] Reſembling heaven; ſupremely excellent.—Celeſtial; inhabiting heaven.

HE'AVENLY. *adv.* In a manner reſembling that of heaven.—By the agency or influence of heaven.

HE'AVENWARD. *adv.* [*heaven* and peapꝺ, Saxon.] Towards heaven.

HE'AVILY. *adv.* [from *heavy.*] With great ponderouſneſs.—Grievouſly; afflictively.—Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection.

HE'AVINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heavy.*] Ponderouſneſs; the quality of being heavy; weight.—Dejection of mind; depreſſion of ſpirit.—Inaptitude to motion or thought; ſluggiſhneſs; torpidneſs; dulneſs of ſpirit; languidneſs; languor.—Oppreſſion; cruſh; affliction.—Deepneſs or richneſs of ſoil.

HE'AVY—HEAV-Y. *adj.* [heapiȝ, Sax.] Weighty; ponderous; tending ſtrongly to the center; contrary to light.—Sorrowful; dejected; depreſſed.—Grievous; oppreſſive; afflictive.—Wanting alacrity; wanting briſkneſs of appearance.—Wanting ſpirit or rapidity of ſentiment; unanimated.—Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.—Drowſy; dull; torpid.—Slow; ſluggiſh.—Stupid; fooliſh.—Burdenſome; troubleſome; tedious.—Loaded; incumbered; burthened.—Not eaſily digeſted; not light to the ſtomach.—Rich in ſoil; fertile, as *heavy* lands.—Deep; cumberſome, as *heavy* roads.

HE'AVY. *adv.* As an adverb it is only uſed in compoſition; heavily.

To HE'BE'TATE—HEB-E-TATE. *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Lat. *hebeter*, French.] To dull; to blunt; to ſtupify.

HE'BETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *hebetate.*] The act of du'ling.—The ſtate of being dulled.

HE'BETUDE. *n. ſ.* [*hebetudo*, Lat.] Dulneſs; obtuſeneſs; bluntneſs.

HE'BRAISM. *n. ſ.* [*hebraiſme*, French; *hebraiſmus*, Lat.] A Hebrew idiom.

HE'BRAIST. *n. ſ.* [*hebræus*, Latin.] A man ſkilled in Hebrew.

HE'CATOMB—HEC-A-TOMB. *n. ſ.* [*hecatombe*, French; ἑκατόμβη.] A ſacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HE'CTIC—HEC-TIC. } *adj.* [*hectique*, Fren. from ἕξις.]
HE'CTICAL. } Habitual; conſtitutional.—Troubled with a morbid heat.

HE'CTICK. *n. ſ.* An hectic fever.

HE'CTOR—HEC-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from the name of *Hector*, the great *Homeric* warrior.] A bully; a bluſtering, turbulent, pervicacious, noiſy fellow.

To HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with inſolent authoritative terms.

To HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluſter.

HEDGE—HEDGE. *n. ſ.* [hecȝe, Sax.] A fence made round grounds with prickly buſhes.

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes ſomething mean, vile, of the loweſt claſs: perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge-born man*, a man without any known place of birth.

To HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.—To obſtruct.—To incircle for defence.—To ſhut up within an incloſure.—To force into a place already full. This ſeems to be miſtaken for *edge*. *To edge in*, is to put in by the way that requires leaſt room; but *hedge* may ſignify to thruſt in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.

To HEDGE. *v. n.* To ſhift; to hide the head.

HE'DGE-BORN. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born.*] Of no known birth; meanly born.

HE'DGE-HOG. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *hog.*] An animal ſet with prickles, like thorns in an hedge.—A term of reproach.—A plant.—The globe-fiſh.

HE'DGE-ROW. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *row.*] The ſeries of trees or buſhes planted for incloſures.

HE'DGE-SPARROW. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *ſparrow.*] A ſparrow that lives in buſhes.

HE'DGING-BILL. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *bill.*] A cutting hook uſed in making hedges.

HE'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *hedge.*] One who makes hedges.

To HEED—HEED. *v. a.* [hedan, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

HEED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Care; attention.—Caution; fearful attention; ſuſpicious watch.—Care to avoid.—Notice; obſervation.—Serioufneſs; ſtaidneſs—Regard; reſpectful notice.

HE'EDFUL—HEED-FUL. *adj.* [from *heed.*] Watchful; cautious; ſuſpicious.—Attentive; careful; obſerving.

HE'EDFULLY. *adv.* [from *heedful.*] Attentively; carefully; cautiouſly.

HE'EDFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heedful.*] Caution; vigilance; attention.

HE'EDILY. *adv.* Cautiouſly; vigilantly.

HE'EDLESS—HEED-LESS. *adj.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careleſs; thoughtleſs; regardleſs; unobſerving.

HE'EDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsly; negligently; inattentively.

HE'EDLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſſneſs; thoughtleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.

HEEL—HEEL. *n ſ.* [hele, Saxon.] The part of the foot that protuberates behind.—The whole foot of animals.—The feet, as employed in flight—*To be at the* HEELS. To purſue cloſely; to follow hard.—To purſue as an enemy.—To follow cloſe as a dependent.—*To lay by the* HEELS. To fetter; to ſhackle; to put in gyves.—Any thing ſhaped like a heel.—The back part of a ſtocken: whence the phraſe *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.

To HEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lean on one ſide: as, the ſhip *heels.*

HE'EL-PIECE. *n. ſ.* [*heel* and *piece.*] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe, to ſupply what is worn away.

To HE'EL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece.*] To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe-heel.

HEFT—HEFT. *n. ſ.* [from *heave.*] Heaving; effort.—[For *haft.*] Handle.

HE'IFER—HEIF-ER. *n. ſ.* [heahfore, Sax.] A young cow.

HEIGH-HO. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſlight languor and uneaſineſs.—It is uſed by *Dryden*, contrarily to cuſtom, as a voice of exultation.

HEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *high.*] Elevation above the ground; any place aſſigned.—Altitude; ſpace meaſured upwards.—Degree of latitude.—Summit; aſcent; towering eminence.—Elevation of rank; ſtation of dignity.—The utmoſt degree; full completion.—Utmoſt exertion.—State of excellence; advance towards perfection.

To HE'IGHTEN—HEIGH-TEN. *v. a.* [from *height.*] To raiſe higher.—To improve; to meliorate.—To aggravate.—To improve by decorations.

HE'INOUS—HEI-NOUS. *adj.* [*haineux*, French, from *hain*, hate; or from the Teutonick *hoon*, ſhame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

HE'INOUSLY. *adv.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſly; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſneſs; wickedneſs.

HEIR—HEIR. *n. ſ.* [*heire*, old French; *hæres*, Latin.] One that is inheritor of any thing after the preſent poſſeſſor.

To HEIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.

HE'IRESS—HEIR-ESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heir.*] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

HE'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *heir.*] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

HELD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *hold.*

HE'LIX—HE-LIX. *n. ſ.* [*helice*, Fr. ἕλιξ.] A ſpiral line; a circumvolution.

HELL—HELL. *n. ſ.* [helle, Saxon.] The place of the devil and wicked ſouls.—The place of ſeparate ſouls, whether good or bad.—Temporal death.—The place at a running play to which thoſe who are caught are carried.—The place into which the taylor throws his ſhreds.—The infernal powers.—It is uſed in compoſition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HE'LL-BLACK. *adj.* Black as hell.

HE'LL-BRED. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred.*] Produced in hell.

HE'LL HOUND. *n. ſ.* [helle hunb, Sax.] Dogs of hell.—Agent of hell.

HE'LL-KITE. *n. ſ.* [*hell* and *kite.*] Kite of infernal breed. The term *hell* prefixed to any word notes deteſtation.

HE'LLEBORE. *n. ſ.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] Chriſtmas flower.

HE'LLISH—HELL-ISH. *adj.* [from *hell.*] Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; deteſtable.—Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

HE'LLISHLY. *adv.* [from *helliſh.*] Infernally; wickedly; deteſtably.

HELLWARD. *adv.* [from *hell.*] Towards hell.

HELM—HELM. *n. ſ.* [helm, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.] A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morrion; an head-piece.—The part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt.—The upper part of the retort.—[helma, Saxon.] The ſteerage; the rudder.—The ſtation of government.

To HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct.

HE'LMED. *adj.* [from *helm.*] Furniſhed with a head-piece.

HE'LMET—HEL-MET. *n. ſ.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm.*] A helm; a head-piece; armour for the head.

To HELP—HELP. *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen.* [*hilpan*, Gothick; helpan, Sax.] To aſſiſt; to ſupport; to aid.—To remove, or advance by help.—To free from pain or diſeaſe.—To cure; to heal.—To remedy; to change for the better.—To forbear; to avoid.—To promote; to forward.—*To* HELP *to.* To ſupply with; to furniſh with.

To HELP. *v. n.* To contribute aſſiſtance.—To bring a ſupply.

HELP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.] Aſſiſtance; aid; ſupport; ſuccour.—That which forwards or promotes.—That which gives help.—Remedy.

HE'LPER. *n. ſ.* [from *help.*] An aſſiſtant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or aſſiſts.—One that adminiſters remedy.—A ſupernumerary ſervant.—One that ſupplies with any thing wanted.

HE'LPFUL. *adj.* [*help* and *full.*] Uſeful; that which gives aſſiſtance.—Wholſome; ſalutary.

HE'LPLESS. *adj.* [from *help.*] Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf.—Wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance.—Irremediable; admitting no help.—Unſupplied; void.

HE'LPLESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpleſs.*] Without ſuccour; without ability.

HELTER-SKELTER — HEL-TER-SKEL-TER. *adv.* [As *Skinner* fancies, from heolɣcep ſceabo, the darkneſs of hell; hell, ſays he, being a place of confuſion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuouſly.

HELVE. *n. ſ.* [helfe, Sax.] The handle of an axe.

To HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. *n. ſ.* [hem, Saxon.] The edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep the threads from ſpreading.—*interject.* Hem! [Latin.]

To HEM. *v. a.* To cloſe the edge of cloath by a hem or double border ſewed together.—To border; to edge.—To encloſe; to environ; to confine; to ſhut.

To HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe by violent expulſion of the breath.

HE'MISPHERE — HEM-I-SPHERE. *n. ſ.* [ἡμισφαίριον; *hemiſphere*, French.] The half of a globe when it is ſuppoſed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greateſt circles.

HE'MISTIC. *n. ſ.* [ἡμιστίχιον; *hemiſtiche*, French.] Half a verſe.

HE'MLOCK. *n. ſ.* [hemloc, Saxon.] An herb.

HE'MORRHAGE. *n. ſ.* [αἱμορῤῥαγία; *hemorragie*, French.] A violent flux of blood.

HE'MORRHOIDS. *n. ſ.* [αἱμορῤῥοΐδες; *hemorrhoids*, Fr.] The piles; the emrods.

HE'MORRHOI'DAL. *adj.* [*hemorrhoidal*, French, from *hemorrhoids.*] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP — HEMP. *n. ſ.* [hænep, Saxon; *hampe*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant, of which coarſe linen and ropes are made.

HEMP *Agrimony.* *n. ſ.* A plant.

HE'MPEN. *adj.* [from *hemp.*] Made of hemp.

HEN — HEN. *n. ſ.* [henne, Saxon and Dutch; *han*, German, a cock.] The female of a houſe-cock.—The female of any land-fowl.

HE'N-PECKED. *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked.*] Governed by the wife.

HE'N-ROOST. *n. ſ.* [*hen* and *rooſt.*] The place where the poultry reſt.

HE'NBANE. *n. ſ.* [*hyoſcyamus*, Latin.] A plant.

HENCE — HENCE. *adv.* or *interj.* [heonan, Saxon; *hennes*, old Engliſh.] From this place to another.—Away; to a diſtance.—At a diſtance; in other place.—From this time; in the future.—For this reaſon; in conſequence of this.—From this cauſe; from this ground.—From this ſource; from this original; from this ſtore.—*From hence* is a vitious expreſſion, which crept into uſe even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten.

HE'NCEFO'RTH. *adv.* [henonɣoꝛð, Saxon.] From this time forward.

HE'NCEFO'RWARD. *adv.* [*hence* and *forward.*] From this time to all futurity.

HE'NCHMAN. *n. ſ.* [hỳnc, a ſervant, and *man*, *Skinner*; henɣſt, a horſe, and *man*, *Spelman.*] A page; an attendant. Obſolete.

HEPA'TIC — HE-PAT-IC. } *adj.* [*hepaticus*, Latin; *hepa-*
HEPA'TICAL. } *tique*, French, from ἧπαρ.] Belonging to the liver.

HEPS. *n ſ.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written *hips.*

HER — HER. *pron.* [heɲa, heꝛ, in Saxon, ſtood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female poſſeſſive.] Belonging to a female; of a ſhe; of a woman.—The oblique caſe of *ſhe.*

HERS. *pronoun.* This is uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before: as, ſuch are *her* charms, ſuch charms are *hers.*

HE'RALD — HER-ALD. *n. ſ.* [*herault*, French; *herald*, German.] An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to regiſter genealogies, adjuſt enſigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry meſſages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.—A precurſor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

HE'RALDRY. *n. ſ.* [*heraulderie*, French, from *herald.*] The art or office of a herald.—Blazonry.

HERB — HERB. *n. ſ.* [*herbe*, French; *herba*, Latin.] Plants, whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them; as graſs and hemlock.

HERBA'CEOUS — HER-BA-CEOUS. *adj.* [from *herba*, Latin.] Belonging to herbs.—Feeding on vegetables.

HE'RBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*herbage*, French.] Herbs collectively; graſs; paſture.—The tythe and the right of paſture.

HE'RBAL. *n. ſ.* [from *herb.*] A book containing the names and deſcription of plants.

HE'RBALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *herbal.*] A man ſkilled in herbs.

HE'RBARIST — HER-BA-RIST. *n. ſ.* [*herbarius*, from *herba*, Latin.] One ſkilled in herbs.

HE'RBORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *herb.*] One curious in herbs. This ſeems a miſtake for *herbariſt.*

HE'RBULENT. *adj.* [from *herbula.*] Containing herbs.

HE'RBWOMAN. *n ſ.* [*herb* and *woman.*] A woman that ſells herbs.

HE'RBY — HERB-Y. *adj.* [from *herb.*] Having the nature of herbs.

HERD — HERD. *n. ſ.* [heoꝛð, Saxon.] A number of beaſts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. *Flocks* and *herds* are *ſheep* and *oxen* or *kine.*—A company of men, in contempt or deteſtation.—It anciently ſignified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is ſtill uſed. [hỳꝛð, Sax.] A ſenſe ſtill retained in compoſition: as *goat-herd.*

To HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in herds or companies.—To aſſociate.

To HERD. *v. a.* To throw or put into an herd.

HE'RDSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*herd* and *man.*] One employed in tending herds: formerly, an owner of herds.

HERE — HERE. *adv.* [heꝛ, Saxon; *hier*, Dutch.] In this place.—In the preſent ſtate.—It is uſed in making an offer or attempt.—It is often oppoſed to *there.* Diſperſedly; in one place and another.—*Here* ſometimes means this place.

HE'REABO'UTS. *adv.* [*here* and *about.*] About this place.

HE'REA'FTER. *adv.* [*here* and *after.*] In time to come; in futurity.—In a future ſtate.

HE'REA'FTER. *n. ſ.* A future ſtate.

HEREA'T. *adv.* [*here* and *at.*] At this.

HEREBY'. *adv.* [*here* and *by.*] By this.

HERE'DITABLE — HE-RED-IT-A-BLE. *adj.* [*hæres*, Lat.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

HE'REDI'TAMENT — HER-E-DIT-A-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*hæreditium*, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary eſtate.

HERE'DITARY—HE-RED-IT-A-RY. *adj.* [*heréditaire*, French; *hereditarius*, Lat.] Poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance.

HERE'DITARILY. *adv.* [from *hereditary.*] By inheritance.

HEREI'N. *adv.* [*here* and *in.*] In this.

HEREI'NTO. *adv.* [*here* and *into.*] Into this.

HEREO'F. *adv.* [*here* and *of.*] From this; of this.

HEREO'N. *adv.* [*here* and *on.*] Upon this.

HEREO'UT. *adv.* [*here* and *out.*] Out of this place.—All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obſolete, or obſoleſcent; never uſed in poetry, and ſeldom in proſe, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained. *Johnſon.*

HEREMI'TICAL. *adj.* [It ſhould be written *eremitical*, from *eremite*, of ἔρημος, a deſart; *heremitique*, French.] Solitary; ſuitable to a hermit.

HE'RESY—HER-E-SY. *n. ſ.* [*hereſie*, French; *hæreſis*, Latin; αἵρεσις.] An opinion of private men different from that of the orthodox church.

HE'RETICK—HER-E-TICK. *n. ſ.* [*heretique*, Fren. αἱρετικὸς.] One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church.

HERE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *heretick.*] Containing hereſy.

HERE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *heretical.*] With hereſy.

HERETO'. *adv.* [*here* and *to.*] To this; add to this.

HE'RETOFO'RE. *adv.* [*hereto* and *fore.*] Formerly; anciently.

HE'REUNTO'. *adv.* [*here* and *unto.*] To this.

HEREWI'TH. *adv.* [*here* and *with.*] With this.

HE'RIOT—HER-IOT. *n. ſ.* [heriɣeld, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the beſt thing in the landholder's poſſeſſion.

HE'RITABLE. *adj.* [*hæres*, Latin.] A perſon that may inherit whatever may be inherited.

HE'RITAGE. *n. ſ.* [*heritage*, Fren.] Inheritance; eſtate devolved by ſucceſſion; eſtate in general.—[In divinity.] The people of God.

HERMA'PHRODITE—HER-MA*PH*-RO-DITE. *n. ſ.* [*hermaphrodite*, French, from ἑρμῆς and ἀφροδίτη.] An animal uniting two ſexes.

HERME'TIC—HER-MET-IC. } *adj.* [from *Hermes*, or
HERME'TICAL. } *Mercury*, the imagined inventor of chymiſtry; *hermetique*, French.] Chymical.

HERME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hermetical.*] According to the hermetical or chymic art.

HE'RMIT—HER-MIT. *n. ſ.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, ἐρημίτης.] A ſolitary; an anchoret; one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion.—A beadſman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.

HE'RMITAGE. *n. ſ.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

HERN. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from HERON, which ſee.]

HE'RNIA—HER-NI-A. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, diverſified by the name of the part affected.

HE'RO—HE-RO. *n. ſ.* [*heros*, Latin; ἥρως.] A man eminent for bravery.—A man of the higheſt claſs in any reſpect.

HERO'IC. *adj.* [from *hero*; *heroique*, French.] Productive of heroes.—Noble; ſuitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterpriſing; illuſtrious.—Reciting the acts of heroes.

HERO'ICAL—HE-RO-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *hero.*] Befitting an hero; heroic.

HERO'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *heroical.*] After the way of a hero; ſuitably to an hero.

HE'ROINE—HER-O-INE. *n. ſ.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, Fr.] A female hero.

HE'ROISM—HER-O-ISM. *n. ſ.* [*heroiſme*, French.] The qualities or character of an hero.

HE'RON—HER-ON. *n. ſ.* [*heron*, French.] A bird that feeds upon fiſh.

HE'RRING—HER-RING. *n. ſ.* [*hareng*, Fren. hæpinʒ, Saxon.] A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

HERS—HERS. *pron.* The female poſſeſſive uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before: as, this is *her* houſe, this houſe is *hers*.

HERSE—HERSE. *n. ſ.* [*herſia*, low Latin; ſuppoſed to come from herian, to praiſe.] A temporary monument raiſed over a grave.—The carriage in which corpſes are drawn to the grave.

To HERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into an herſe.

HERSE'LF—HER-SELF. *pronoun.* The female perſonal pronoun, in the oblique caſes reciprocal.

HE'SITANCY—HES-I-TAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *heſitate.*] Dubiouſneſs; uncertainty; ſuſpence.

To HE'SITATE—HES-I-TATE. *v. a.* [*hæſito*, Lat. *heſiter*, French.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pauſe; to make difficulty.

HESITA'TION—HES-I-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *heſitate.*] Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.—Intermiſſion of ſpeech; want of volubility.

HE'TEROCLITE—HET-E-RO-CLITE. *n. ſ.* [*heteroclite*, Fr. *heteroclitum*, Latin; ἕτερος and κλίνω.] Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declenſion, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwiſe.

HE'TERODOX—HET-E-RO-DOX. *adj.* [*heterodoxe*, Fren. ἕτερος and δόξα.] Deviating from the eſtabliſhed opinion; not orthodox.

HE'TEROGE'NEAL. *adj.* [*heterogene*, French; ἕτερος and γένος.] Not of the ſame nature; not kindred.

HE'TEROGE'NEOUS—HET-E-RO-GE-NE-OUS. *adj.* [ἕτερος and γένος.] Not kindred; oppoſite or diſſimilar in nature.

To HEW—HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed.* [heapan, Saxon; *hauwen*, Dutch.] To cut with an edged inſtrument; to hack.—To chop; to cut.—To fell, as with an ax.—To form or ſhape with an ax.—To form laboriouſly.

HE'WER—HEW-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *hew.*] One whoſe employment is to cut wood or ſtone.

HE'XAGON—HEX-A-GON. *n. ſ.* [*hexagone*, French; ἕξ and γωνία.] A figure of ſix ſides or angles; the moſt capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interſtice; the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *hexagon.*] Having ſix ſides or corners.

HEXA'METER

HEXA'METER—HEX-AM-E-TER. *n. ſ.* [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verſe of ſix feet.

HEXA'NGULAR. *adj.* [ἕξ and *angulus*, Lat.] Having ſix corners.

HEY—HEY, or HEY. *interj.* [from *high*.] An expreſſion of joy, or mutual exhortation.

HE'YDAY. *interj.* [for *high day*.] An expreſſion of frolick and exultation, and ſometimes of wonder.

HE'YDAY. *n. ſ.* A frolick; wildneſs.

HIA'TUS—HI-A-TUS. *n. ſ.* [*hiatus*, Lat.] An aperture; a breach.—The opening of the mouth by the ſucceſſion of an initial to a final vowel.

HIBE'RNAL—HI-BER-NAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the winter.

HICCO'UGH—HIC-COUGH, vulgarly HIC-CUP. *n. ſ.* [*hicken*, Daniſh.] A convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs.

To HI'CCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach.

To HI'CKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough*.] To ſob with a convulſed ſtomach.

HID.
HI'DDEN. } *part. paſſ.* of *hide*.

To HIDE—HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*. part. paſſ. *hid* or *hidden*. [hiban, Saxon.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from ſight or knowledge.

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed.

HIDE *and* SEEK. *n. ſ.* A play in which ſome hide themſelves, and another ſeeks them.

HIDE—HIDE. *n. ſ.* [hyðe, Sax. *haude*, Dutch.] The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed.—The human ſkin: in contempt.

HI'DEBOU'ND. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.] A diſeaſe among horſes. Alſo a diſtemper in trees, being in the ſtate in which the bark will not give way to the growth.—Harſh; untractable.—Niggardly; penurious; parſimonious.

HI'DEOUS—HID-E-OUS, or HID-*E*OUS. *adj.* [*hideux*, French.] Horrible; dreadful; ſhocking.

HI'DEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hideous*.] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that ſhocks.

HI'DEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hideous*.] Horribleneſs; dreadfulneſs; terror.

HI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

To HIE—HIE. *v. n.* [hiegan, Sax.] To haſten; to go in haſte.—It was anciently uſed with the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almoſt obſolete in all its uſes.

HI'ERARCH—HI-E-RARCH. *n. ſ.* [ἱερὸς and ἀρχὴ; *hierarque*, French.] The chief of a ſacred order.

HIERA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [*hierarchique*, French; from *hierarch*.] Belonging to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

HI'ERARCHY. *n. ſ.* [*hierarchie*, French, from *hierarch*.] A ſacred government; rank or ſubordination of holy beings.—Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment.

HI'EROGLY'PHICK—HI-E-RO-GLYPH-ICK. *n. ſ.* *hieroglyphe*, French; ἱερὸς, ſacred, and γλύφω, to carve.] An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were uſed before the alphabet was invented.—The art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLY'PHIC.
HIEROGLY'PHICAL. } *adj. hieroglyphique*, French; from the noun.] Emblematical; expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically.

To HI'GGLE—HIG-GLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; probably corrupted from *haggle*.] To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.—To go ſelling proviſions from door to door. This ſeems the original meaning.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGELDY. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confuſed maſs, as higglers carry a huddle of proviſions together.

HI'GGLER—HIG-GLER. *n. ſ.* [from *higgle*.] One who ſells proviſions by retail.

HIGH—HIGH. *adj.* [heah, Saxon; *hoogh*, Dutch.] Long upwards; riſing above from the ſurface, or from the centre.—Elevated in place; raiſed aloft.—Exalted in nature.—Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* prieſt.—Exalted in ſentiment.—Difficult; abſtruſe.—Boaſtful; oſtentatious.—Arrogant; proud; lofty.—Severe; oppreſſive.—Noble; illuſtrious.—Violent; tempeſtuous; loud. Applied to the wind.—Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.—Full; complete.—Strong taſted; guſtful.—Advancing in latitude from the line.—At the moſt perfect ſtate; in the meridian: as, by the ſun it is *high* noon.—Far advanced into antiquity.—Dear; exorbitant in price.—Capital; great: oppoſed to little: as, *high* treaſon, in oppoſition to petty.

HIGH. *n. ſ.* High place; elevation; ſuperior region.

On HIGH. Aloft; above; into ſuperior regions.

HIGH is much uſed in compoſition with variety of meaning.

HI'GH-BORN. Of noble extraction.

HI'GH-BUILT. *adj.* Of lofty ſtructure.—Covered with lofty buildings.

HI'GH-CO'LOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour.

HI'GH-FE'D. Pampered.

HI'GH-FLI'ER. *n. ſ.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HI'GH-FLO'WN. *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.] Elevated; proud.—Turgid; extravagant.

HI'GH-FLY'ING. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

HI'GH-HE'ELED. Having the heel of the ſhoe much raiſed.

HI'GH-ME'TTLED. Proud or ardent of ſpirit.

HI'GH-MI'NDED. Proud; arrogant.

HI'GH-SE'ASONED. Piquant to the palate.

HI'GH-SPI'RITED. Bold; daring; inſolent.

HI'GH-WRO'UGHT. Accurately finiſhed; nobly laboured.

HI'GHLAND—HIGH-LAND. *n. ſ.* [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region.

HI'GHLANDER. *n. ſ.* [from *highland*.] An inhabitant of mountains.

HI'GHLY—HIGH-LY. *adv.* [from *high*.] With elevation as to place and ſituation.—In a great degree.—Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiouſly.—With eſteem; with eſtimation.

HI'GHNESS—HIGH-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *high*.] Elevation above the ſurface.—The title of princes, anciently of kings.—Dignity of nature; ſupremacy.

HI'GHWA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*high* and *water*.] The utmoſt flow of the tide.

HI'GHWA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*high* and *way*.] Great road; publick path.

HI'GHWAYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*highway* and *man*.] A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

HILA'RITY—HI-LAR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*hilaritas*, Lat.] Merriment; gaiety.

HI'LDING—HIL-DING. *n. ſ.* [hilð, Saxon, ſignifies a lord: perhaps *hilding* means originally a *little lord* in contempt.] A ſorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.—It is uſed likewiſe for a mean woman.

HILL—HILL. *n. ſ.* [hil, Saxon.] An elevation of ground leſs than a mountain.

HI'LLOCK—HILL-OCK. *n. ſ.* [from *hill*.] A little hill.

HI'LLY—HILL-Y. *adj.* [from *hill*.] Full of hills; unequal in the ſurface.

HILT—HILT. *n. ſ.* [hilt, Saxon, from healðan, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a ſword.

HIM—HIM. [him, Saxon.] The oblique caſe of *he*.

HI'MSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *ſelf*.] In the nominative the ſame as *he*, only more emphatical.—In the oblique caſes it has a reciprocal ſignification.

HIN. *n ſ.* [חין] A meaſure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints.

HIND—HIND, or HIND. *adj.* compar. *hinder*; ſuperl. *hindmoſt*. [hýnðan, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in poſition to the face: as, *hind* legs. See HINDER and HINDMOST.

HIND—HIND. *n. ſ.* [hinðe, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Lat.] The ſhe to a ſtag; the female of red deer.—[hine, Saxon.] A ſervant.—[hineman, Saxon.] A peaſant; a boor; a mean ruſtick.

To HI'NDER—HIN-DER. *v. a.* [hindrian, Saxon.] To obſtruct; to ſtop; to let; to impede.

HI'NDER. *adj.* [from *hind*.] That which is in a poſition contrary to that of the face.

HI'NDERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; ſtop; obſtruction.

HI'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders or obſtructs.

HI'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *hind* or *hinder*.] A paltry, worthleſs, degenerate animal.

HI'NDERMOST. *adj.* [This word ſeems to be leſs proper than *hindmoſt*.] Hindmoſt; laſt; in the rear.

HI'NDMOST. *adj.* [*hind* and *moſt*.] The laſt; the lag; that which comes in the rear.

HINGE—HINGE. *n. ſ.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang*.] Joints upon which a gate or door turns.—The cardinal points of the world, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South.—A governing rule or principle.—*To be off the* HINGES. To be in a ſtate of irregularity and diſorder.

To HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with hinges.—To bend as an hinge.

To HINT—HINT. *v. a.* [*enter*, French. *Skinner*.] To bring to mind by a ſlight mention or remote alluſion; to mention imperfectly.

To HINT *at*. To allude to; to touch ſlightly upon.

HINT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Faint notice given to the mind; remote alluſion; diſtant inſinuation.—Suggeſtion; intimation.

HIP—HIP. *n. ſ.* [hýpe, Sax.] The joint of the thigh; the fleſhy part of the thigh.—*To have on the* HIP. [A low phraſe.] To have an advantage over another. It ſeems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or *haunch* of a deer being the part commonly ſeized by the dogs.

HIP. *n. ſ.* [from heopa, Sax.] The fruit of the briar or the dog-roſe.

To HIP. *v. a.* [from *hip*.] To ſprain or ſhoot the hip.—HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*.

HIP. *interject.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the ſame as the Latin *eho, heus!*

HIP. } *adj.* A corruption of *hypochondriack*.
HI'PPISH. }

HI'PPOCRASS. *n. ſ.* [*hypocras*, French; *quaſi vanum Hippocratis*.] A medicated wine.

HI'PSHOT. *adj.* [*hip* and *ſhot*.] Sprained or diſlocated in the hip.

To HIRE—HIRE. *v. a.* [hýrnan, Saxon.] To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price.—To engage a man to temporary ſervice for wages.—To bribe.—To engage himſelf for pay.

HIRE. *n. ſ.* [hýre, Saxon.] Reward or recompence paid for the uſe of any thing.—Wages paid for ſervice.

HI'RELING—HIRE-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *hire*.] One who ſerves for wages.—A mercenary; a proſtitute.

HI'RELING. *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

HIS—HIS. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* [hýr, Saxon.] The maſculine poſſeſſive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.—It is ſometimes uſed as a ſign of the genitive caſe: as, *the man* his *ground*, for *the man*'s *ground*.

To HISS—HISS. *v. n.* [*hiſſen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent and ſome other animals. It is remarkable, that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noiſe which it ſignifies.

To HISS. *v. a.* [hiſcean, Saxon.] To condemn by hiſſing; to explode.—To procure hiſſes or diſgrace.

HISS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of a ſerpent, and of ſome other animals.—Cenſure; expreſſion of contempt uſed in theatres.

HIST. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: probably it may be a corrution of *huſh, huſh it, huſht, hiſt*.] An exclamation commanding ſilence.

HISTO'RIAN—HIS-TO-RI-AN. *n. ſ.* [*hiſtoricus*, Latin; *hiſtorien*, French.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of hiſtory.

HISTO'RIC—HIS-TOR-IC. } *adj.* [*hiſtorique*, French;
HISTO'RICAL. } *hiſtoricus*, Latin.] Containing or giving an account of facts and events.—Suitable or pertaining to hiſtory or narrative.

HISTO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *hiſtorical*.] In the manner of hiſtory; by way of narration.

HISTORIO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ἱστορία and γραφω; *hiſtoriographe*, French.] An hiſtorian; a writer of hiſtory.

HI'STORY—HIS-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [ἱστορία; *hiſtoria*, Lat. *hiſtoire*, French.] A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.—Narration; relation.—The knowledge of facts and events.

HI'STORY *Piece. n. ſ.* A picture repreſenting ſome memorable event.

HISTRIO'NIC—HIS-TRI-ON-IC. } *adj.* [from *hiſtrio*,
HISTRIO'NICAL. } Lat. *hiſtrion*, Fr.] Befitting the ſtage; ſuitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

HISTRIO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *hiſtrionical*.] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To

To HIT — HIT. *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Lat. *Minſhew*, from *hitte*, Daniſh, to throw at random, *Junius*.] To ſtrike; to touch with a blow.—To touch the mark; not to miſs.—To attain; to reach the point.—To ſtrike a ruling paſſion.—*To* HIT *off*. To ſtrike out; to fix or determine luckily.—*To* HIT *out*. To perform by good luck.

To HIT. *v. n.* To claſh; to collide.—To chance luckily; to ſucceed by accident; not to miſs.—To ſucceed; not to miſcarry.—To light on.

HIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtroke.—A lucky chance.

To HITCH — HITCH. *v. n.* [hiczan, Saxon, or *hocher*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To catch; to move by jerks.

HITHE — HITHE. *n. ſ.* [hyðe, Saxon.] A ſmall haven to land wares out of veſſels or boats: as, *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*.

HI'THER — HITH-ER. *adv.* [hiðen, Saxon.] To this place from ſome other.—It is uſed in oppoſition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

HI'THER. *adj.* ſuperl. *hithermoſt*. Nearer; towards this part.

HI'THERMOST. *adj.* [of *hither*, adv.] Neareſt on this ſide.

HI'THERTO. *adv.* [from *hither*.] To this time; yet; in any time till now.—At every time till now.

HI'THERWA`RD. } *adv.* [hyðenpeapð, Saxon.] This
HI'THERWA`RDS. } way; towards this place.

HIVE — HIVE. *n. ſ.* [hyꝛe, Saxon.] The habitation or cell of bees.—The bees inhabiting a hive.—A company being together.

To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into hives; to harbour.—To contain in hives.

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take ſhelter together.

Ho — Ho. } *interj.* [*eho*! Latin.] A call; a ſudden ex-
HOA. } clamation to give notice of approach, or any thing elſe.

HOAR — HOAR. *adj.* [haꝛ, Saxon.] White.—Grey with age.—White with froſt.

HOAR-FROST. *n. ſ.* [*hoar* and *froſt*.] The congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs.

HOARD — HOARD. *n. ſ.* [hopð, Saxon.] A ſtore laid up in ſecret; a hidden ſtock; a treaſure.

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up ſtore.

To HOARD. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to huſband privily; to ſtore ſecretly.

HOA`RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hoard*.] One that ſtores up in ſecret.

HO`ARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hoary*.] The ſtate of being whitiſh; the colour of old mens hair.

HOARSE — HOARSE. *adj.* [haꝛ, Saxon; *heerſch*, Dutch.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough ſound.

HO`ARSELY. *adv.* [from *hoarſe*.] With a rough harſh voice.

HO`ARSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hoarſe*.] Roughneſs of voice.

HO`ARY — HOAR-Y. *adj.* [haꝛ, haꝛunȝ, Sax. See HOAR.] White; whitiſh.—White or grey with age.—White with froſt.—Mouldy; moſſy; ruſty.

To HO'BBLE — HOB-BLE. *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *bobble*.] To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch.—To move roughly or unevenly.

HO'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait.

HO'BBINGLY. *adv.* [from *hobble*.] Clumſily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY — HOB-BY. *n. ſ.* [*hobereau*, French.] A ſpecies of hawk.—[*Hoppe*, Gothick, a horſe; *hobin*, French, a pacing horſe.] An Iriſh or Scottiſh horſe; a pacing horſe; a garran.—A ſtick on which boys get aſtride and ride.—A ſtupid fellow.

HOBGO'BLIN. *n. ſ.* A term given to fairies and ſuch imaginary beings.

HO`BIT — HO-BIT. *n. ſ.* A ſmall mortar to ſhoot little bombs.

HO'BNAIL — HOB-NAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *hobby* and *nail*.] A nail uſed in ſhoing a hobby or little horſe; a nail with a thick ſtrong head.

HO'BNAILED. *adj.* [from *hobnail*.] Set with hobnails.

HOCK — HOCK. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *hough*; hoh, Sax.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſable in the hock.

HOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *Hockheim* on the *Maine*.] Old ſtrong Rheniſh.

To HO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock*.] To hamſtring; to cut the ſinews about the ham or hough.

HOCUS POCUS. [A corruption from ſome words that had once a meaning, and which perhaps cannot be diſcovered.] A juggle; a cheat.

HOD — HOD. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the maſons.

HO'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries mortar.

HO'DMANDO'D. *n. ſ.* A fiſh.

HODGE-PODGE — HODGE-PODGE. *n. ſ.* [*hachè poché*, *hochepot*, quaſi *hachis en pot*, French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.

HOE — HOE. *n. ſ.* [*houe*, French; *houwe*, Dutch.] An inſtrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

To HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *howen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

HOG — HOG. *n. ſ.* [*hwch*, Welſh.] The general name of ſwine.—A caſtrated boar.—*To bring* HOGS *to a fair market*. To fail of one's deſign.

HO'GGISH — HOG-GISH. *adj.* [from *hog*.] Having the qualities of an hog; brutiſh; greedy; ſelfiſh.

HO'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *hoggiſh*.] Greedily; ſelfiſhly.

HO'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hoggiſh*.] Brutality; greedineſs; ſelfiſhneſs.

HOGSHEAD — HOGS-HEAD. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *head*.] A meaſure of liquids containing ſixty gallons.—Any large barrel.

HO'GSTY`. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *ſty*.] The place in which ſwine are ſhut to be fed.

HO'GWA'SH. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *waſh*.] The draff which is given to ſwine.

HO`IDEN — HOI-DEN. *n. ſ.* [*hoeden*, Welſh; *fœmina levioris famæ*, Latin.] An ill-taught aukward country girl.

To HO`IDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

To

To Hoist—Hoist. *v. a.* [*hauſſer*, French.] To raiſe up on high.

To HOLD—HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. paſſ. *held* or *holden*. [*haldan*, Gothick; halban, Saxon; *henden*, Dutch.] To graſp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.—To keep; to retain; to gripe faſt.—To maintain as an opinion.—To conſider as good or bad; to hold in regard.—To have any ſtation.—To poſſeſs; to enjoy.—To poſſeſs in ſubordination.—To ſuſpend; to refrain.—To ſtop; to reſtrain.—To fix to any condition.—To preſerve; to keep.—To confine to a certain ſtate.—To detain.—To retain; to continue.—To ſolemnize; to celebrate.—To offer; to propoſe.—To conſerve; not to violate.—To manage; to handle intellectually.—To maintain.—To form; to plan.—To carry on; to continue.—*To* Hold *forth*. To offer to exhibit.—*To* Hold *in*. To reſtrain; to govern by the bridle.—*To* Hold *in*. To reſtrain in general.—*To* Hold *off*. To keep at a diſtance.—*To* Hold *on*. To continue; to protract; to puſh forward.—*To* Hold *out*. To extend; to ſtretch forth.—*To* Hold *out*. To offer; to propoſe.—*To* Hold *out*. To continue to do or ſuffer.—*To* Hold *up*. To raiſe aloft.—*To* Hold *up*. To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

To Hold. *v. n.* To ſtand; to be right; to be without exception.—To continue unbroken or unſubdued.—To laſt; to endure.—To continue.—To refrain.—To ſtand up for; to adhere.—To be dependent on.—To derive right.—*To* Hold *forth*. To harangue; to ſpeak in publick; to ſet forth publickly.—*To* Hold *in*. To reſtrain one's ſelf.—*To* Hold *in*. To continue in luck.—*To* Hold *off*. To keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers.—*To* Hold *on*. To continue; not to be interrupted.—*To* Hold *on*. To proceed.—*To* Hold *out*. To laſt; to endure.—*To* Hold *out*. Not to yield; not to be ſubdued.—*To* Hold *together*. To be joined.—*To* Hold *together*. To remain in union.—*To* Hold *up*. To ſupport himſelf.—*To* Hold *up*. Not to be foul weather.

Hold. Forbear; ſtop; be ſtill.

Hold. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of ſeizing; gripe; graſp; ſeizure.—Something to be held; ſupport.—Catch; power of ſeizing or keeping.—Priſon; place of cuſtody.—Power; influence.—Cuſtody.—Hold *of a Ship*. All that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck.—A lurking place: as, the *hold* of a wild beaſt or deer.—A fortified place; a fort.

Ho`lder. *n. ſ.* [from *hold*.] One that holds or gripes any thing in the hand.—A tenant; one that holds land under another.

Ho`lderfo`rth. *n. ſ.* [*hold* and *forth*.] An haranguer; one who ſpeaks in publick.

Ho`ldfast. *n. ſ.* [*hold* and *faſt*.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

Ho`lding. *n. ſ.* [from *hold*.] Tenure; farm.—It ſometimes ſignifies the burthen or chorus of a ſong.

Hole—Hole. *n. ſ.* [*hol*, Dutch; hole, Saxon.] A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.—A perforation; a ſmall interſtitial vacuity.—A cave; a hollow place.—A cell of an animal.—A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally uſed, unleſs in ſpeaking of manual works, with ſome degree of diſlike.—Some ſubterfuge or ſhift.

Ho'lidam. *n. ſ.* [*holy dame*.] Bleſſed lady.

Ho`lily—Ho-li-ly. *adv.* [from *holy*.] Piouſly; with ſanctity.—Inviolably; without breach.

Ho`liness—Ho-li-ness. *n. ſ.* [from *holy*.] Sanctity; piety; religious goodneſs.—The ſtate of being hallowed; dedication to religion.—The title of the pope.

Holla`—Hol-la. *interject.* [*hola*, French.] A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance.

To Ho'lla—Hol-la. *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiouſly written *hollo* by the beſt authors: ſometimes *halloo*.] To cry out loudly.

Ho'lland—Hol-land. *n. ſ.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Ho'llow—Hol-low. *adj.* [from *hole*.] Excavated; having a void ſpace within; not ſolid.—Noiſy, like ſound reverberated from a cavity.—Not faithful; not ſound; not what one appears.

Ho'llow—Hol-low. *n. ſ.* Cavity; concavity.—Cavern; den; hole.—Pit.—Any opening or vacuity.—Paſſage; canal.

To Ho'llow. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.

To Ho'llow. *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla*.] See Holla.] To ſhout; to hoot.

Ho'llowly. *adv.* [from *hollow*.] With cavities.—Unfaithfully; inſincerely; diſhoneſtly.

Ho'llowness. *n. ſ.* [from *hollow*.] Cavity; ſtate of being hollow.—Deceit; inſincerity; treachery.

Ho'lly—Hol-ly. *n. ſ.* [holeyn, Saxon.] A tree, whoſe leaves are ſet about the edges with long, ſharp, ſtiff prickles: the berries are ſmall, round, and generally of a red colour.

Ho'llyhock. *n. ſ.* [holihoc, Saxon, commonly called *holyoak*.] Roſemallow. A plant.

Holme—Holme. *n. ſ.* The ilex; the evergreen oak.

Ho'locaust. *n. ſ.* [ὅλος and καίω.] A burnt ſacrifice; a ſacrifice of which the whole was conſumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

Holp—Holp. The old preterite and participle paſſive of *help*.

Ho`lpen. The old participle paſſive of *help*.

Ho`lster—Hols-ter. *n. ſ.* [heolſtep, Saxon, a hiding place.] A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol.

HO`LY—HO-LY. *adj.* [halig, Saxon; *heyligh*, Dutch, from hal, healthy, or in a ſtate of ſalvation.] Good; pious; religious.—Hallowed; conſecrated to divine uſe.—Pure; immaculate.—Sacred.

Ho`ly-gho`st. *n. ſ.* [halig and gaſt, Saxon.] The third perſon of the Trinity.

Ho`ly-thursday. *n. ſ.* The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſuntide.

Holy-week. *n. ſ.* The week before Eaſter.

Ho'liday—Hol-i-day. *n. ſ.* [*holy* and *day*.] The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival.—Anniverſary feaſt.—A day of gaiety and joy.—A time that comes ſeldom.

HO'MAGE—HOM-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*hommage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.] Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperior lord.—Obeiſance; reſpect paid by external action.

To

To HO'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profeſs fealty.

HO'MAGER. *n. ſ.* [*hommager*, French, from *homage*.] One who holds by homage of ſome ſuperior lord.

HOME — HOME. *n. ſ.* [ham, Saxon.] His own houſe; the private dwelling.—His own country.—The place of conſtant reſidence.—United to a ſubſtantive, it ſignifies domeſtick.

HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.] To one's own habitation.—To one's own country.—Cloſe to one's own breaſt or affairs.—To the point deſigned; to the utmoſt; cloſely; fully.—United to a ſubſtantive, it implies force and efficacy.

HO'MEBO'RN. *adj.* [*home* and *born*.] Native; natural.—Domeſtick; not foreign.

HO'MEBRED. *adj.* [*home* and *bred*.] Native; natural.—Not poliſhed by travel; plain; rude; artleſs; uncultivated.—Domeſtick; not foreign.

HO'MEFELT. *adj.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; private.

HO'MELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *homely*.] Plainneſs; rudeneſs; coarſeneſs.

HO'MELY. *adj.* [from *home*.] Plain; homeſpun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarſe; rude.

HO'MELY. *adv.* Plainly; coarſely; rudely.

HO'MEMA'DE. *adj.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

HO'MESPUN. *adj.* [*home* and *ſpun*.] Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.—Not made in foreign countries.—Plain; coarſe; rude; homely; inelegant.

HO'MESPU'N. *n. ſ.* A coarſe, inelegant, rude, untaught, ruſtick man.

HO'MEWARD. } *adv.* [ham and peapd, Saxon.] To-
HO'MEWARDS. } wards home; towards the native place; towards the place of reſidence.

HO'MICIDE — HOM-I-CIDE. *n. ſ.* [*homicide*, French; *homicidium*, Latin.] Murder; mankilling.—[*Homicide*, Fr. *homicida*, Lat.] A murderer; a manſlayer.

HO'MILY — HOM-I-LY. *n. ſ.* [*homilie*, French; ὁμιλία.] A diſcourſe read to a congregation.

HOMOGE'NEAL } *adj.*
HOMOGE'NEOUS — HO-MO-GE-NE-OUS. } [*homogene*, French; ὁμογενὴς.] Having the ſame nature or principles; ſuitable to each other.

HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneal*.] Participation of the ſame principles or nature; ſimilitude of kind.

HOMO'LOGOUS. *adj.* [*homologue*, French; ὁμόλογος.] Having the ſame manner or proportions.

HOMO'TONOUS — HO-MOT-O-NOUS. *adj.* [ὁμοτόνος.] Equable: ſaid of ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenour of riſe, ſtate, and declenſion.

HONE — HONE. *n. ſ.* [from hæn, Saxon, a ſtone; hænan, to ſtone.] A whetſtone for a razor.

HO'NEST — HON-EST. *adj.* [*honeſte*, French; *honeſtus*, Latin.] Upright; true; ſincere.—Chaſte.—Juſt; righteous; giving to every man his due.—It is ſometimes uſed criminally for diſhoneſt; baſe.

HO'NESTLY. *adv.* [from *honeſt*.] Uprightly; juſtly.—With chaſtity; modeſtly.

HO'NESTY. *n. ſ.* [*honneſteté*, French; *honeſtas*, Latin.] Juſtice; truth; virtue; purity.

HO'NIED. *adj.* [from *honey*.] Covered with honey.—Sweet; luſcious.

HO'NEY — HON-EY. *n. ſ.* [hunig, Saxon; *honig*, Dut. *honec*, *honag*, German.] A thick, viſcous, fluid ſubſtance, of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, ſweet to the taſte, ſoluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant ſmell.—Sweetneſs; luſciouſneſs.—A name of tenderneſs; ſweet; ſweetneſs. [*Mel*; *corculum*.]

HO'NEY-BAG. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *bag*.] A little bag in the ſtomach of bees, which they always fill to ſatisfy, and to ſpare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept againſt winter.

HO'NEY-COMB. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *comb*.] The cells of wax in which the bee ſtores her honey.

HO'NEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*honey* and *comb*.] Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill caſt.

HO'NEY-MO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *moon*.] The firſt month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderneſs and pleaſure.

HO'NEY-SUCKLE. *n. ſ.* [*caprifolium*, Latin.] Woodbine.

HO'NORARY — HON-O-RA-RY. *adj.* [*honorarius*, Latin.] Done in honour.—Conferring honour without gain.

HO'NOUR — HON-OUR. *n. ſ.* [*honeur*, French; *honor*, Latin.] Dignity; high rank.—Reputation; fame.—The title of a man of rank.—Subject of praiſe.—Nobleneſs of mind; ſcorn of meanneſs; magnanimity.—Reverence; due veneration.—Chaſtity.—Dignity of mien.—Glory; boaſt.—Publick mark of reſpect.—Privileges of rank or birth.—Civilities paid.—Ornament; decoration.

To HO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honnorer*, French; *honoro*, Latin.] To reverence; to regard with veneration.—To dignify; to raiſe to greatneſs.

HO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.] Illuſtrious; noble.—Great; magnanimous; generous.—Conferring honour.—Accompanied with tokens of honour.—Not to be diſgraced.—Without taint; without reproach.—Honeſt; without intention of deceit.—Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *honourable*.] Eminence; magnificence; generoſity.

HO'NOURABLY. *adv.* from *honourable*.] With tokens of honour.—Magnanimouſly; generouſly.—Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

HOOD, in compoſition, is derived from the Saxon hab, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heid*. It denotes quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*; *fatherhood*. Sometimes it is uſed after the Dutch, as *maidenhead*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *ſiſterhood*, a company of ſiſters.

HOOD — HOOD. *n. ſ.* [hob, Saxon, probably from heapob, head.] The upper covering of a woman's head.—Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.—A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.—An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in a hood.—To blind, as with a hood.—To cover.

To HO'OD-WINK — HOOD-WINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink*.] To blind with ſomething bound over the eyes.—To cover; to hide.—To deceive; to impoſe upon.

HOOF — HOOF. *n. ſ.* [hop, Saxon; *hoef*, Dutch.]

The hard horny ſubſtance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

Ho'OFED. *adj.* [from *hoof.*] Furniſhed with hoofs.

Ho'OF-BOUND. *adj.* [*hoof* and *bound.*] A diſeaſe among horſes.

HOOK — HOOK. *n. ſ.* [hoce, Saxon; *hoeck*, Dutch.] Any thing bent ſo as to catch hold: as, a ſhepherd's *hook* and pot *hooks*.—The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fiſhes, and with which the fiſh is pierced.—A ſnare; a trap.—A ſickle to reap corn.—An iron to ſeize the meat in the caldran.—Any inſtrument to cut or lop with.—The part of the hinge fixed to the poſt: whence the proverb, *off the hooks*, for in diſorder.—HOOK *or Crook*. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique.

To HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch with a hook.—To intrap; to enſnare.—To draw as with a hook.—To faſten as with an hook.—To be drawn by force or artifice.

Ho'OKED. *adj.* [from *hook.*] Bent; curvated.

Ho'OKEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hooked.*] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNO'SED. *adj.* [*hook* and *noſe.*] Having the aquiline noſe riſing in the middle.

HOOP — HOOP. *n. ſ.* [*hoep*, Dutch.] Any thing circular by which ſomething elſe is bound, particularly caſks or barrels.—The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.—Any thing circular.

To HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind or encloſe with hoops.—To encircle; to claſp; to ſurround.

To HOOP. *v. a.* To ſhout; to make an outcry by way of call or purſuit.

To HOOP. *v. a.* To drive with a ſhout.—To call by a ſhout.

Ho'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *hoop*, to incloſe with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

Ho'OPING-COUGH. *n. ſ.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to ſhout.] A convulſive cough, ſo called from its noiſe; the chine-cough.

To HOOT — HOOT. *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welſh; *huer*, French.] To ſhout in contempt.—To cry as an owl.

To HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noiſe and ſhouts.

HOOT. *n. ſ.* [*huée*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; ſhout; noiſe.

To HOP — HOP. *v. n.* [hoppan, Saxon; *hoppen*, Dutch.] To jump; to ſkip lightly.—To leap on one leg.—To walk lamely, or with one leg leſs nimble or ſtrong than the other; to limp; to halt.—To move; to play.

HOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A jump; a light leap.—A jump on one leg.—A place where meaner people dance.

HOP. *n. ſ.* [*hop*, Dutch; *lupulus*, Latin.] A plant of the paraſitic kind, whoſe flower is uſed to put into beer.

To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops, ſpoken of beer.

HOPE — HOPE. *n. ſ.* [hopa, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.] Expectation of ſome good; an expectation indulged with pleaſure.—Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body.—That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which ſomething deſired may be effected.—The object of hope.

To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in expectation of ſome good.—To place confidence in futurity.

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with deſire.

Ho'PEFUL. *adj.* [*hope* and *full.*] Full of qualities which produce hope; promiſing; likely to obtain ſucceſs; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify deſire, or anſwer expectation.—Full of hope; full of expectation of ſucceſs. This ſenſe is now almoſt confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Ho'PEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful.*] In ſuch a manner as to raiſe hope; in a promiſing way.

Ho'PEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hopeful.*] Promiſe of good; likelihood to ſucceed.

Ho'PELESS. *adj.* [from *hope.*] Without hope; without pleaſing expectation.—Giving no hope; promiſing nothing pleaſing.

Ho'PPER — HOP-PER. *n. ſ.* [from *hop.*] He who hops or jumps on one leg.

Ho'PPERS. [commonly called *Scotch hoppers.*] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

Ho'PPER. *n. ſ.* [ſo called becauſe it is always *hopping*, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the ſame reaſon, *tremie* or *tremue.*] The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

Ho'RAL — HO-RAL. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.

Ho'RARY — HO-RA-RY. *adj.* [*horaire*, French; *horarius*, Latin.] Relating to an hour.—Continuing for an hour.

HORDE — HORDE. *n. ſ.* A clan; a migratory crew of people.

HORIZON — HO-RI-ZON. *n. ſ.* [ὁρίζων.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is diſtinguiſhed into ſenſible and real: the ſenſible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemiſphere.

Ho'RIZO'NTAL — HOR-I-ZON-TAL. *adj.* [*horizontal*, Fr. from *horizon.*] Near the horizon.—Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HORIZO'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *horizontal.*] In a direction parallel to the horizon.

HORN — HORN. *n. ſ.* [*haurn*, Gothick; hopn, Saxon; *horn*, Dutch.] The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of ſome graminivorous quadrupeds, and ſerve them for weapons.—An inſtrument of wind-muſick made of horn.—The extremity of the waxing or waining moon, as mentioned by poets.—The feelers of a ſnail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repreſs one's ardour.—A drinking cup made of horn.—Antler of a cuckold.—HORN *mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

Ho'RNBEAM. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *boem*, Dutch, for *tree*, from the hardneſs of the timber.] A tree whoſe leaves are like the elm or beech-tree, formerly much uſed in hedges for wilderneſſes and orangeries.

Ho'RNBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *book.*] The firſt book of children, covered with horn to keep it unſoiled.

Ho'RNED. *adj.* [from *horn.*] Furniſhed with horns.

Ho'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horn, and ſells horns.

Ho'RNET. *n. ſ.* [hyjnnette, Saxon, from its horns.] A very large ſtrong ſtinging fly, reſembling a waſp, which makes its neſts in hollow trees.

Ho'RNPI'PE. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *pipe.*] A country dance, danced formerly to a horn.

Ho'RNWORK. *n. ſ.* A kind of angular fortification.

Ho'RNY. *adj.* [from *horn.*] Made of horn.—Reſembling horn.—Hard as horn; callous.

Ho'ROSCOPE — HOR-OS-COPE. *n. ſ.* [*horoſcope*, French; ὡρόσκοπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HO'RRIBLE — HOR-RI-BLE. *adj.* [*horrible*, French; *horribilis*, Latin.] Dreadful; terrible; ſhocking; hideous; enormous.

Ho'rribly. *adv.* [from *horrible*.] Dreadfully; hideouſly.—To a dreadful degree.

HO'RRID — HOR-RID. *adj.* [*horridus*, Latin.] Hideous; dreadful; ſhocking.—Shocking; offenſive; unpleaſing: in womens cant.—Rough; rugged.

Ho'rridness. *n. ſ.* [from *horrid*.] Hideouſneſs; enormity.

Horri'fic — Hor-ri-fic. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Latin.] Cauſing horrour.

Ho'rrour — Hor-rour. *n. ſ.* [*horror*, Latin; *horreur*, French.] Terrour mixed with deteſtation; a paſſion compounded of fear and hate, both ſtrong.—Gloom; drearineſs.—[In medicine.] Such a ſhuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a ſenſe of ſhuddering or ſhrinking.

HORSE — HORSE. *n. ſ.* [hoꝛſ, Saxon.] A neighing quadruped, uſed in war, and draught and carriage.—It is uſed in the plural ſenſe, but with a ſingular termination, for horſes, horſemen, or cavalry.—Something on which any thing is ſupported: as, a *horſe* to dry linen on.—A wooden machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment. It is ſometimes called a timber-mare.—Joined to another ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething large or coarſe: as, a *horſeface*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To Horse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mount upon a horſe.—To carry one on the back.—To ride any thing.

Ho'rseback. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *back*.] The ſeat of the rider; the ſtate of being on a horſe.

Ho'rsebe'an. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *bean*.] A ſmall bean uſually given to horſes.

Ho'rseblo'ck. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *block*.] A block on which they climb to a horſe.

Ho'rseboa't. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *boat*.] A boat uſed in ferrying horſes.

Ho'rsebo'y. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *boy*.] A boy employed in dreſſing horſes; a ſtable-boy.

Ho'rsebre'aker. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *break*.] One whoſe employment it is to tame horſes to the ſaddle.

Ho'rseche'snut. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *cheſnut*.] The fruit of a tree ſo called.

Ho'rsecourser. *n. ſ.* One that runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the race.—A dealer in horſes.

Ho'rsecu'cumber. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *cucumber*.] The large green cucumber.

Ho'rsedung. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *dung*.] The excrements of horſes.

Ho'rse-e'mmet. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *emmet*.] Ant of a large kind.

Ho'rseflesh. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *fleſh*.] The fleſh of horſes.

Ho'rsefly. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *fly*.] A fly that ſtings horſes, and ſucks their blood.

Ho'rseha'ir, *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *hair*.] The hair of horſes.

Ho'rsela'ugh. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *laugh*.] A loud violent rude laugh.

Ho'rsele'ech. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *leech*.] A great leech that bites horſes.—A farrier.

Ho'rseli'tter. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *litter*.] A carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, in which the perſon carried lies along.

Ho'rseman. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *man*.] One ſkilled in riding.—One that ſerves in wars on horſeback.—A rider; a man on horſeback.

Ho'rsemanship. *n. ſ.* [from *horſeman*.] The art of riding; the art of managing a horſe.

Ho'rseme'at. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *meat*.] Provender.

Ho'rsemint. *n. ſ.* A large coarſe mint.

Ho'rsemuscle. *n. ſ.* A large muſcle.

Ho'rseplay. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *play*.] Coarſe, rough, rugged play.

Ho'rsepond. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *pond*.] A pond for horſes.

Ho'rsera'ce. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *race*.] A match of horſes in running.

Ho'rsera'dish. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *radiſh*.] A root acrid and biting; a ſpecies of ſcurvy-graſs.

Ho'rsesho'e. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſhoe*.] A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes.—An herb.

Ho'rsestea'ler. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſteal*.] A thief who takes away horſes.

Ho'rseway. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *way*.] A broad way by which horſes may travel.

Horta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to ſomething.

Ho'rtative. *n. ſ.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Ho'rtatory. *adj.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; adviſing to any thing: uſed of precepts, not of perſons; a *hortatory* ſpeech, not a *hortatory* ſpeaker.

Ho'rticu'lture. *n. ſ.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

Hosa'nna. *n. ſ.* [ὡσαννα.] An exclamation of praiſe to God.

HOSE — HOSE. *n. ſ.* plur. *hoſen*. [hoſa, Saxon; *hoſan*, Welſh; *oſſan*, Erſe, *oſſanen*, plur. *chauſſe*, Fr.] Breeches.—Stockings; covering for the legs.

Ho'sier — Ho-sier. *n. ſ.* [from *hoſe*.] One who ſells ſtockings.

HO'SPITABLE — HOS-PI-TA-BLE. *adj.* [*hoſpitabilis*, Lat.] Giving entertainment to ſtrangers; kind to ſtrangers.

Ho'spitably. *adv.* [from *hoſpitable*.] With kindneſs to ſtrangers.

HO'SPITAL — HOS-PI-TAL. *n. ſ.* [*hoſpital*, Fr. *hoſpitalis*, Lat.] A place built for the reception of the ſick, or ſupport of the poor.—A place for ſhelter or entertainment.

Ho'spita'lity — Hos-pi-tal-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*hoſpitalité*, Fr.] The practice of entertaining ſtrangers.

Ho'spitaller. *n. ſ.* [*hoſpitallier*, Fr. *hoſpitalarius*, low Lat. from *hoſpital*.] One reſiding in an hoſpital in order to receive the poor or ſtranger.

HOST — HOST. *n. ſ.* [*hoſte*, Fr. *hoſpes*, *hoſpitis*, Latin.] One who gives entertainment to another.—The landlord of an inn.—[From *hoſtis*, Lat.] An army; numbers aſſembled for war.—Any great number.—[*Hoſtia*, Lat. *hoſtie*, Fren.] The ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church; the conſecrated wafer.

To Host. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up entertainment.—To review a body of men; to muſter.

Ho'stage — Host-age. *n. ſ.* [*oſtage*, Fr.] One given in pledge for ſecurity of performance of conditions.

Ho'st-ess — Host-ess. *n. ſ.* [*hoſteſſe*, Fr. from *hoſt*.] A female hoſt; a woman that gives entertainment.

Ho`stess-ship. *n. ſ.* [from *hoſteſs.*] The character of an hoſteſs.

HO'STILE—HOS-TILE. *adj.* [*hoſtilis*, Latin.] Adverſe; oppoſite; ſuitable to an enemy.

Hosti'lity—Hos-til-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtilité*, Fr. from *hoſtile.*] The practices of an open enemy; open war; oppoſition in war.

Ho`stler—Host-ler. *n. ſ.* [*hoſteller*, from *hoſtel.*] One who has the care of horſes at an inn.

HOT—HOT. *adj.* [hat, Saxon; *hat*, Scottiſh.] Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.—Luſtful; lewd.—Strongly affected by ſenſible qualities: in alluſion to dogs hunting.—Violent; furious; dangerous.—Ardent; vehement; precipitate.—Eager; keen in deſire.—Piquant; acrid.

Ho't bed. *n. ſ.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

Ho't bra`ined. *adj.* [*hot* and *brain.*] Violent; vehement; furious.

Ho't co'ckles. *n. ſ.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and gueſſes who ſtrikes him.

Ho't he'aded. *adj.* [*hot* and *head.*] Vehement; violent; paſſionate.

Ho't house. *n. ſ.* [*hot* and *houſe.*] A bagnio; a place to ſweat and cup in.—A brothel.

Ho't ly. *adv.* [from *hot.*] With heat; not coldly.—Violently; vehemently.—Luſtfully.

Hotmou`thed. *adj.* [*hot* and *mouth.*] Headſtrong; ungovernable.

Ho't ness. *n. ſ.* [from *hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

Ho't chpotch. *n. ſ.* A mingled haſh; a mixture.

Ho't spur—Hot-spur. *n. ſ.* [*hot* and *ſpur.*] A man violent, paſſionate, precipitate and heady.—A kind of pea of ſpeedy growth.

Ho't spurred. *adj.* [from *hotſpur.*] Vehement; raſh; heady.

Hove. The preterite of *heave.*

Ho'vel—Hov-el. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of hope, houſe, Sax.] A ſhed open on the ſides, and covered overhead.—A mean habitation; a cottage.

To Ho'vel. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhelter in an hovel.

To Ho'ver—Hov-er. *v. n.* [*hovio*, to hang over, Wel.] To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.—To ſtand in ſuſpenſe or expectation.—To wander about one place.

Hough—Hough. *n. ſ.* [hoȝ, Sax.] The lower part of the thigh.—*Huë*, Fr.] An adz; an hoe. See Hoe.

To Hough. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hamſtring; to diſable by cutting the ſinews of the ham.—To cut up with an hough or hoe.

HOUND—HOUND. *n. ſ.* [hunb, Sax. *bund*, Scot.] A dog uſed in the chaſe.

HOUR—*H*OUR. *n. ſ.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.] The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the ſpace of ſixty minutes.—A particular time.—The time as marked by the clock.

Ho`urglass. *n. ſ.* [*hour* and *glaſs.*] A glaſs filled with ſand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.—Space of time. A manner of ſpeaking rather affected than elegant.

Ho`urly. *adj.* [from *hour.*] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Ho`urly. *adv.* [from *hour.*] Every hour; frequently.

HOUSE—HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [hur, Saxon; *huys*, Dutch; *huſe*, Scottiſh.] A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.—Any place of abode.—Place in which religious or ſtudious perſons live in common; monaſtery; college.—The manner of living; the table.—Station of a planet in the heavens, aſtrologically conſidered.—Family of anceſtors, deſcendants, and kindred; race.—A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively conſidered.

To House—House. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harbour; to admit to reſidence.—To ſhelter; to keep under a roof.

To House. *v. n.* To take ſhelter; to keep abode; to reſide.—To have an aſtrological ſtation in the heavens.

Hou`sebrea`ker. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *break.*] One who makes his way into houſes to ſteal.

Hou`sebrea`king. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *break.*] Burglary.

Hou`sedog. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *dog.*] A maſtiff kept to guard the houſe.

Ho`usehold—House-hold. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *hold.*] A family living together.—Family life; domeſtick management.—It is uſed in the manner of an adjective, to ſignify domeſtick; belonging to the family.

Ho`useholder. *n. ſ.* [from *houſehold.*] Maſter of a family.

Hou`seholdstuff. *n. ſ.* [*houſehold* and *ſtuff.*] Furniture of an houſe; utenſils convenient for a family.

Hou`sekeeper. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *keep.*] Houſeholder; maſter of a family.—One who lives in plenty.—One who lives much at home.—A woman ſervant that has the care of a family, and ſuperintends the other maid ſervants.—A houſe-dog.

Ho`usekeeping. *adj.* [*houſe* and *keep.*] Domeſtick; uſeful to a family.

Ho`usekeeping. *n. ſ.* Hoſpitality; liberal and plentiful table.

Ho`usele`ek. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *leek.*] A plant.

Ho`useless. *adj.* [from *houſe.*] Without abode; wanting habitation.

Ho`usema`id. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *maid.*] A maid employed to keep the houſe clean.

Ho`usero`om. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *room.*] Place in a houſe.

Ho`usewa`rming. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *warm.*] A feaſt or merry-making upon going into a new houſe.

Ho`using—Hous-ing. *n. ſ.* [from *houſe.*] Quantity of inhabited building.—[From *houſeaux*, *heuſes*, or *houſes*, French.] Cloath originally uſed to keep off dirt, now added to ſaddles as ornamental.

Ho'usewife. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *wife.* This is now frequently written *huſwife*, or *huſſy.*] The miſtreſs of a family.—A female œconomiſt.—One ſkilled in female buſineſs.

Ho'usewifely. *adj.* [from *houſewife.*] Skilled in the acts becoming a houſewife.

Ho'usewifely. *adv.* [from *houſewife.*] With the œconomy of a houſewife.

Ho'usewifery. *n. ſ.* [from *houſewife.*] Domeſtick or female buſineſs; management becoming the miſtreſs of a family.—Female œconomy.

HOW—HOW. *adv.* [hu, Saxon; *hoe*, Dutch.] In what manner; to what degree.—In what manner.—For what reaſon; from what cauſe.—By what means.—In what ſtate.—

ſtate.—It is uſed in a ſenſe marking proportion or correſpondence.—It is much uſed in exclamation.—In an affirmative ſenſe, not eaſily explained; that ſo it is; that.

HOWD'YE. [Contracted from *how do ye.*] In what ſtate is your health. A meſſage of civility.

HOWE'VER. *adv.* [*how* and *ever.*] In whatſoever manner; in whatſoever degree.—At all events; happen what will; at leaſt.—Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet.

TO HOWL—HOWL. *v. n.* [*huglen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Lat.] To cry as a wolf or dog.—To utter cries in diſtreſs.—To ſpeak with a belluine cry or tone.—It is uſed poetically of any noiſe loud and horrid.

HOWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a wolf or dog.—The cry of a human being in horror.

HO'WSOE'VER. *adv.* [*how* and *ſoever.*] In what manner ſoever. See HOWEVER.—Although.

TO HOX—HOX. *v. a.* [from hoꝛ, Sax.] To hough; to hamſtring.

HOY—HOY. *n. ſ.* [*hou*, old Fren.] A large boat ſometimes with one deck.

HU'BBUB—HUB-BUB. *n. ſ.* [I know not the etymology, unleſs it be from *up up*, or *hobnob.*] A tumult; a riot.

HU'CKABACK. *n. ſ.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raiſed.

HU'CKLEBACKED. *adj.* [*hocker*, German, a *bunch*, and *back.*] Crooked in the ſhoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *hucken*, Dutch, to ſit down.] The hip-bone.

HU'CKSTER—HUCK-STER. } *n. ſ.* [*hock*, German, a
HU'CKSTERER. } pedlar; *hockſter*, a ſhe-pedlar.] One who ſells goods by retail, or in ſmall quantities; a pedlar.—A trickiſh mean fellow.

TO HU'CKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains.

TO HU'DDLE—HUD-DLE. *v. a.* [probably from *hood.*] To dreſs up cloſe ſo as not to be diſcovered; to mobble.—To put on careleſly in a hurry.—To cover up in haſte.—To perform in a hurry.—To throw together in confuſion.

TO HU'DDLE—HUD-DLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.

HU'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confuſion.

HUE—HUE. *n. ſ.* [hiepe, Saxon.] Colour; die.—[*Huée*, French.] A clamour; a legal purſuit; an alarm given to the country.

HUFF—HUFF. *n. ſ.* Swell of ſudden anger or arrogance.

TO HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſwell; to puff.—To hector; to treat with inſolence and arrogance, or brutality.

TO HUFF. *v. n.* To bluſter; to ſtorm; to bounce; to ſwell with indignation or pride.

HU'FFISH. *adj.* [from *huff.*] Arrogant; inſolent; hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY. *adv.* [from *huffiſh.*] With arrogant petulance; with bullying bluſter.

HU'FFISHNESS. *n. ſ.* Petulance; arrogance; noiſy bluſter.

TO HUG—HUG. *v. a.* [hegian, Saxon, to hedge, to incloſe.] To preſs cloſe in an embrace.—To fondle; to treat with tenderneſs.—To hold faſt.

HUG. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.] Cloſe embrace.

HUGE—HUGE. *adj.* [*hoogh*, *high*, Dutch.] Vaſt; immenſe.—Great even to deformity or terribleneſs.

HU'GELY—HUGE-LY. *adv.* [from *huge.*] Immenſely; enormouſly.—Greatly; very much.

HU'GENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *huge.*] Enormous bulk; greatneſs.

HULK—HULK. *n. ſ.* [*hulcke*, Dutch; hulc, Sax.] The body of a ſhip.—Any thing bulky and unwieldy.

HULL—HULL. *n. ſ.* [*hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.] The huſk or integument of any thing; the outer covering: as, the *hull* of a nut covers the ſhell. [*Hule*, Scottiſh.]—The body of a ſhip; the hulk. *Hull* and *hulk* are now confounded; but *hulk* ſeems originally to have ſignified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ſhip of burden, heavy and bulky.

TO HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder.

HU'LVER. *n. ſ.* Holly.

TO HUM—HUM. *v. a.* [*hommelen*, Dutch.] To make the noiſe of bees.—To make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound.—To pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath.—To ſing low.—To applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in publick aſſemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The noiſe of bees or inſects.—The noiſe of buſtling crowds.—Any low dull noiſe.—A pauſe with an inarticulate ſound.—In *Hudibraſs* it ſeems uſed for *ham.*—An expreſſion of applauſe.

HUM. *interject.* A ſound implying doubt and deliberation.

HU'MAN—HU-MAN. *adj.* [*humanus*, Latin; *humain*, French.] Having the qualities of a man.—Belonging to man.

HUMA'NE—HU-MANE. *adj.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.

HUMA'NELY—HU-MANE-LY. *adv.* [from *humane.*] Kindly; with good-nature.

HUMA'NITY—HU-MAN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*humanité*, French; *humanitas*, Latin.] The nature of man.—Human-kind; the collective body of mankind.—Benevolence; tenderneſs.—Philology; grammatical ſtudies.

TO HU'MANIZE—HU-MAN-IZE. *v. a.* [*humaniſer*, Fr.] To ſoften; to make ſuſceptive of tenderneſs or benevolence.

HU'MAN-KIND. *n. ſ.* [*human* and *kind.*] The race of man; mankind.

HU'MANLY—HU-MAN-LY. *adv.* [from *human.*] After the notions of men; according to the power of men.—Kindly; with good-nature. This ſhould be *humanely.*

HU'MBLE—HUM-BLE. *adj.* [*humble*, French; *humilis*, Latin.] Not proud; modeſt; not arrogant.—Low; not high; not great.

TO HU'MBLE—HUM-BLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make humble; to make ſubmiſſive; to make to bow down with humility.—To cruſh; to break; to ſubdue; to mortify.—

mortify.—To make to condeſcend.—To bring down from an height.

HU'MBLE-BE'E. *n. ſ.* [*hum* and *bee.*] A buzzing wild bee.

HU'MBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humility; abſence of pride.

HU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *humble.*] One that humbles or ſubdues himſelf or others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED. *adj.* [*humble* and *mouth.*] Mild; meek.

HU'MBLY—HUM-BLY. *adv.* [from *humble.*] Without pride; with humility.—Without height; without elevation.

HU'MDRU'M—HUM-DRUM. *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone.*] Dull; droniſh; ſtupid.

To HUME'CT. } *v. a.* [*hu-*
To HUME'CTATE—HU-MEC-TATE. } *mecto*, Lat. *humecter*, Fr.] To wet; to moiſten.

HU'MECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectate.*] The act of wetting; moiſtening.

HU'MERAL—HU-MER-AL. *adj.* [*humeral*, French, from *humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſhoulder.

HU'MID—HU-MID. *adj.* [*humide*, French; *humidus*, Lat.] Wet; moiſt; watery.

HUMI'DITY—HU-MID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*humidité*, Fr. from *humid.*] That quality which we call moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

HU'MILIA'TION—HU-MIL-I-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [French.] Deſcent from greatneſs; act of humility.—Mortification; external expreſſion of ſin and unworthineſs.—Abatement of pride.

HUMI'LITY—HU-MIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*humilité*, French.] Freedom from pride; modeſty; not arrogance.—Act of ſubmiſſion.

HU'MORAL. *adj.* [from *humour.*] Proceeding from the humours.

HU'MORIST—HU-MOR-IST. *n. ſ.* [*humoriſto*, Ital. *humoriſte*, French.] One who conducts himſelf by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.—One who has violent and peculiar paſſions.

HU'MOROUS—HU-MOR-OUS. *adj.* [from *humour.*] Full of groteſque or odd images.—Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the preſent whim.—Pleaſant; jocular.

HU'MOROUSLY. *adj.* [from *humorous.*] Merrily; jocoſely.—With caprice; with whim.

HU'MOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *humorous.*] Fickleneſs; capricious levity.

HU'MORSOME. *adj.* [from *humour.*] Peeviſh; petulant.—Odd; humorous.

HU'MORSOMELY. *adv.* [from *humorſome.*] Peeviſhly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR—HU-MOUR. This word, with all its derivatives, is pronounced as if it begun with a Y. *n. ſ.* [*humeur*, Fren. *humor*, Latin.] Moiſture.—The different kind of moiſture in man's body, reckoned by the old phyſicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were ſuppoſed to determine the temper of mind.—General turn or temper of mind.—Preſent diſpoſition.—Groteſque imagery; jocularity; merriment.—Diſeaſed or morbid diſpoſition.—Petulance; peeviſhneſs.—A trick; a practice.—Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

To HU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gratify; to ſooth by compliance.—To fit; to comply with.

HUMP—HUMP. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump.* See BUMP.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

HU'MPBACK. *n. ſ.* [*hump* and *back.*] Crooked back; high ſhoulders.

HUMPBA'CKED. *adj.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH—HUNCH. *v. a.* [*huſch*, German.] To ſtrike or punch with the fiſts.—[*Hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.

HUNCHBA'CKED. *adj.* [*hunch* and *back.*] Having a crooked back.

HU'NDRED—HUN-DRED. *n. ſ.* [hund, hundred, Sax. *honderd*, Dutch.] The number conſiſting of ten multiplied by ten.

HU'NDRED. *n. ſ.* A company or body conſiſting of an hundred.—A canton or diviſion of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hundredum*, low Latin; *hundrede*, old French.]

HU'NDREDTH. *adj.* [hundteontezogopa, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.

HUNG—HUNG. The *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *hang.*

HU'NGER—HUN-GER. *n. ſ.* [hunger, Sax. *honger*, Dutch.] Deſire of food; the pain felt from faſting.—Any violent deſire.

To HU'NGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feel the pain of hunger.—To deſire with great eagerneſs.

HU'NGERBIT. } *adj.* [*hunger* and *bit.*] Pained or
HU'NGERBITTEN. } weakened with hunger.

HU'NGERLY. *adj.* [from *hunger.*] Hungry; in want of nouriſhment.

HU'NGERLY. *adv.* With keen appetite.

HU'NGRED. *adj.* [from *hunger.*] Pinched by want of food.

HU'NGRILY. *adv.* [from *hungry.*] With keen appetite.

HU'NGRY—HUN-GRY. *adj.* [from *hunger.*] Feeling pain from want of food.—Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more diſpoſed to draw from other ſubſtances than to impart to them.

HUNKS—HUNKS. *n. ſ.* [*hunſkur*, ſordid, Iſlandick.] A covetous ſordid wretch; a miſer; a curmudgeon.

To HUNT—HUNT. *v. a.* [huntian, Sax. from hund, a dog.] To chaſe wild animals.—To purſue; to follow cloſe.—To ſearch for.—To direct or manage hounds in the chace.

To HUNT. *v. n.* To follow the chaſe.—To purſue or ſearch.

HUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A pack of hounds.—A chace.—Purſuit.

HU'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *hunt.*] One who chaſes animals for paſtime.—A dog that ſcents game or beaſts of prey.

HU'NTINGHORN. *n. ſ.* [*hunting* and *horn.*] A bugle; a horn uſed to cheer the hounds.

HU'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hunter.*] A woman that follows the chace.

HU'NTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hunt* and *man.*] One who delights in the chace.—The ſervant whoſe office it is to manage the chace.

HU'NTSMANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *huntſman.*] The qualifications of a hunter.

HU'RDLE—HUR-DLE. *n. ſ.* [hyꝛdel, Sax.] A texture of ſticks woven together; a crate.

To HURL—HURL. *v. a.* [from *huorlt*, to throw down, Iſlandick; or, according to *Skinner*, from *whirl.*] To throw with violence; to drive impetuouſly.—To utter with vehemence. [*Hurler*, Fren. to make an howling or hideous noiſe.]—To play at a kind of game.

HU'RLER. *n. ſ.* [from *hurl.*] One that plays at hurling.

HU'RLY. } *n. ſ.* Tumult; commotion; buſtle.
HU'RLYBURLY. }

HU'RRICANE—HUR-RI-CANE. *n. ſ.* [*huracan*, Spaniſh; *ouragan*, French.] A violent ſtorm, ſuch as is often experienced in the eaſtern hemiſphere.

To HU'RRY—HUR-RY. *v. a.* [heꝛꝛian, to plunder, Saxon; *hurs* was likewiſe a word uſed by the old Germans in urging their horſes to ſpeed; but ſeems the imperative of the verb.] To haſten; to put into precipitation or confuſion; to drive confuſedly.

To HU'RRY. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.

HU'RRY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

HURST. *n. ſ.* [hyꝛꝛ, Saxon.] A grove or thicket of trees.

To HURT—HURT. *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. paſſ. *I have hurt.* [hyꝛt, wounded; Saxon; *heurter*, to ſtrike, Fr.] To miſchief; to harm.—To wound; to pain by ſome bodily harm.

HURT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Harm; miſchief.—Wound or bruiſe.

HU'RTFUL. *adj.* [*hurt* and *full.*] Miſchievous; pernicious.

HU'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *hurtful.*] Miſchievouſly; perniciouſly.

HU'RTLEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*hiort bar*, Daniſh.] Bilberry.

HU'RTLESS—HURT-LESS. *adj.* [from *hurt.*] Innocent; harmleſs; innoxious; doing no harm.—Receiving no hurt.

HU'RTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *hurtleſs.*] Without harm.

HU'RTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hurtleſs.*] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HU'SBAND—HUS-BAND. *n. ſ.* [*hoſsband*, maſter, Daniſh, from *houſe* and *bonda*, Runick, a maſter.] The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.—The male of animals.—An œconomiſt; a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit. Its ſignification is always modified by ſome epithet implying bad or good.—A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

To HU'SBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupply with an huſband.—To manage with frugality.—To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.

HU'SBANDLESS. *adj.* [from *huſband.*] Without an huſband.

HU'SBANDLY. *adj.* [from *huſband.*] Frugal; thrifty.

HU'SBANDMAN. *n. ſ.* [*huſband* and *man.*] One who works in tillage.

HU'SBANDRY. *n. ſ.* [from *huſband.*] Tillage; manner of cultivating land.—Thrift; frugality; parſimony.—Care of domeſtick affairs.

HUSH—HUSH. *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe!

HUSH. *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; ſilent; quiet.

To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be ſtill; to be ſilent.

To HUSH. *v. a.* To ſtill; to ſilence; to quiet; to appeaſe.

To HUSH *up. v. a.* To ſuppreſs in ſilence; to forbid to be mentioned.

HU'SHMONEY. *n. ſ.* [*huſh* and *money.*] A bribe to hinder information; pay to ſecure ſilence.

HUSK—HUSK. *n. ſ.* [*huldſch*, Dutch, or *huyſcken*, from *huys.*] The outmoſt integument of fruits.

To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip off the outward integument.

HU'SKED. *adj.* [from *huſk.*] Bearing an huſk; covered with a huſk.

HU'SKY. *adj.* [from *huſk.*] Abounds in huſks; conſiſting of huſks.

HU'SSY—HUS-SY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife*; taken in an ill ſenſe.] A ſorry or bad woman; a worthleſs wench. It is often uſed ludicrouſly in ſlight diſapprobation.

HU'STINGS. *n. ſ.* [huſtinꝛ, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To HU'STLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle.*] To ſhake together.

HU'SWIFE—HUS-WIFE. Pronounced as if written HUZZIF. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*] A bad manager; a ſorry woman. It is common to uſe *houſewife* in a good, and *huſwife* or *huſſy* in a bad ſenſe.—An œconomiſt; a thrifty woman.

To HU'SWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with œconomy and frugality.

HU'SWIFERY. *n. ſ.* [from *huſwife.*] Management good or bad.—Management of rural buſineſs committed to women

HUT—HUT. *n. ſ.* [hutte, Saxon; *hute*, Fr.] A poor cottage.

HUTCH—HUTCH. *n. ſ.* [hpæcca, Saxon; *huche*, Fren.] A corn cheſt.—A place for keeping tame rabbets.

HUZZA'—HUZ-ZA. *interj.* A ſhout; a cry of acclamation.

To HUZZA'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

To HUZZA'. *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.

HY'ACINTH—HY-A-CINTH. *n. ſ.* [ὑάκινθος; *hyacinthe*, Fren. *hyacinthus*, Latin.] A bulbous rooted flower.—The ſame with the *lapis lyncurius* of the ancients.

HYACI'NTHINE. *adj.* [ὑακίνθινος.] Made of hyacinths

HY'ADES. } *n. ſ.* [ὑάδες.] A watry conſtellation.
HY'APS. }

HY'DRA—HY-DRA. *n. ſ.* [*hydra*, Latin.] A monſter with many heads ſlain by *Hercules*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra.*

HYDRAU'LIC. } *adj.* [from *hydraulick.*] Relating to the
HYDRAU'LICAL. } conveyance of water through pipes.

HYDRAU'LICKS. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ, water, and ἀυλὸς, a pipe.] The ſcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HY'DROCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [ὑδροκηλὴ; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.

HY'DROCE'PHALUS. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and κεφαλὴ.] A dropſy in the head.

HYDRO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω; *hydrographe*, French.] One who draws maps of the ſea.

HYDRO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γραφω; *hydrographie*, Fr.] Deſcription of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HY'DROME'L. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι; *hydromel*, Fr.] Honey and water.

HYDRO'METER.

HYDRO'METER. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] An inſtrument to meaſure the extent of water.

HYDRO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] The act of meaſuring the extent of water.

HY`DROPHO`BIA. *n. ſ.* [ὑδροφοβία; *hydrophobie*, Fren.] A dread of water.—One of the diſmal ſymptoms attending the bite of a mad dog.

HYDRO'PIC. } *adj.* [ὑδροπικὸς; *hydropique*, Fren. from
HYDRO'PICAL. } *hydrops*, Latin.] Dropſical; diſeaſed with extravaſated water.

HY`DROSTA'TICAL—HY-DROS-TAT-I-CAL. *adj.* [ὕδωρ and ϛαλικὴ.] Relating to hydroſtaticks; taught by hydroſtaticks.

HY`DROSTA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hydroſtatical.*] According to hydroſtaticks.

HY`DROSTA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and ϛαλικὴ; *hydroſtatique*, Fr.] The ſcience of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HY`EN. } *n. ſ.* [*hyene*, Fr. *hyæna*, Lat.] An animal like
HYE`NA. } a wolf, ſaid fabulouſly to imitate human voices.

HYGRO'METER—HY-GROM-E-TER. *n. ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and μέτρέω; *hygrometre*, French.] An inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture.

HY`GROSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [ὕγρ© and σκοπέω; *hygroſcope*, Fr.] An inſtrument to ſhew the moiſture and dryneſs of the air, and to meaſure and eſtimate the quantity of either extreme.

HY`MEN—HY-MEN. *n. ſ.* [ὑμὴν.] The god of marriage.—The virginal membrane.

HY`MENE`AL. } *n. ſ.* [ὑμέναι©.] A marriage ſong.
HY`MENE`AN. }

HY`MENE`AL. } *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.
HY`MENE`AN. }

HYMN—HYMN. *n. ſ.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὕμν©.] An encomiaſtick ſong, or ſong of adoration to ſome ſuperior being.

To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praiſe in ſong; to worſhip with hymns.

To HYMN. *v. n.* To ſing ſongs of adoration.

HY'MNIC. *adj.* [ὕμνος.] Relating to hymns.

To HYP—HYP. *v. a.* [barbarouſly contracted from *hypochondriack.*] To make melancholy; to diſpirit.

HYPE'RBOLA—HY-PER-BO-LA. *n. ſ.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπὲρ and βάλλω.] In geometry, a ſection of a cone made by a plane, ſo that the axis of the ſection inclines to the oppoſite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipſis interſects it.

HYPE'RBOLE—HYP-ER-BO-LE. *n. ſ.* [*hyperbole*, Fren. ὑπερβολὴ.] A figure in rhetorick, by which any thing is increaſed or diminiſhed beyond the exact truth: as, *he runs faſter than lightning. His poſſeſſions are fallen to duſt. He was ſo gaunt, the caſe of a flagellet was a manſion for him.*

HY`PERBO'LIC. } *adj.* [*hyperbolique*, Fr. from *hyperbo-*
HY`PERBO'LICAL. } *la.*] Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.—[From *hyperbole.*] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HY`PERBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical.*] In form of an hyperbola.—With exaggeration or extenuation.

HY`PERBO`REAN. *n. ſ.* [*hyperboréen*, Fr. *hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.

HY`PERCRI'TICK. *n. ſ.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. ὑπὲρ and κριτικος.] A critick exact or captious beyond uſe or reaſon.

HY`PERCRI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick.*] Critical beyond neceſſity or uſe.

HY`PHEN—HY-PHEN. *n. ſ.* [ὑφὲν.] A note of conjunction: as, *vir-tue, ever-living.*

HY`POCHO'NDRES—HY-PO-CHON-DRES. *n. ſ.* [*hypocondre*, Fr. ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each ſide the cartilago enſiformis, and thoſe of the ribs, and the tip of the breaſt, which have in one the liver, and in the other the ſpleen.

HY`POCHO'NDRIAC. } *adj.* [*hypocondriaque*, Fr. from
HY`POCHO'NDRI`ACAL. } *hypochondres.*] Melancholy; diſordered in the imagination.—Producing melancholy.

HYPO'CRISY—HY-POC-RI-SY. *n. ſ.* [*hypocriſie*, Fren.] ὑπόκρισις.] Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

HY'POCRITE—HYP-O-CRITE. *n. ſ.* [*hypocrite*, Fr. ὑποκρίλης.] A diſſembler in morality or religion.

HY`POCRI'TIC—HYP-O-CRIT-IC. } *adj.* [from *hypo-*
HY`POCRI'TICAL. } *crite.*] Diſſembling; inſincere; appearing differently from the reality.

HY`POCRI'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypocritical.*] With diſſimulation; without ſincerity; falſly.

HYPO'STASIS—HY-POS-TA-SIS. *n. ſ.* [*hypoſtaſe*, Fr. ὑπόϛασις.] Diſtinct ſubſtance.—Perſonality. A term uſed in the doctrine of the Trinity.

HY`POSTA'TICAL—HY-POS-TAT-IC-AL. *adj.* [*hypoſtatique*, Fr. from *hypoſtaſis.*] Conſtitutive; conſtituent as diſtinct ingredients.—Perſonal; diſtinctly perſonal.

HY`POTENU`SE—HY-PO-TE-NUSE. *n. ſ.* [*hypotenuſe*, Fr. ὑποτείνουσα.] The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the ſubtenſe.

HYPO'THESIS—HY-POTH-E-SIS. *n. ſ.* [*hypotheſe*, Fr. ὑπόθεσις.] A ſuppoſition; a ſyſtem formed upon ſome principle not proved.

HY`POTHE'TIC. } *adj.* [*hypo-*
HY`POTHE'TICAL—HY-PO-THET-I-CAL. } *thetique*, Fr. from *hypotheſis.*] Including a ſuppoſition; conditional.

HYPOTHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypothetical.*] Upon ſuppoſition; conditionally.

HY'SSOP—HYS-SOP. *n. ſ.* [*hyſſope*, Fr. *hyſſopus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant, with long narrow leaves.

HYSTE'RIC. } *adj.* [*hyſterique*, Fr.
HYSTE'RICAL—HYS-TER-IC-AL. } ὑϛερικὸς.] Troubled with fits; diſordered in the regions of the womb.—Proceeding from diſorders in the womb.

HYSTE'RICKS—HYS-TER-ICKS. *n. ſ.* [ὑϛερικὸς.] Fits of women, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb.

I.

JAC

I, Is a letter that is ſometimes a vowel and at others a conſonant. It uſually bears different forms according to its uſe. But the different forms aſſume each other's place reciprocally. The *I* vowel has two ſounds, one long and the other ſhort, expreſſed in *thine*, *thin*. The *J* conſonant, uſually called *Ja*, has always the ſound of a ſoft *G*, as in *jade*, *jet*, &c. The *I* vowel hath alſo the ſound of *Y* conſonant, though few or none of our grammarians have taken notice of it. It is, nevertheleſs, very palpable, in *min-ion*, *opin-ion*, *compan-ion*, *cour-ier*, *coll-ier*, *chriſt-ian*, particularly in the words *ſold-ier*, *bann-ian*, and ſome others.

I. *pronoun perſonal.* [*ik*, Gothick and Dutch; ic, Saxon; *ich*, German.]

I, gen. *me*; plural *we*; gen. *us*.
ic, *me*, pe, uſ.

The pronoun of the firſt perſon, *myſelf*.

To JA'BBER—JAB-BER. *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

JA'BBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately, or unintelligibly.

JA`CENT—JA-CENT. *adj.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length.

JA'CK—JACK. *n. ſ.* [Probably by miſtake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*.] The diminutive of *John*. Uſed as a general term of contempt for ſaucy or paltry fellows; and ſometimes as a term of puerility or familiarity.—The name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, as an inſtrument to pull off boots.—An engine which turns the ſpit.—A young pike.—[*Jacque*, French.] A coat of mail.—A cup of waxed leather.—A ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.—A part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal.—The male of animals.—A ſupport to ſaw wood on.—The colours or enſign of a ſhip.—A cunning fellow, who can turn to any thing, is called a Jack of all trades.

JACK *Boots*. *n. ſ.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which ſerve as armour to the legs.

JACK *Pudding*. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A zany; a merry Andrew.

JACK *with a Lantern*. An *ignis fatuus*.

JA'CKALE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor ſtarven fellow, ſays *Johnſon*; but I believe it is a corruption from *Jack with a lantern*: ſometimes called *Jack o'lantern*.] A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow.

JA'CKA`L—JACK-AL. *n. ſ.* [*chacal*, French.] A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lion.

JA'CKANAPES—JACK-A-NAPES. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *ape*.] A monkey; an ape.—A coxcomb; an impertinent.

JA'CKDA`W—JACK-DAW. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

JA'CKET—JACK-ET. *n. ſ.* [*jacquet*, French.] A ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat.—*To beat one's* JACKET, is to beat the man; a low phraſe.

JA`COB's *Staff*. *n. ſ.* A pilgrim's ſtaff.—Staff concealing a dagger.—A croſs ſtaff; a kind of aſtrolabe.

JA'CTITA`TION—JAC-TI-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*jactito*, Lat.] Toſſing; motion; reſtleſſneſs; heaving.

JA'CULA`TION—JAC-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*jaculatio*, *jaculor*, Latin.] The act of throwing miſſive weapons.

JA`DE—JADE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *gaad*, a goad, or ſpur.] A horſe of no ſpirit; a hired horſe; a worthleſs nag.—A ſorry woman.—A word of contempt noting ſometimes age, but generally vice.—A young woman: in irony and ſlight contempt.

To JADE—JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tire; to haraſs; to diſpirit; to weary.—To overbear; to cruſh; to degrade; to haraſs, as a horſe that is riden too hard.—To employ in vile offices.

To JADE. *v. n.* To loſe ſpirit; to ſink.

JA`DISH—JAD-ISH. *adj.* [from *jade*.] Vitious; bad, as an horſe.—Unchaſte; incontinent.

To JAGG—JAGG. *v. a.* [*gagaw*, ſlits or holes, Welſh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like thoſe of a ſaw.

JAGG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.

JA'GGY. *adj.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated.

JA'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jagged*.] The ſtate of being denticulated; unevenneſs.

JA`IL—JAIL. *n. ſ.* [*geol*, French.] A gaol; a priſon; a place where criminals are confined. See GAOL. It is written either way; but commonly by latter writers *jail*.

JA`ILBI'RD. *n. ſ.* [*jail* and *bird*.] One who has been in a jail.

JA`ILER. *n. ſ.* [from *jail*.] A goaler; the keeper of a priſon.

JA`KES—JAKES. *n. ſ.* A houſe of office.

JA'LAP—JAL-AP. *n. ſ.* [*jalap*, Fr.] A purgative root.

JA'M—JAM. *n. ſ.* A conſerve of fruits boiled with ſugar and water.

JAMB—JAMB. *n. ſ.* [*jambe*, Fren.] Any ſupporter on either ſide, as the poſts of a door.

IAMBIC—I-AM-BIC. *n. ſ.* [*iambique*, French; *iambicus*, Latin.] Verſes compoſed of iambick feet, or a ſhort and long ſyllable alternately: uſed originally in ſatire, therefore taken for ſatire.

To JA'NGLE. *v. n.* [*jangler*, French. *Skinner*.] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words.

JAN

To JA'NGLE. *v. a.* To make to ſound untuneable.

JA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noiſy fellow.

JA'NIZARY. *n. ſ.* [A Turkiſh word.] One of the guards of the Turkiſh king.

JA`NTY — JAN-TY. *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, French.] Showy; fluttering.

JA'NUARY — JAN-U-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [*Januarius*, Lat.] The firſt month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was among the Romans conſecrated.

JAPA'N — JA-PAN. *n. ſ.* [from *Japan* in *Aſia*, where figured work was originally done.] Work varniſhed and raiſed in gold and colours.

To JAPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To varniſh, and embelliſh with gold and raiſed figures.—To black ſhoes. A low phraſe.

JAPA'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *japan*.] One ſkilled in japan work.—A ſhoe-blacker.

To JA`R — JAR. *v. n.* [from eorpne, anger, Saxon; or *guerre*, war, French; or *garren*, old Teutonick, to clamour.] To ſtrike together with a kind of ſhort rattle.—To ſtrike or ſound untuneably.—To claſh; to interfere; to act in oppoſition; to be inconſiſtent.—To quarrel; to diſpute.

JAR — JAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A kind of rattling vibration of ſound.—Claſh; diſcord; debate.—A ſtate in which a door unfaſtened may ſtrike the poſt; half opened.—[*Giarro*, Italian.] An earthen veſſel.

JA`RGON — JAR-GON. *n. ſ.* [*jargon*, French; *gerigonça*, Spaniſh.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberiſh.

JA'SMINE — JAS-MINE. *n. ſ.* [*jaſmin*, French. It is often pronounced *jeſſamine*.] A plant bearing an elegant ſweet-ſcented flower: alſo the flower itſelf. See JESSAMINE.

JA'SPER — JAS-PER. *n. ſ.* [*jaſpe*, Fr. *iaſpas*, Lat.] A hard ſtone of a bright beautiful green colour, ſometimes clouded with white.

JA'VELIN — JAV-E-LIN. *n. ſ.* [*javelin*, Fr.] A ſpear or half pike, which anciently was uſed either by foot or horſe. It had an iron head pointed.

JA`UNDICE — JAUN-DICE. *n. ſ.* [*jauniſſe*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A diſtemper from obſtructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly ſeparated by them from the blood.

JA`UNDICED — JAUN-DICED. *adj.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT — JAUNT. *v. n.* [*janter*, Fr.] To wander here and there; to buſtle about. It is now always uſed in contempt or levity.

JA`UNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excurſion. It is commonly uſed ludicrouſly, but ſolemnly by *Milton*.

JA`UNTINESS — JAUN-TI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jaunty*, or *janty*, corrupted from *gentil*, French. See JANTY.] Airyneſs; flutter; genteelneſs.

JA`W — JAW. *n. ſ.* [*joue*, a cheek, French; whence *jaw-bone*, or *cheekbone*, then *jaw*.] The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.—The mouth.

JA`Y — JAY. *n. ſ.* [named from *his cry*. *Skinner*.] A bird.

ICE — ICE. *n. ſ.* [ıꝑ, Saxon; *eyſe*, Dutch.] Water or other liquor made ſolid by cold.—Concreted ſugar.—*To break the* ICE. To make the firſt opening to any attempt.

To ICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with ice; to turn to ice.—To cover with concreted ſugar.

ICEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ice* and *houſe*.] A houſe in which ice is repoſited againſt the warm months.

ICHNO`GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἰχνος and γράφω.] The ground-plot.

ICHOR — I-CHOR. *n. ſ.* [ἰχωρ.] A thin watery humour like ſerum.

ICHOROUS — I-CHOR-OUS. *adj.* [from *ichor*.] Sanious; thin; undigeſted.

ICICLE — I-CI-CLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ice*.] A ſhoot of ice hanging down from the upper part.

ICY — I-CY. *adj.* [from *ice*.] Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; froſty.—Cold; free from paſſion.—Frigid; backward.

I'D. Contracted for *I would*.

IDE`A — I-DE-A. *n. ſ.* [*ideé*, French; ἰδέα.] Whatſoever the mind perceives in itſelf, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or underſtanding.

IDE`AL — I-DE-AL. *adj.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the ſenſes.

IDE`ALLY — I-DE-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally. A tranſmiſſion is made materially from ſome parts, and *ideally* from every one.

IDE'NTIC — I-DEN-TIC. } *adj.* [*identique*, French.] The
IDE'NTICAL. } ſame; implying the ſame thing; compriſing the ſame idea.

IDE'NTITY — I-DEN-TI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*identité*, French; *identitas*, ſchool Latin.] Sameneſs; not diverſity.

IDES — IDES. *n. ſ.* [*ides*, Fr. *idus*, Lat.] A term anciently uſed among the Romans, and ſtill retained in the Romiſh kalendar.

I'DIOCY — I-DI-O-CY. *n. ſ.* [ἰδιωτία.] Want of underſtanding.

I'DIOM — ID-I-OM. *n. ſ.* [*idomine*, French; ἰδίωμα.] A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular caſt of a tongue; a phraſe; phraſeology.

IDIOMA'TIC. } *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue;
IDIOMA'TICAL. } phraſeological.

I'DIOT — ID-I-OT. *n. ſ.* [*idiote*, Fren. *idiota*, Latin; ἰδιώτης.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reaſon.

I'DIOTI`SM — ID-I-OT-ISM. *n. ſ.* [*idiotiſme*, French; ἰδιωτισμὸς.] Peculiarity of expreſſion; mode of expreſſion peculiar to a language: not much uſed in this ſenſe.—Folly; natural imbecillity of mind.

IDLE — I-DLE. *adj.* [ydel, Sax.] Lazy; averſe from labour.—Not buſy; at leiſure.—Unactive; not employed.—Uſeleſs; vain; ineffectual.—Worthleſs; barren; not productive of good.—Trifling; of no importance: as, an *idle* ſtory.

To IDLE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity.

IDLENESS.

ĪDLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *idle.*] Lazineſs; ſloth; ſluggiſhneſs; averſion from labour.—Abſence of employment.—Omiſſion of buſineſs.—Unimportance; trivialneſs.—Ineffiacy; uſeleſſneſs.—Barrenneſs; worthleſſneſs.—Unreaſonableneſs; want of judgment; fooliſhneſs; madneſs.

ĪDLER—I-DLER. *n. ſ.* [from *idle.*] A lazy perſon; a ſluggard.

ĪDLY—I-DLY. *adv.* [from *idle.*] Lazily; without employment.—Fooliſhly; in a trifling manner.—Careleſly; without attention.—Ineffectually; vainly.

ĪDOL—I-DOL. *n. ſ.* [*idole*, French; εἴδωλον; *idolum*, Latin.] An image worſhipped as God.—A counterfeit.—An image.—A repreſentation.—One loved or honoured to adoration.

IDO'LATER—I-DOL-A-TER. *n. ſ.* [*idolatre*, French; *idololatra*, Latin] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worſhips for God that which is not God.

To IDO'LATRI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *idolater.*] To worſhip idols.

IDO'LATROUS—I-DOL-A-TROUS. *adj*, [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; compriſing idolatry, or the worſhip of falſe gods.

IDO'LATROUSLY. *adv.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner.

IDO'LATRY. *n. ſ.* [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idololatria*, Lat.] The worſhip of images; the worſhip of any thing as God which is not God.

To ĪDOLI'ZE—I-DOL-IZE. *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration.

IDO'NEOUS—I-DO-NE-OUS. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

IDYL. *n. ſ.* [εἰδυλλιον; *idyllium*, Latin.] A ſmall ſhort poem.

I. E. for *id eſt*, or *that is.*

JE'ALOUS—JEAL-OUS. *adj.* [*jealoux*, French.] Suſpicious in love.—Emulous; full of competition.—Zealouſly cautious againſt diſhonour.—Suſpiciouſly vigilant.—Suſpiciouſly careful.—Suſpiciouſly fearful.

JE'ALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *jealous.*] Suſpiciouſly; emulouſly; with ſuſpicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JE'ALOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jealous.*] The ſtate of being jealous; rivalry; ſuſpicious vigilance.

JE'ALOUSY—JEAL-OUS-Y. *n. ſ.* [*jalouſie*, French, from *jealous.*] Suſpicion in love.—Suſpicious fear.

To JE'ER—JEER. *v. n.* To ſcoff; to flout; to make mock.

To JE'ER. *v. a.* To treat with ſcoffs.

JE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jeſt; flout; jibe; mock.

JE'ERER. *n. ſ.* [from *jeer.*] A ſcoffer; a ſcorner; a mocker.

JE'ERINGLY. *adv.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly; in mock; in ſcoff.

JEHO'VAH—JE-HO-VAH. *n. ſ.* [יהוה] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJU'NE—JE-JUNE. *adj.* [*jejunus*, Lat.] Wanting; empty; vacant.—Hungry; not ſaturated.—Dry; unaffecting.—Dryneſs; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JE'LLIED. *adj.* [See GELLY.] Glutinous; brought to a ſtate of viſcoſity.

JE'LLY—JEL-LY. *n. ſ.* [*gelatinum*, Latin. See GELLY, which is the proper orthography.] Any thing brought to a ſtate of glutinouſneſs and viſcoſity.—Sweetmeat made by boiling ſugar in the gelly.

JE'NNETING—JEN-NET-ING. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Juneting*, an apple ripe in *June.*] A ſpecies of apple ſoon ripe, and of a pleaſant taſte.

JE'NNET—JEN-NET. *n. ſ.* [See GENNET.] A Spaniſh horſe.

JE'OPARDY—JEOP-AR-DY. *n. ſ.* [This word is ſuppoſed to be derived from *j'ai perdu*, or *jeu perdue.*] Hazard; danger; peril. A word now little in uſe.

To JE'RK—JERK. *v. n.* [ȝeȝeccan, Saxon.] To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow; to laſh.

To JE'RK. *v. n.* To ſtrike up; to accoſt eagerly. This ſeems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.

JE'RK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmart quick laſh.—A ſudden ſpring; a quick jolt that ſhocks or ſtarts.

JE'RKIN—JER-KIN. *n. ſ.* [cyrtelkin, Saxon.] A jacket; a ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat.

JE'RSEY—JER-SEY. *n. ſ.* [from the iſland of *Jerſey*, where much yarn is ſpun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JESS—JESS. *n. ſ.* [*geſte*, French; *getto*, Italian.] Short ſtraps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which ſhe is held on the fiſt.

JE'SSAMINE—JES-SA-MINE. *n. ſ.* [See JASMINE.] A fragrant flower.

To JE'ST—JEST. *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Latin.] To divert or make merry by words or actions.

JEST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raiſe laughter.—The object of jeſts; laughing-ſtock.—Manner of doing or ſpeaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not ſerious; game, not earneſt.

JE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *jeſt.*] One given to merriment and pranks.—One given to ſarcaſm.—Buffoon; jackpudding.

JE'T—JET. *n. ſ.* [ȝagat, Saxon; *gagates*, Latin.] A very beautiful foſſil, of a firm and very even ſtructure, and of a ſmooth ſurface; found in maſſes, ſeldom of a great ſize, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour, having a grain reſembling that of wood.—[*Jet*, French.] A ſpout or ſhoot of water.

To JE'T. *v. n.* [*jetier*, French.] To ſhoot forward; to ſhoot out; to intrude; to jut out.—To ſtrut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.—To jolt; to be ſhaken. [*Jetter*, French.]

JE'TTY. *adj.* [from *jet.*] Made of jet.—Black as jet.

JE'WEL—JEW-EL. *n. ſ.* [*joyaux*, French; *jeweelen*, Dutch.] Any ornament of great value, uſed commonly of ſuch as are adorned with precious ſtones.—A precious ſtone; a gem.—A name of fondneſs; an appellation of tender regard.

JE'WEL-HO'USE, *or Office.* *n. ſ.* The place where the regal ornaments are repoſited.

JE'WELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *jewel.*] One who trafficks in precious ſtones.

JEWS-HARP. *n. ſ.* A kind of muſical inſtrument held between the teeth, which gives a ſound by the motion of a broad ſpring of iron, which, being ſtruck by the hand, plays againſt the breath.

IF—IF. *conjunction.* [ȝif, Sax.] Suppoſe that; allowing that. A hypothetical particle.—Whether or no.—Though I doubt whether; ſuppoſe it be granted that.

IGNEOUS—IG-NE-OUS. *adj.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Firy; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

IGNIS FATUUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Will with the wiſp; Jack with the lanthorn.

To IGNITE—IG-NITE. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Lat.] To kindle; to ſet on fire.

IGNITION—IG-NITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*ignition*, French, from *ignite.*] The act of kindling, or of ſetting on fire.

IGNOBLE—IG-NO-BLE. *adj.* [*ignoble*, Fr. *ignobilis*, Lat.] Mean of birth; not noble; not of illuſtrious race.—Worthleſs; not deſerving honour. Uſed of things or perſons.

IGNOBLY—IG-NO-BLY. *adv.* [from *ignoble.*] Ignominiouſly; meanly; diſhonourably; reproachfully; diſgracefully.

IGNOMINIOUS—IG-NO-MIN-I-OUS, or IG-NO-MIN-IOUS. *adj.* [*ignominieux*, Fren. *ignominioſus*, Latin, from *ignominy.*] Mean; ſhameful; reproachful; diſhonourable. Uſed both of perſons and things.

IGNOMINIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ignominious.*] Meanly; ſcandalouſly; diſgracefully; ſhamefully; reproachfully.

IGNOMINY—IG-NO-MIN-Y. *n. ſ.* [*ignominie*, Fr. *ignominia*, Latin.] Diſgrace; reproach; ſhame; infamy; meanneſs; diſhonour.

IGNORAMUS—IG-NO-RA-MUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] *Ignoramus* is a word properly uſed by the grand inqueſt impannelled in the inquiſition of cauſes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their conſideration, when they miſlike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the preſentment: the effect of which word ſo written is, that all farther inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby ſtopped, and he delivered without farther anſwer.—A fooliſh fellow; a vain uninſtructed pretender. A low word.

IGNORANCE—IG-NO-RANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ignorance*, French; *ignoratio*, Latin.] Want of knowledge; unſkilfulneſs.—Want of knowledge diſcovered by external effect. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

IGNORANT—IG-NO-RANT. *adj.* [*ignorant*, French; *ignorans*, Latin.] Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninſtructed; unenlightened.—Unknown; undiſcovered.—Without knowledge of ſome particular.—Unacquainted with. In a good ſenſe; as, ignorant of guilt.—Ignorantly made or done.

IGNORANT. *n. ſ.* One untaught, unlettered, uninſtructed.

IGNORANTLY. *adv.* [from *ignorant.*] Without knowledge; unſkilfully; without information.

JIG—JIG. *n. ſ.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teutonick, a fiddle.] A light careleſs dance, or tune.

To JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance careleſly; to dance. Expreſſed in contempt.

JIG-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*jig* and *make.*] One who dances or plays merrily.

JILT—JILT. *n. ſ.* A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.—A name of contempt for a woman.

To JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

To JINGLE—JIN-GLE. *v. n.* [A word either made from *jangle*, or copied from the ſound intended to be expreſſed.] To clink; to ſound correſpondently.

To JINGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Correſpondent ſounds.—Any thing ſounding; a rattle; a bell.

ILIAC—IL-I-AC. *adj.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels. The *iliac paſſion* is a kind of convulſion in the belly.

ILL—ILL. *adj.* [contracted from EVIL, and retaining all its ſenſes.] Bad in any reſpect; contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral; evil. See EVIL.—Sick; diſordered; not in health. *Evil* is never uſed in this ſenſe.

ILL. *n. ſ.* Wickedneſs.—Misfortune; miſery.

ILL. *adv.* Not well; not rightly in any reſpect.—Not eaſily.

ILL, ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition. Mr. *Johnſon* gives a long liſt of examples in his folio dictionary, but the mode of compoſition is ſo very ſimple and ſimilar in all caſes, that it is needleſs to quote them.

IL, is much uſed in compoſition, and before words beginning in *l*, ſtands for *in* or *un*.

ILLAUDABLE—IL-LAU-DA-BLE. *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] Unworthy of praiſe or commendation.

ILLAUDABLY. *adv.* [from *illaudable.*] Unworthily; without deſerving praiſe.

ILLEGAL—IL-LE-GAL. *adj.* [*in* and *legalio*, Lat.] Contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY—IL-LE-GAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *illegal.*] Contrariety to law.

ILLEGALLY. *adv.* [from *illegal.*] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLEGIBLE—IL-LEG-I-BLE. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMACY—IL-LE-GIT-I-MA-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] State of baſtardy.

ILLEGITIMATE. *adv.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] What begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATELY. *adj.* [from *illegitimate.*] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION. *n. ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLFAVOURED—ILL-FA-VOUR-ED. *adj.* Deformed. See the compoſitions of ILL. *adv.*

ILLIBERAL—IL-LIB-E-RAL. *adj.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.] Not noble; not ingenuous.—Not munificent; not generous; ſparing.

ILLIBERALITY. *n. ſ.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *illiberal.*] Parſimony; niggardlineſs; want of munificence.

ILLIBERALLY. *adv.* [from *illiberal.*] Diſingenuouſly; meanly.

ILLI'CIT — IL-LIC-IT. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, French.] Unlawful.

ILLI'MITABLE — IL-LIM-IT-A-BLE. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.

ILLI'MITED. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin; *illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

I'LLITERATE — IL-LIT-E-RATE. *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by ſcience.

I'LLNESS — ILL-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ill.*] Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.—Sickneſs; malady; diſorder of health.—Wickedneſs.

ILLNA'TURE — ILL-NA-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

ILLNA'TURED. *adj.* [from *illnature.*] Habitually malevolent; wanting kindneſs or goodwill; miſchievous.—*Philips* applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

ILLNA'TUREDLY. *adv.* [from *illnatured.*] In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLO'GICAL — IL-LOG-I-CAL. *adj.* [*in* and *logical.*] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning.—Contrary to the rules of reaſon.

ILLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *illogical.*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLU'DE — IL-LUDE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock; to impoſe on; to play upon; to torment by ſome contemptuous artifice of mockery.

To ILLU'ME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.] To enlighten; to illuminate.—To brighten; to adorn.

To ILLU'MINE — IL-LU-MINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.] To enlighten; to ſupply with light.—To decorate; to adorn.

To ILLU'MINATE — IL-LU-MI-NATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French; *lumen*, Latin.] To enlighten; to ſupply with light.—To adorn with feſtal lamps or bonfires.—To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.—To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.—To illuſtrate.

I'LLUMINA'TION — IL-LU-MI-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminate.*] The act of ſupplying with light.—That which gives light.—Feſtal lights hung out as a token of joy.—Brightneſs; ſplendour.—Infuſion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.

ILLU'MINATIVE — IL-LU-MI NA-TIVE. *adj.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminate.*] Having the power to give light.

I'LLUMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *illuminate.*] One who gives light.—One whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLU'SION — IL-LU-SION. *n. ſ.* [*illuſio*, Lat. *illuſion*, Fr.] Mockery; falſe ſhow; counterfeit appearance; errour.

ILLU'SIVE — IL-LU-SIVE. *adj.* [from *illuſus*, Lat.] Deceiving by falſe ſhow.

ILLU'SORY. *adj.* [from *in* and *luſorius*, Latin; *illuſoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent.

To ILLU'STRATE — IL-LUS-TRATE. *v. n.* [*illuſtro*, Latin; *illuſtrer*, Fr.] To brighten with light.—To brighten with honour.—To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

I'LLUSTRA'TION — IL-LUS-TRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*illuſtration*, Fr. from *illuſtrate.*] Explanation; elucidation; expoſition.

ILLU'STRATIVE. *adj.* [from *illuſtrate.*] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

ILLU'STRIOUS — IL-LUS-TRI-OUS. *adj.* [*illuſtris*, Latin; *illuſtre*, French.] Conſpicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

ILLU'STRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *illuſtrious.*] Conſpicuouſly; eminently.

I'M. Contracted for *I am.*

IM is uſed commonly, in compoſition, for *in* before mute letters.

I'MAGE — IM-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Lat.] Any corporeal repreſentation, generally uſed of ſtatues; a ſtatue; a picture.—An idol; a falſe god.—A copy; repreſentation; likeneſs.—Semblance; ſhow; appearance.—An idea; a repreſentation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.

To I'MAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

I'MAGERY — IM-A-GER-Y, or IM-AGE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *image.*] Senſible repreſentations; pictures; ſtatues.—Show; appearance.—Copies of the fancy; falſe ideas; imaginary phantaſms.—Repreſentations in writing; ſuch deſcriptions as force the image of the thing deſcribed upon the mind.

IMA'GINABLE — IM-AG-I-NA-BLE. *adj.* [*imaginable*, Fr. from *imagine.*] Poſſible to be conceived.

IMA'GINARY — IM-AG-I-NA-RY. *adj.* [*imaginaire*, Fr. from *imagine.*] Fanſied; viſionary; exiſting only in the imagination.

IMA'GINATION. *n. ſ.* [*imaginatio*, Latin; *imagination*, French; from *imagine.*] Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of repreſenting things abſent.—Conception; image in the mind; idea.—Contrivance; ſcheme.

To IMA'GINE — IM-AG INE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French; *imaginor*, Latin.] To fanſy; to paint in the mind.—To ſcheme; to contrive.

IMBE'CILE — IM-BEC-ILE. *adj.* [*imbecilis*, Latin; *imbecille*, French.] Weak; feeble; wanting ſtrength of either mind or body.

To IMBE'CILE. *v. a.* [from the adjective, This word, ſays *Johnſon*, is corruptly written and pronounced as if written *embezzle.*] To weaken a ſtock or fortune by clandeſtine expences or unjuſt appropriations.

I'MBECI'LITY — IM-BE-CIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*imbecilité*, Fr.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs of mind or body.

To IMBI'BE — IM-BIBE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin; *imbiber*, French.] To drink in; to draw in.—To admit into the mind.—To drench; to ſoak. This ſenſe, though unuſual, perhaps unexampled, Mr. *Johnſon* ſays, is neceſſary in the Engliſh, unleſs the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers ſeem not willing to receive.

IMBI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *imbibe.*] That which drinks or ſucks.

To IMBI'TTER — IM-BIT-TER. *v. a.* [from *bitter.*] To make bitter.—To deprive of pleaſure; to make unhappy.—To exaſperate.

To IMBO'DY — IM-BOD-Y. *v. a.* [from *body.*] To condenſe to a body.—To inveſt with matter.—To bring together into one maſs or company.—To incloſe. Improper.

To IMBO'DY. *v. n.* To unite into one maſs; to evaleſce.

To

To IMBO'IL. *v. n.* [from *boil.*] To effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron.

To IMBO'LDEN — IM-BOL-DEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To raise to confidence; to encourage.

To IMBO'SOM. *v. a.* [from *bosom*; which see.] To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one garment; to hide under any cover.—To admit to the heart, or to affection.

To IMBO'UND. *v. a.* [from *bound.*] To inclose; to shut in.

To IMBO'W. *v. a.* [from *bow.*] To arch; to vault.

To IMBO'WER. *v. a.* [from *bower.*] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

To IMBRO'WN. *v. a.* [from *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.

To IMBRU'E. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue.*] To steep; to soak; to wet much or long.—To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.

To IMBU'E — IM-BUE. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin. This word, which seems wanted in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest. *Imbu*, French, the participial adj. is only used.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die.

To IMBU'RSE — IM-BURSE. *v. a.* [*bourse*, French.] To stock with money. This should be *emburse*, from *embourser*, French.

I'MITABLE — IM-I-TA-BLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Latin; *imitable*, French.] Worthy to be imitated.—Possible to be imitated.

To I'MITATE — IM-I-TATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin; *imiter*, French.] To copy; to endeavour to resemble.—To counterfeit.—To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

I'MITA'TION — IM-I-TA-TION. *n. s.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*, French.] The act of copying; attempt to resemble.—That which is offered as a copy.—A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign.

I'MITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.] Inclined to copy.

I'MITA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin; *imitateur*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

IMMA'CULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Latin; *immaculé*, Fr.] Spotless; pure; undefiled.—Pure; limpid. Improper.

To IMMA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle.*] To fetter; to confine.

IMMA'NE. *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great.

To IMMA'SK. *v. a.* [*in* and *mask.*] To cover; to disguise.

I'MMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [*immateriel*, Fren. *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.—Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation. This sense, says *Johnson*, has crept into the conversation and writings of *barbarians*; but ought to be utterly rejected.

I'MMATERIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *immaterial.*] Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

I'MMATE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *immaterial.*] In a manner not depending upon matter.

I'MMATE'RIALIZED. *adj.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

I'MMATU'RE — IM-MA-TURE. *adj.* [*immaturus*, Lat.] Not ripe.—Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.—Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.

I'MMATU'RELY. *adv.* [from *immature.*] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATU'RITY. *n. s.* [from *immature.*] Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion.

IMME'ASURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *measure.*] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

IMME'ASURABLY. *adv.* [from *immeasurable.*] Immensely; beyond all measure.

I'MMECHA'NICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

IMME'DIATE — IM-ME-DI-ATE, or IM-MED IATE. *adj.* [*immediat*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.] Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.—Not acting by second causes.—Instant; present with regard to time.

IMME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *immediate.*] Without the intervention of any other cause or event.—Instantly; at the time present; without delay.

IMME'DICABLE. *adj.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable.

IMME'MORABLE. *adj.* [*immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth remembering.

I'MMEMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*immemorial*, French; *in* and *memoria*, Latin.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

IMME'NSE — IM-MENSE. *adj.* [*immense*, Fr. *immensus*, Lat.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

IMME'NSELY. *adv.* [from *immense.*] Infinitely; without measure.

IMME'NSITY. *n. s.* [*immensité*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity.

IMME'NSURABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *immensurable.*] Impossibility to be measured.

IMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

To IMME'RGE — IM-MERGE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

To IMME'RSE. *v. a.* [*immersus*, Latin.] To put under water.—To sink or cover deep.—To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

IMME'RSION — IM-MER-SION. *n. s.* [*immersio*, Latin; *immersion*, French.] The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.—The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.—The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

I'MMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *methodical*] Confused; being without regularity; being without method.

IMMETHO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *immethodical.*] Without method.

I'MMINENT — IM-MI-NENT. *adj.* [*imminent*, Fr. *imminens*, Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatning. Always in an ill sense.

IMMI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *miscible.*] Not capable of being mingled.

IMMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*immissio*, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

To IMMI'T. *v. n.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To send in.

To IMMI'X. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix.*] To mingle.

I'MMOBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*immobilité*, French; from *immobilis*, Latin.]

Latin.] Unmoveableneſs; want of motion; reſiſtance to motion.

IMMO'DERATE. *adj.* [*immoderé*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Lat.] Exceſſive; exceeding the due mean.

IMMO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate.*] In an exceſſive degree.

IMMO'DERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*immoderation*, Fr. from *immoderate.*] Want of moderation; exceſs.

IMMO'DEST. *adj.* [*immodeſte*, French; *in* and *modeſt.*] Wanting ſhame; wanting delicacy or chaſtity.—Unchaſte; impure.—Obſcene.—Unreaſonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTY. *n. ſ.* [*immodeſtie*, French; from *immodeſt.*] Want of modeſty; indecency.

To IMMOLATE — IM-MO-LATE. 15 7 12 *v. a.* [*immolo*, Latin; *immoler*, French.] To ſacrifice; to kill in ſacrifice.

I'MMOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*immolation*, French; from *immolate.*] The act of ſacrificing.—A ſacrifice offered.

IMMO'RAL. *adj.* [*in* and *moral.*] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honeſty; diſhoneſt.

I'MMORA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *immoral.*] Diſhoneſty; want of virtue: contrariety to virtue.

IMMO'RTAL — IM-MOR-TAL. 15 5 12 *adj.* [*immortalis*, Lat.] Exempt from death; never to die.—Never ending; perpetual.

I'MMORTA'LITY — IM-MOR-TAL-I-TY. 15 7 11 15 15 *n. ſ.* [*immortalité*, Fr. from *immortal.*] Exemption from death; life never to end.

IMMO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] So as never to die.

IMMO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from *immortal.*] With exemption from death; without end.

To IMMO'RTALIZE — IM-MOR-TA-LIZE. 15 5 11 16 *v. a.* [*immortaliſer*, French; from *immortal.*] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.

IMMO'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *moveable.*] Not to be forced from its place.—Not liable to be carried away; real in law.—Unſhaken; unaffected.

IMMO'VABLY. *adv.* [from *immovable.*] In a ſtate not to be ſhaken.

IMMU'NITY — IM-MU-NI-TY. 15 6 15 15 *n. ſ.* [*immunité*, French; *immunitas*, Latin.] Diſcharge from any obligation.—Privilege; exemption.—Freedom.

To IMMU'RE — IM-MURE. 15 6 *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Lat. *emmurer*, old French, ſo that it might be written *emmure.*] To incloſe within walls; to confine; to ſhut up; to impriſon.

IMMU'SICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *muſical.*] Unmuſical; inharmonious.

I'MMUTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilité*, Fr. from *immutable.*] Exemption from change; invariableneſs; unchangeableneſs.

IMMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*immutabilis*, Latin.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

IMMU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *immutable.*] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

I'MP — IMP 15 *n. ſ.* [*imp*, Welſh, a ſhoot, a ſprout, a ſprig.] A ſon; the offſpring; progeny.—A ſubaltern devil; a puny devil. In this ſenſe it is ſtill retained.

To I'MP. *v. a.* [*impio*, to engraff, Welſh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adſcititious.

To IMPA'IR — IM-PAIR. 15 12 *v. a.* [*empirer*, to make worſe, French. *Skinner.*] To diminiſh; to injure; to make worſe; to leſſen in quantity, value, or excellence.

To IMPA'IR. *v. n.* To be leſſened or worn out.

IMPA'IR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decreaſe.

IMPA'IRMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *impair.*] Diminution; injury.

IMPA'LPABLE. *adj.* [*impalpable*, Fr. *in* and *palpable.*] Not to be perceived by touch.

To IMPA'RADISE. *v. a.* [*imparadiſare*, Italian.] To put in a place or ſtate reſembling paradiſe in felicity.

IMPA'RITY — IM-PAR-I-TY. 15 11 15 15 *n. ſ.* [*imparitas*, *impar*, Lat.] Inequality; diſproportion.—Oddneſs; indiviſibility into equal parts.

To IMPA'RK — IM-PARK. 15 10 *v. a.* [*in* and *park.*] To incloſe with a park; to ſever from a common.

To IMPA'RT — IM-PART. 15 10 *v. a.* [*impartior*, Latin.] To grant; to give.—To communicate.

IMPA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*impartial*, Fr. *in* and *partial.*] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; diſintereſted; equal in diſtribution of juſtice; juſt. It is uſed as well of actions as perſons.

I'MPARTIA'LITY — IM-PAR-TIAL-I-TY. 15 11 11 15 15 *n. ſ.* [*impartialité*, French; from *impartial.*] Equitableneſs; juſtice.

IMPA'RTIALLY — IM-PAR-TIAL-LY. 15 10 11 15 *adv.* [from *impartial.*] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiaſſed judgment; without regard to party or intereſt; juſtly; honeſtly.

IMPA'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*impartible*, Fr. from *impart.*] Communicable; to be conferred or beſtowed. This word is elegant, though uſed by few writers.

IMPA'SSABLE — IM-PAS-SA-BLE. 15 10 0 0 *adj.* [*in* and *paſſable.*] Not to be paſſed; not admitting paſſage; impervious.

I'MPASSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*empaſſibilité*, Fr. from *impaſſible.*] Exemption from ſuffering; inſuſceptibility of injury from external things.

IMPA'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*impaſſible*, Fr. *in* and *paſſio*, Latin.] Incapable of ſuffering; exempt from the agency of external cauſes; exempt from pain.

IMPA'SSIONED. *adj.* [*in* and *paſſion.*] Seized with paſſion.

IMPA'SSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *paſſive.*] Exempt from the agency of external cauſes.

IMPA'TIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*impatience*, Fr. *impatientia*, Latin.] Inability to ſuffer pain; rage under ſuffering.—Vehemence of temper; heat of paſſion.—Inability to ſuffer delay; eagerneſs.

IMPA'TIENT. *adj. impatient*, Fr. *impatiens*, Latin.] Not able to endure; incapable to bear.—Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.—Vehemently agitated by ſome painful paſſion.—Eager; ardently deſirous; not able to endure delay.

IMPA'TIENTLY. *adv.* [from *impatient.*] Paſſionately; ardently.—Eagerly; with great deſire.

To IMPA'TRONIZE. *v. a.* [*impatroniſor*, Fr. *in* and *patronize.*] To gain to one's ſelf the power of any ſeigniory. This word is not much uſed.

To IMPA'WN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

To IMPE'ACH — IM-PEACH. 15 14 *v. a.* [*empecher*, French.] To hinder; to impede.—To accuſe by publick authority; alſo to accuſe as an accomplice.

IMPE'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *impeach.*] An accuſer; one who brings an accuſation againſt another.

IMPE'ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *impeach.*] Hindrance; let; impediment; obſtruction. Not in uſe.—Publick accuſation; charge preferred.

To IMPE'ARL. *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl.*] To form in reſemblance of pearls.—To decorate as with pearls.

IMPE'CCABLE. *adj.* [*impeccable*, French; *in* and *pecco*, Latin.] Exempt from poſſibility of ſin.

To IMPE'DE — IM-PEDE. *v. a.* [*impedio*, Latin.] To hinder; to let; to obſtruct.

IMPE'DIMENT — IM-PED-I-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*impedimentum*, Latin.] Hindrance; let; impeachment; obſtruction; oppoſition.

To IMPE'L — IM-PEL. *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to preſs on.

IMPE'LLENT. *n. ſ.* [*impellens*, Latin.] An impulſive power; a power that drives forward.

To IMPE'ND — IM-PEND. *v. n.* [*impendeo*, Lat.] To hang over; to be at hand; to preſs nearly.

IMPE'NDENT — IM-PEN-DENT. *adj.* [*impendens*, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over; preſſing cloſely.

IMPE'NDENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *impendent.*] The ſtate of hanging over; near approach.

IMPE'NETRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*impenetrabilité*, Fr. from *impenetrable.*] Quality of not being pierceable.—Inſuſceptibility of intellectual impreſſion.

IMPE'NETRABLE. *adj.* [*impenetrable*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.] Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.—Impervious; not admitting entrance.—Not to be taught; not to be informed.—Not to be affected; not to be moved.

IMPE'NETRABLY. *adv.* [from *impenetrable.*] With hardneſs to a degree incapable of impreſſion.

IMPE'NITENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*impenitence*, Fr. *in* and *penitence.*]
IMPE'NITENCY. } Obduracy; want of remorſe for crimes; final diſregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

IMPE'NITENT. *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent.*] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

IMPE'NITENTLY. *adv.* [from *impenitent.*] Obdurately; without repentance.

I'MPERATE — IM-PE-RATE. *adj.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] Done with conſciouſneſs; done by direction of the mind.

IMPE'RATIVE — IM-PE-RA-TIVE. *adj.* [*imperatif*, Fr. *imperitavus*, Latin.] Commanding; expreſſive of command.

I'MPERCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*imperceptible*, Fr. *in* and *perceptible.*] Not to be diſcovered; not to be perceived; ſmall; ſubtle; quick or ſlow ſo as to elude obſervation.

IMPERCE'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *imperceptible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPE'RFECT — IM-PER-FECT. *adj.* [*imperfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.] Not complete; not abſoluteiy finiſhed; defective. Uſed either of perſons or things.—Frail; not completely good.

I'MPERFE'CTION — IM-PER-FEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*imperfection*, Fr. from *imperfect.*] Defect; failure; fault, whether phyſical or moral; whether of perſons or things.

IMPE'RFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfect.*] Not completely: not fully; not without failure.

IMPE'RFORABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perfero*, Latin.] Not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

IMPE'RIAL — IM-PE-RI-AL. *adj.* [*imperial*, French; *imperialis*, Latin.] Royal; poſſeſſing royalty.—Betokening royalty; marking ſovereignty.—Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchial.

IMPE'RIALIST — IM-PE-RI-AL-IST. *n. ſ.* [from *imperial.*] One that belongs to an emperor.

IMPE'RIOUS — IM-PE-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*imperieux*, Fr.] *imperioſus*, Lat.] Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; aſſuming command.—Powerful; aſcendant; overbearing.

IMPE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperious.*] With arrogance of command; with inſolence of authority.

IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *imperious.*] Authority; air of command.—Arrogance of command.

IMPE'RISHABLE — IM-PER-ISH-A-BLE. *adj.* [*imperiſſable*, French; *in* and *periſh.*] Not to be deſtroyed.

IMPE'RSONAL — IM-PER-SO-NAL. *adj.* [*imperſonel*, French; *imperſonalis*, Latin.] Not varied according to the perſons.

IMPE'RSONALLY. *adv.* [from *imperſonal.*] According to the manner of an imperſonal verb.

IMPE'RTINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*impertinence*, French; from *im-*
IMPE'RTINENCY. } *pertinent.*] That which is of no preſent weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.—Folly; rambling thought.—Troubleſomeneſs; intruſion.—Trifle; thing of no value.

IMPE'RTINENT. *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Lat.] Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.—Importunate; intruſive; meddling.—Fooliſh; trifling.

IMPE'RTINENT. *n. ſ.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder.

IMPE'RTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *impertinent.*] Without relation to the preſent matter.—Troubleſomely; officiouſly; intruſively.

IMPE'RVIOUS — IM-PER VI-OUS. *adj.* [*impervius*, Latin.] Unpaſſible; impenetrable.—Inacceſſible. Perhaps improperly uſed.

To I'MPETRATE — IM-PE-TRATE. *v. a.* [*impetrer*, Fr. *impetro*, Latin.] To obtain by intreaty.

I'MPETRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*impetration*, Fr. *impetratio*, from *impetro*, Lat.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

IMPE'TUO'SITY — IM-PET-U-OS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*impetuoſité*, Fr. from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury; force.

IMPE'TUOUS — IM-PET-U-OUS. *adj.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Lat.] Violent; forcible; fierce.—Vehement; paſſionate.

IMPE'TUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impetuous.*] Violently; vehemently.

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury.

IM'PETUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

IMPI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*impieté*, French; *impietas*, Latin.] Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.—An act of wickedneſs; expreſſion of religion. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

To IMPI'NGE — IM-PINGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall againſt; to ſtrike againſt; to claſh with.

I'MPIOUS — IM-PI-OUS. *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

I'MPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impious.*] Profanely; wickedly.

I'MPLACABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *implacable.*] Inexorableneſs; irreconcilable enmity; determined malice.

IMPLA'CABLE — IM-PLAC-A-BLE. *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacable*, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; conſtant in enmity.

IMPLA'CABLY. *adv.* [from *implacable.*] With malice not

not to be pacified; inexorably.—It is once uſed by *Dryden* in a kind of mixed ſenſe of a tyrant's love.

To IMPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *plant*, Latin.] To infix; to inſert; to place; to engraft; to ſettle; to ſet; to ſow.

IMPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant*.] The act of ſetting or planting.

IMPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *plauſible*.] Not ſpecious; not likely to ſeduce or perſuade.

I'MPLEMENT — IM-PLE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Latin.] Something that fills up vacancy, or ſupplies wants.—Tool; inſtrument of manufacture.—Veſſels of a kitchen.

IMPLE'TION — IM-PLE-TION. *n. ſ.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the ſtate of being full.

To IMPLICA'TE — IM-PLI-CATE. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, French; *implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarraſs; to involve; to infold.

I'MPLICA'TION — IM-PLI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, French, from *implicate*.] Involution; entanglement.—Inference not expreſſed, but tacitly inculcated.

IMPLI'CIT — IM-PLIC-IT. *adj.* [*implicite*, Fr. *implicitus*, Latin.] Entangled; infolded; complicated.—Inferred; tacitly compriſed; not expreſſed.—Reſting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to has no power; truſting without reſerve or examination.

IMPLI'CITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit*.] By inference compriſed though not expreſſed.—By connection with ſomething elſe; dependently; with unreſerved confidence or obedience.

To IMPLO'RE — IM-PLORE. *v. a.* [*implorer*, French; *imploro*, Latin.] To call upon in ſupplication; to ſolicit.—To aſk; to beg.

IMPLO'RER — IM-PLO-RER. *n. ſ.* [from *implore*.] Solicitor.

IMPLY' — IM-PLY. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, French; *implico*, Latin.] To infold; to cover; to intangle.—To involve or compriſe as a conſequence or concomitant.

To IMPOI'SON. *v. a.* [*empoiſoner*, French. It might be written *empoiſon*.] To corrupt with poiſon. See EMPOISON.

IMPO'LITIC. } *adj.* [*in* and *politic*.] Imprudent; indiſcreet; void of art or forecaſt.
I'MPOLI'TICAL. }

IMPOLI'TICALLY. } *adv.* [*in* and *political*.] Without art
IMPO'LITICLY. } or forecaſt.

To IMPO'RT — IM-PORT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Latin.] To carry into any country from abroad: oppoſed to *export*.—To imply; to infer.—To produce in conſequence.—[*Importer*, *importe*, French. Impersonally.] To be of moment; as, it *imports*, it is of weight or conſequence.

IMPO'RT — IM-PORT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Importance; moment; conſequence.—Tendency.—Any thing imported from abroad.

IMPO'RTANCE — IM-POR-TANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Thing imported or implied.—Matter; ſubject.—Conſequence; moment.—Importunity.

IMPO'RTANT — IM-POR-TANT. *adj.* [*important*, French.] Momentous; weighty; of great conſequence.—Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This ſeems to be the meaning here.

IMPORTA'TION — IM-POR-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *import*.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

IMPO'RTER — IM-POR-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *import*.] One that brings in from abroad.

IMPO'RTUNATE — IM-POR-TU-NATE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin; *importune*, French.] Unſeaſonable and inceſſant in ſolicitations; not to be repulſed.

IMPO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importunate*.] With inceſſant ſolicitation; pertinaciouſly.

To I'MPORTU'NE — IM-POR-TUNE. *v. a.* [*importuner*, French; *importunus*, Latin. Accented anciently on the ſecond ſyllable.] To teize; to harraſs with ſlight vexation perpetually recurring; to moleſt.

I'MPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable.] Conſtantly recurring; troubleſome by frequency.—Troubleſome; vexatious.—Unſeaſonable; coming, aſking, or happening at a wrong time.

I'MPORTU'NELY. *adv.* [from *importune*.] Troubleſomely; inceſſantly.—Unſeaſonably; improperly.

I'MPORTU'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*importunitas*, Latin; *importunité*, French, from *importunate*.] Inceſſant ſolicitation.

To IMPO'SE — IM-POSE. *v. a.* [*impoſer*, French; *impoſitum*, Latin.] To lay on as a burthen or penalty.—To enjoin as a duty or law.—To fix on; to impute to.—To obtrude fallaciouſly.—*To* IMPOSE *on*. To put a cheat on; to deceive.—[Among printers.] To put the pages on the ſtone, and fit on the chaſes, in order to carry the forms to preſs.

IMPO'SEABLE. *adj.* [from *impoſe*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body.

IMPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *impoſe*.] One who enjoins; one who lays any thing on another as a hardſhip.

I'MPOSI'TION — IM-PO-SITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*impoſition*, Fren. *impoſitus*, Latin.] The act of laying any thing on another.—The act of giving a note of diſtinction.—Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.—Conſtraint; oppreſſion.—Cheat; fallacy; impoſture.

IMPO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*impoſſibile*, Fr. *in* and *poſſible*.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

IMPO'SSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*impoſſibilité*, Fr. from *impoſſible*.] Impracticability; the ſtate of being not feaſible.—That which cannot be done.

I'MPOST — IM-POST. *n. ſ.* [*impaſt*, *impôt*, French; *impoſitum*, Latin.] A tax; a toll; cuſtom paid.

IMPO'STS. *n. ſ.* [*impoſte*, Fr. *incumba*, Latin.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth.

To IMPO'STHUMATE — IM-POST-HU-MATE. *v. n.* [from *impoſthume*.] To form an abſceſs; to gather; to form a cyſt or bag containing matter.

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an impoſthume.

IMPO'STHUMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *impoſthumate*.] The act of forming an impoſthume; the ſtate in which an impoſthume is formed.

IMPO'STHUME — IM-POST-HUME. *n. ſ.* [This ſeems to have been formed by corruption from *impoſtem*; and *impoſtem* to have been written erroneouſly for *apoſtem*, ἀπόστημα, an abſceſs.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyſt.

IMPO`STOR — IM-POS-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*impoſteur*, Fr. from *impoſe*; *impoſitor*, Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character.

IMPO`STURE. *n. ſ.* [*impoſture*, Fren. *impoſtura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; ſuppoſititiouſneſs; cheat committed by giving to perſons or things a falſe character.

I'MPOTENCE — IM-PO-TENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
I'MPOTENCY. } Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakneſs.—Ungovernableneſs of paſſion. A Latin ſignification: *animi impotentia*.—Incapacity of propagation.

I'MPOTENT — IM-PO-TENT. *adj.* [*impotent*, Fr. *impotens*, Latin.] Week; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.—Diſabled by nature or diſeaſe.—Without power of reſtraint. [*Animi impotens.*] Without power of propagation.

I'MPOTENTLY. *adv.* [from *impotent.*] Without power.

To IMPO`UND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound.* See POUND.] To incloſe as in a pound; to ſhut in; to confine —To ſhut up in a pinfold.

To IMPO`WER. See EMPOWER.

IMPRA'CTICABLE. *adj.* [*impracticable*, Fr. *in* and *practicable.*] Not to be performed; unfeaſible; impoſſible.—Untractable; unmanageable.

To I'MPRECA`TE — IM-PRE-CATE. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himſelf or others.

I'MPRECA`TION — IM-PRE-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*imprecatio*, Lat. *imprecation*, Fr. from *imprecate.*] Curſe; prayer by which any evil is wiſhed.

To IMPRE'GN — IM-PREGN. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Latin.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality. The *g* is ſilent in this word.

IMPRE'GNABLE — IM-PREG-NA-BLE. *adj.* [*imprenable*, French.] Not to be ſtormed; not to be taken.—Unſhaken; unmoved; unaffected.

IMPRE'GNABLY. *adv.* [from *impregnable.*] In ſuch a manner as to defy force or hoſtility.

To IMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Latin.] To fill with young; to make prolifick.—[*Impregner*, French.] To fill; to ſaturate.

I'MPREGNA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *impregnate.*] The act of making prolific; fecundation.—That with which any thing is impregnated.—[*Impregnation*, French.] Saturation.

To IMPRE'SS — IM-PRESS. *v. a.* [*impreſſum*, Latin.] To print by preſſure; to ſtamp.—To fix deep.—To force into ſervice. This is generally now ſpoken and written *preſs.*

IMPRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Mark made by preſſure.—Effects upon another ſubſtance.—Mark of diſtinction; ſtamp.—Device; motto.—Act of forcing into any ſervice; compulſion; ſeizure. Now commonly *preſs.*

IMPRE'SSION — IM-PRES-SION. *n. ſ.* [*impreſſio*, Latin; *impreſſion*, Fr.] The act of preſſing one body upon another.—Mark made by preſſure; ſtamp.—Image fixed in the mind.—Operation; influence.—Edition; number printed at once; one courſe of printing.—Effect of an attack.

IMPRE'SSIBLE — IM-PRES-SI-BLE. *adj.* [*in* and *preſſum*, Lat.] What may be impreſſed.

IMPRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *impreſs.*] The mark made by preſſure; the dent; the impreſſion.

To IMPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.] To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure.—To ſtamp words upon paper by the uſe of types.—To fix on the mind or memory.

To IMPRI'SON. *v. a.* [*impriſonner*, Fr. *in* and *priſon.*] To ſhut up; to confine; to keep from liberty.

IMPRI'SONMENT. *n. ſ.* [*impriſonnement*, Fr. from *impriſon.*] Confinement; cloſure; ſtate of being ſhut in priſon. It may be written *impriſonment.*

I'MPRO'BABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *improbable.*] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

IMPRO'BABLE. *adj.* [*improbable*, Fr. *improbalis*, Lat. *in* and *probable.*] Unlikely; incredible.

IMPRO'BABLE. *adv.* [from *improbable.*] Without likelihood.—In a manner not to be approved. Obſolete.

IMPRO'BITY. *n. ſ.* [*improbitas*, *improbus*, Latin.] Want of honeſty; diſhoneſty; baſeneſs.

IMPRO'PER — IM-PROP-ER. *adj.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Latin.] Not well adapted; unqualified.—Unfit; not conducive to the right end.—Not juſt; not accurate.

IMPRO'PERLY. *adv.* [from *improper.*] Not fitly; incongruouſly.—Not juſtly; not accurately.

To IMPRO`PRIATE — IM-PRO-PRI-ATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Latin.] To convert to private uſe; to ſeize to himſelf.—To put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks.

I'MPROPRIA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *impropriate.*] An *impropriation* is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe, though ſometimes theſe terms are confounded.

I'MPROPRI`ETY. *n. ſ.* [*improprieté*, Fr. from *improprius*, Latin.] Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs; inaccuracy; want of juſtneſs.

IMPRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *proſperous.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; not ſucceſsful.

IMPRO'SPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *improſperous.*] Unhappily; unſucceſsfully; with ill fortune.

IMPRO`VABLE. *adj.* [from *improve.*] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better ſtate; capable of melioration.

IMPRO`VABLY. *adv.* [from *improvable.*] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPRO`VE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus*. *Quaſi probum facere.*] To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raiſe from good to better. We *amend* a *bad*, but *improve* a *good* thing.

To IMPRO`VE. *v. n.* To advance in goodneſs.

IMPRO`VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *improve.*] Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.—Act of improving.—Progreſs from good to better.—Inſtruction; edification.—Effect of melioration.

IMPRO`VER — IM-PROV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *improve.*] One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better.—Any thing that meliorates.

I'MPROVI`DED — IM-PRO-VI-DED. *adj.* [*improviſus*, Lat. *imprevu*, Fr.] Unforeſeen; unexpected; unprovided againſt.

IMPRO'VIDENCE — IM-PROV-I-DENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *improvident.*] Want of forethought; want of caution.

IMPRO'VIDENT — IM-PROV-I-DENT. *adj.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecaſt; wanting care to provide.

IMPRO'VIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *improvident.*] Without forethought; without care.

IMPRU`DENCE. *n. ſ.* See PRUDENCE. [*imprudence*, Fr. *imprudentia*, Lat.] Want of prudence; indiſcretion; negligence; inattention to intereſt.

IMPRU`DENT

IMPRU'DENT. *adj.* [*imprudent*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiſcreet; negligent.

I'MPUDENCE—IM-PU-DENCE. *n. ſ.* [*impudence*, Fr. *impudentia*, Lat.] Shameleſſneſs; immodeſty.

I'MPUDENT. *adj.* [*impudent*, Fr. *impudens*, Latin.] Shameleſs; wanting modeſty.

I'MPUDENTLY. *adv.* [from *impudent*.] Shameleſly; without modeſty.

To IMPU'GN—IM-PUGN *v. a.* [*impugner*, Fr. *impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to aſſault. The *g* is ſilent in this word.

I'MPULSE—IM-PULSE *n. ſ. impulſus*, Latin.] Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.—Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea.—Hoſtile impreſſion.

IMPU'LSION—IM-PUL-SION. *n. ſ.* [*impulſion*, Fr. *iupulſus*, Latin.] The agency of body in motion upon body.—Influence operating upon the mind.

IMPU'LSIVE—IM-PUL-SIVE. *adj.* [*impulſif*, Fr. from *impulſe*.] Having the power of impulſe; moving; impellent.

IMPU'NITY—IM-PU-NI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*impunité*, Fr. *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment.

IMPU'RE—IM-PURE. *adj.* [*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Latin.] Contrary to ſanctity; unhallowed; unholy.—Unchaſte.—Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droſſy.

IMPU'RELY. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*impurité*, Fr. *impuritas*, Lat. from
IMPU'RITY. } *impure*.] Want of ſanctity; want of holineſs.—Act of unchaſtity.—Feculent admixture.

To IMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make red; to colour as with purple.

IMPU'TABLE—IM-PU-TA-BLE. *adj.* [from *impute*.] Chargeable upon any one.—Accuſable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

I'MPUTA'TION—IM-PU-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*imputation*, Fr. from *impute*.] Attribution of any thing: generally of ill.—Sometimes of good.—Cenſure; reproach.—Hint; reflection.

To IMPU'TE—IM-PUTE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.] To charge upon; to attribute; generally ill; ſometimes good.—To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

IMPU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *impute*.] He that imputes.

IN. *prep.* [*in*. Lat.] Noting the place where any thing is preſent, as *in ſchool*.—Noting the ſtate preſent at any time, as *in arms*.—Noting the time, as *in an age*.—Noting power, as *in man*.—Noting proportion, as *five in the hundred*.—For the ſake. A ſolemn phraſe, as *in the name of God*.—Noting cauſe, as *in defence*.—IN *that*. Becauſe.—IN *as much*. Since; ſeeing that.

IN. *adv.* Within ſome place; not out.—Engaged to any affair.—Placed in ſome ſtate.—Noting entrance.—Into any place.—Cloſe; home.

IN has commonly in compoſition a negative or privative ſenſe, as in the Latin: ſo, *active* denotes that which *acts*. *inactive* that which does *not act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*; before *l* into *l*; as *illative:* and into *m* before ſome other conſonants; as *improbable*. For the pronunciation of moſt of theſe compounds, ſee the words of which they are compounded.

INABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ability*.] Impuiſſance; impotence; want of power.

I'NACCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*inacceſſible*, Fr. *in* and *acceſſible*.] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

INA'CCURACY. *n. ſ.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of exactneſs.

INA'CCURATE. *adj.* [*in* and *accurate*.] Not exact; not accurate. It is uſed ſometimes of perſons, but more frequently of performances.

INA'CTION *n. ſ.* [*inaction*, Fr. *in* and *action*.] Ceſſation from labour; forbearance of labour.

INA'CTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *active*.] Not buſy; not diligent; idle; indolent; ſluggiſh.

INA'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inactive*.] Idly; without labour; without motion; ſluggiſhly.

I'NACTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *activity*.] Idleneſs; reſt; ſluggiſhneſs.

INA'DEQUATE. *adj.* [*in* and *adæquatus*, Lat.] Not equal to the purpoſe; defective; falling below the due proportion.

INA'DEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *inadequate*.] Defectively; not completely.

I'NADVE'RTENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*inadvertance*, Fr. from *inad-*
I'NADVE'RTENCY. } *vertent*.] Careleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.—Act or effect of negligence.

I'NADVE'RTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *advertens*, Lat.] Negligent; careleſs.

I'NADVE'RTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inadvertent*.] Careleſly; negligently.

INA'LIENABLE *adj.* [*in* and *alienable*.] That cannot be alienated.

INA'NE—IN-ANE. *adj.* [*inanis*, Lat.] Empty; void.

INA'NIMATE. } *adj.* [*inanimatus*, Lat. *inanimé*, Fr.]
INA'NIMATED. } Void of life; without animation.

I'NANI'TION—IN-A-NITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*inanition*, Fr. *inanis* Lat.] Emptineſs of body; want of fulneſs in the veſſels of the animal.

INA'NITY—IN-AN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *inanis*, Lat.] Emptineſs; void ſpace.

INA'PPETENCY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Lat.] Want of ſtomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular uſe.

I'NARTI'CULATE. *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with diſtinctneſs like that of the ſyllables of human ſpeech.

I'NARTI'CULATELY. *adv.* [from *inarticulate*.] Not diſtinctly.

I'NATTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*inattention*, Fr. *in* and *attention*.] Diſregard; negligence; neglect.

I'NATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Careleſs; negligent; regardleſs.

INAU'DIBLE *adj.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of ſound.

To INAU'GURATE—IN-AU-GU-RATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Lat.] To conſecrate; to inveſt with a new office by ſolemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

I'NAUGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Lat.] Inveſtiture by ſolemn rites.

I'NAUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *auſpicious*.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

I'NBO'RN. *adj.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature.

I'NBREA'THED. *ad.* [*in* and *breath*.] Inſpired; infuſed by inſpiration.

I'NBRE'D. *adj.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.*] To coop up; to ſhut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow ſpace.

INCALE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*incaleſco*, Lat.] The ſtate of
INCALE'SCENCY. } growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

INCANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incantation*, Fr. *incanto*, Lat.] Charms uttered by ſinging; enchantment.

To INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or ſeparate community.

I'NCAPABI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *incapable.*] Inability; na-
INCA'PABLENESS. } tural; diſqualification legal.

INCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *in* and *capable.*] Wanting power; wanting underſtanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or underſtand.—Not able to receive any thing.—Unable; not equal to any thing.—Diſqualified by law.—In converſation it is uſual to ſay a man is *incapable* of falſehood. or *incapable* of generoſity, or of any thing good or bad.

I'NCAPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of ſmall content.

I'NCAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incapacious.*] Narrowneſs; want of containing ſpace.

To I'NCAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate*] To diſable; to weaken—To diſqualify.

I'NCAPA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*incapacité*, Fr. *in* and *capacity.*] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehenſiveneſs of mind.

INCA'RCERATE—IN-CAR-CE-RATE. *participial adj.* [*incarcero*, Lat.] Impriſoned; confined in goal.

I'NCA'RCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *incarcerate.*] Impriſonment; confinement.

To INCA'RN. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Lat.] To cover with fleſh. A term in ſurgery.

To INCA'RN. *v. n.* To breed fleſh.

To INCA'RNATE. *v. n.* [*incarner*, Fr. *incarno*, Lat.] To cloath with fleſh; to embody with fleſh.

INCA'RNATE. *participial adj.* [*incarnat*, Fr. from the verb.] Cloathed with fleſh; to embody with fleſh.—It may be doubted whether *Swift* underſtood this word.

I'NCARNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incarnation*, Fr. from *incarnate.*] The act of aſſuming body.—The ſtate of breeding fleſh.

INCA'RNATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*incarnatif*, Fr. from *incarn.*] A medicine that generates fleſh.

To INCA'SE. *v. n.* [*in* and *caſe.*] To cover; to incloſe; to inwrap.

INCAU'TIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedleſs.

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incautious.*] Unwarily; heedleſs; negligently.

INCE'NDIARY—IN-CEN-DI-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [*incendiarus*, from *incendo*, Lat. *incendiare*, Fr.] One who ſets houſes or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.—One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

I'NCENSE—IN-CENSE. *n. ſ.* [*incenſum*, Lat. a thing burnt; *encens*, Fr.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of ſome god or goddeſs.

To INCE'NSE—IN-CENSE. *v. a.* [*incenſus*, Lat.] To enkindle to rage; to enflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exaſperate.

INCE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*incenſio*, Lat.] The act of kindling; the ſtate of being on fire.

INCE'NTIVE—IN-CEN-TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*incentivum*, Lat.] That which kindles.—That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; ſpur. It is uſed of that which incites, whether to good or ill.

INCE'NTIVE. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging.

INCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*inceptio*, Lat.] Beginning.

INCE'PTIVE—IN-CEP-TIVE. *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Lat.] Noting beginning.

INCE'RTITU'DE—IN-CER-TI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

INCE'SSANT—IN-CES-SANT. *adj.* [*in* and *ceſſans*, Lat.] Unceaſing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.

INCE'SSANTLY. *adv.* [from *inceſſant.*] Without intermiſſion; continually.

I'NCEST—IN-CEST. *n. ſ.* [*inceſte*, Fr. *inceſtum*, Lat.] Unnatural or criminal conjunction of perſons within prohibited degrees of kindred.

INCE'STUOUS—IN-CES-TU-OUS. *adj.* [*inceſtueux*, Fr.] Guilty of inceſt; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

INCE'STUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inceſtuous.*] With unnatural love.

INCH—INCH. *n. ſ.* [ince. Sax. *uncia*, Lat.] A meaſure of length ſuppoſed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.—A proverbial name for a ſmall quantity.—A nice point of time.

To INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive by inches.—To deal out by inches; to give ſparingly.

To INCH *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

I'NCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

I'NCHME'AL—INCH-MEAL. *n. ſ.* [*inch* and *meal.*] A piece an inch long

I'NCIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*incido*, to fall, Lat. *incidence*, Fr.] The direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another.—[*Incidens*, Lat.] Accident; hap; caſualty.

I'NCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incidens*, Lat.] Caſual; fortuitous; occaſional; happening accidentally; falling in beſide the main deſign; happening beſide expectation.—Happening; apt to happen.

I'NCIDENT. *n. ſ.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beſide the main deſign; caſualty.

I'NCIDE'NTAL—IN-CI-DEN-TAL. *adj.* Incident; caſual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate.

I'NCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *incidental.*] Beſide the main deſign; occaſionally.

To INCI'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Lat.] To burn to aſhes.

I'NCINERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerate.*] The act of burning any thing to aſhes.

INCI'SION—IN-CIS-ION. *n. ſ.* [*inciſion*, Fr. *inciſio*, Lat.] A cut; a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument. Generally uſed for wounds made by a chirurgeon.—Diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines.

INCI'SIVE—IN-CIS-IVE. *adj.* [*inciſif*, Fr. from *inciſus*, Lat.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

INCI'SOR *n. ſ.* [*inciſor*, Lat.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCI'SORY. *adj.* [*inciſoire*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE. *n. ſ.* [*inciſura*, Lat.] A cut; an aperture.

INCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incitatio*, Lat.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulſe.

To INCITE—IN-CITE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To ſtir up; to puſh forward in a purpoſe; to animate; to ſpur; to urge on.

INCI'TEMENT—IN-CITE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulſe; inciting power.

INCIVI'LITY—IN-CI-VIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*incivilité*, Fr. *in* and *civility*.] Want of courteſey; rudeneſs.—Act of rudeneſs.

INCLE'MENCY—IN-CLEM-EN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*inclemence*, Fr. *inclementia*, Lat.] Unmercifulneſs; cruelty; ſeverity; harſhneſs; roughneſs.

INCLE'MENT—IN-CLEM-ENT. *adj.* [*in* and *clemens*, Lat.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderneſs; harſh.

INCLINABLE—IN-CLI-NA-BLE. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Lat.] Having a propenſion of will; favourably diſpoſed; willing; tending by diſpoſition.—Having a tendency.

INCLINA'TION—IN-CLI-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*inclinaiſon*, *inclination*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Lat.] Tendency towards any point.—Natural aptneſs.—Propenſion of mind; favourable diſpoſition; incipient deſire.—Love; affection.—Diſpoſition of mind.—The tendency of the magnetical needle to the Eaſt or Weſt.—[In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from ſome fæces or ſediment by only ſtooping the veſſel, which is alſo called decantation.

To INCLI'NE—IN-CLINE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Lat. *incliner*, Fr.] To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part.—To be favourably diſpoſed to; to feel deſire beginning.

To INCLI'NE. *v. a.* To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate.—To turn the deſire towards any thing.—To bend; to incurvate.

To INCLI'P—IN-CLIP. *v. n.* [*in* and *clip*.] To graſp; to incloſe; to ſurround.

To INCLO'ISTER. *v. n.* [*in* and *cloiſter*.] To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To INCLO'UD. *v. n.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obſcure.

To INCLU'DE—IN-CLUDE. *v. a.* [*includo*, Lat.] To incloſe; to ſhut in.—To compriſe; to comprehend.

INCLU'SIVE—IN-CLU-SIVE. *adj.* [*incluſif*, Fr.] Incloſing; encircling.—Comprehend in the ſum or number; as, from Wedneſday to Saturday *incluſive*; that is, both Wedneſday and Saturday taken into the number.

INCLU'SIVELY—IN-CLU-SIVE-LY. *adv.* [from *incluſive*.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

INCO'G—IN-COG. *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Lat.] Unknown; in private.

INCO'GITANCY—IN-COG-I-TAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*incogitantia*, Lat.] Want of thought.

INCO'GITATIVE *adj.* [*in* and *cogitative*.] Wanting the power of thought.

INCO'GNITO—IN-COG-NI-TO. *adv.* [*incognitus*, Lat.] In a ſtate of concealment.

INCOHE'RENCE—IN-CO-HE RENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*in* and *cohe-*
INCOHE'RENCY. } *rence*.] Want of connection; incongruity; inconſequence; want of dependance of one part upon another.—Want of coheſion; looſeneſs of material parts.

INCOHE'RENT—IN-CO-HE-RENT. *adj.* [*in* and *coherent*.] Inconſequential; inconſiſtent; having no dependence of one part upon another.—Without coheſion; looſe; not fixed to each other.

INCOHE'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *incoherent*.] Inconſiſtently; inconſequentially.

INCOMBU'STIBLE—IN-COM-BUS-TI-BLE. *adj.* [*incombuſtible*, Fr. *in* and *combuſtible*.] Not to be conſumed by fire.

INCOME—IN-COME. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *come*.] Revenue; produce of any thing.

INCOMME'NSURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *incommenſurable*.] The ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

INCOMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [Fr. from *in*, *con*, and *menſurabilis*, Lat.] Not to be reduced to any meaſure common to both; not to be meaſured together, ſuch as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

INCOMME'NSURATE. *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *menſura*, Lat.] Not admitting one common meaſure.

To INCO'MMODATE—IN-COM-MO-DATE. } *v. a.*
To INCOMMO'DE—IN-COM-MODE. }

[*incommodo*, Lat. *incommoder*, Fr.] To be convenient to; to hinder or embarraſs without very great injury.

INCOMMO'DIOUS—IN-COM-MOD-IOUS. *adj.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great miſchief.

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconveniently; not at eaſe.

INCOMMO'DITY—IN-COM-MOD-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*incommodité*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Lat.] Inconvenience; trouble.

INCOMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* [*inconimunicable*, Fr. *in* and *communicable*.] Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.—Not to be expreſſed; not to be told.

INCOMMU'NICABLY. *adv.* [from *incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMU'NICATING. *adj.* [*in* and *communicating*.] Having no intercourſe with each other.

INCOMPA'CT. } *adj.* [*in* and *compacted*.] Not joined;
INCOMPA'CTED. } not cohering.

INCO'MPARABLE—IN-COM-PA-RA-BLE. *adj.* [*incomparable*, Fr. *in* and *comparable*.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

INCO'MPARABLY—IN-COM-PA-RA-BLY. *adv.* [from *incomparable*.] Beyond compariſon; without competition.—Excellently; to the higheſt degree.

INCOMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *compaſſionate*.] Void of pity; void of tenderneſs.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [properly ſays Mr. *Johnſon incompetibility*, *in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconſiſtency of one thing with another.

INCOMPA'TIBLE—IN-COM-PAT-I-BLE. [*incompatible*, Fr. rather *incompetible*, as it is ſometimes written; *in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe; ſuch as cannot ſubſiſt or cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe.

INCOMPA'TIBLY. *adv.* [for *incompetibly*, from *incompatible*.] Inconſiſtently.

INCO'MPETENCY—IN-COM-PE-TEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*incompetence*, Fr. from *incompetent*.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCO'MPETENT. *adj.* [*in* and *competent*.] Not ſuitable; not

not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes ſome defect of right to do any thing.

INCO'MPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *incompetent.*] Unſuitably; unduly.

I'NCOMPLE'TE—IN-COM-PLETE. *adj.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not perfect; not finiſhed.

I'NCOMPLE'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incomplete.*] Imperfection; unfiniſhed ſtate.

I'NCOMPLI'ANCE—IN-COM-PLI-ANCE *n. ſ.* [*in* and *compliance.*] Untractableneſs; impracticableneſs; contradictious temper.—Refuſal of compliance.

I'NCOMPO'SED—IN-COM-POS-ED. *adj.* [*in* and *compoſed.*] Diſturbed; diſcompoſed; diſordered.

INCO'MPRE'HE'NSIBI'LITY. *adj.* [*incomprehenſibilite*, Fr. from *incomprehenſible.*] Unconceivableneſs; ſuperiority to human underſtanding.

I'NCOMPREHE'NSIBLE—IN-COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BLE. *adj.* [*incomprehenſible*, Fr. *in* and *comprehenſible.*] Not to be conceived; not to be fully underſtood.—Not to be contained. Not now uſed.

I'NCO'MPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *incomprehenſible.*] In a manner not to be conceived.

I'NCOMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*incompreſſible*, Fr. *in* and *compreſſible.*] Not capable of being compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

I'NCOMPRESSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *incompreſſible.*] Incapacity to be ſqueezed into leſs room.

I'NCONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept ſecret.

I'NCONCEI'VABLE—IN-CON-CEIV-A-BLE. *adv.* [*inconceivable*, Fr. *in* and *conceivable.*] Incomprehenſible; not to be conceived by the mind.

I'NCONCEI'VABLY—IN-CON-CEIV-A-BLY. *adj.* [from *inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehenſion; to a degree beyond human comprehenſion. See for all theſe compound words the radicals of which they are compounded.

I'NCONCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *concluſive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

I'NCONCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Without any ſuch evidence as determines the underſtanding.

INCONCO'CTED. *adj.* [*in* and *concoct.*] Unripened; immature; not fully digeſted.

INCONCO'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *inconcoct.*] The ſtate of being indigeſted; unripeneſs; immaturity.

INCO'NDITE—IN-CON-DITE. *adj.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpoliſhed.

INCONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Without exception; without limitation; without ſtipulation.

INCONDI'TIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not reſtrained by any conditions; abſolute.

INCONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others.

INCO'NGRUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unſuitableneſs; want of adaptation.

I'NCONGRU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*incongruité*, Fr. from *incongruous.*] Unſuitableneſs of one thing to another.—Inconſiſtency; inconſequence; abſurdity; impropriety.—Diſagreement of parts; want of ſymmetry.

INCO'NGRUOUS. *adj.* [*incongru*, Fr. *in* and *congruous.*] Unſuitable; not fitting.—Inconſiſtent; abſurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

INCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conſcionable.*] Void of the ſenſe of good and evil; without influence of conſcience.

INCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inconſequence*, Fr. *inconſequentia*, Lat.] Inconcluſiveneſs; want of juſt inference.

INCO'NSEQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *conſequens*, Lat.] Without juſt concluſion; without regular inference.

INCONSI'DERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conſiderable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant.

INCONSI'DERATE. *adj.* [*inconſidere*, Fr. *inconſideratus*, Lat.] Careleſs; thoughtleſs; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent.—Wanting due regard.

INCONSI'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *inconſiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtleſly; inattentively.

INCONSI'STENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *inconſiſtent.*] Such oppo-
INCONSI'STENCY. } ſition as that one propoſition infers the negation of the other; ſuch contrariety that both cannot be together.—Abſurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part deſtroys the other; ſelf-contradiction.—Incongruity.—Unſteadineſs; changeableneſs.

INCONSI'STENT. *adj.* [*in* and *conſiſtent.*] Incompatible; not ſuitable; incongruous.—Contrary, ſo as that one infers the negation or deſtruction of the other.—Abſurd; having parts of which one deſtroys the other.

INCONSI'STENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconſiſtent.*] Abſurdly; incongruouſly; with ſelf-contradiction.

INCONSO'LABLE. *adj.* [*inconſolable*, Fr. *in* and *conſole.*] Not to be comforted; ſorrowful beyond ſuſceptibility of comfort.

INCO'NSONANCY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *conſonancy.*] Diſagreement with itſelf.

INCO'NSTANCY. *n. ſ.* [*inconſtancia*, Lat. *inconſtance*, Fr. from *inconſtant.* Unſteadineſs; want of ſteady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

INCO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*inconſtant*, Fr. *inconſtans*, Lat.] Not firm in reſolution; not ſteady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perſeverance.—Changeable; mutable; variable.

INCONSU'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conſumptus*, Lat.] Not to be ſpent; not to be brought to an end; not to be deſtroyed by fire.

INCONTE'STABLE. *adj.* [*inconteſtable*, Fr. *in* and *conteſt.*] Not to be diſputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible.

INCONTE'STABLY. *adv.* [from *inconteſtable.*] Indiſputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCO'NTINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*incontinentia*, Lat. *in* and *conti-*
INCO'NTINENCY. } *nence.*] Inability to reſtrain the appetitites; unchaſtity.

INCO'NTINENT. *adj.* [*incontinens*, Lat. *in* and *continent.*] Unchaſte; indulging unlawful pleaſure.—Shunning delay; immediate. This is a meaning now obſolete.

INCO'NTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *incontinent.*] Unchaſtely; without reſtraint of the appetites.

I'NCONTROVE'RTIBLE *adj.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indiſputable; not to be diſputed.

I'NCONTROVE'RTIBLY. *adv.* [from *incontrovertible.*] To a degree beyond controverſy or diſpute.

INCONVE'NIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.] Unfitneſs;
INCONVE'NIENCY. } inexpedience.—Diſadvantage; cauſe of uneaſineſs; difficulty.

INCONVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*inconvenient*, Fr. *in* and *convenient*, Lat.] Incommodious; diſadvantageous.—Unfit; inexpedient.

INCONVE'NIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconvenient.*] Unfitly; incommodiouſly.—Unſeaſonably.

INCONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *converſable.*] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for converſation; unſocial.

INCONVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not tranſmutable; incapable of change.

INCONVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *inconvincible.*] Without admitting conviction.

INCO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*in* and *corporal.*] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

INCO'RPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal.*] Without matter; immaterially.

To INCO'RPORATE — IN-COR-PO-RATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, Fr.] To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass.—To conjoin inseparably.—To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this sense they say in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.—To unite; to associate.—To embody.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.* To unite into one mass.

INCO'RPORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *corporate.*] Immaterial; unbodied.

I'NCORPORA'TION. *n. s.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate.*] Union of divers ingredients in one mass.—Formation of a body politick.—Adoption; union; association.

I'NCORPO'REAL. *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal.*] Immaterial; unbodied.

I'NCORPO'REALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporeal.*] Immaterially; without body.

I'NCORRE'CT. *adj.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

I'NCORRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *incorrect.*] Inaccurately; not exactly.

I'NCORRE'CTNESS. *n. s.* [*in* and *correctness.*[Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCO'RRIGIBLE. *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in* and *corrigible.*] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction.

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *incorrigible.*] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

INCO'RRIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *incorrigible.*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

I'NCORRU'PT. } *adj.* [*in* and *corruptus*, Lat. *incorrompu*,
INCORRU'PTED. } F.] Free from foulness or depravation.—Pure of manners; honest; good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

I'NCORRU'PTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*incorruptibilité*, Fr. from *incorruptible.*] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

I'NCORRU'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*incorruptible*, Fr. *in* and *corruptible.*] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

I'NCORRU'PTION. *n. s.* [*incorruption*, Fr. *in* and *corruption.*] Incapacity of corruption.

I'NCORRU'PTNESS. *n. s.* [*in* and *corrupt.*] Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.—Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRA'SSATE — IN-CRAS-SATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

I'NCRASSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *incrassate.*] The act of thickening.—The state of growing thick.

To INCRE'ASE — IN-CREASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *cresco*, Lat.] To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* [See ENCREASE.] To make more or greater.

INCRE'ASE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.—Increment; that which is added to the original stock.—Produce.—Generation.—Progeny.—The state of waxing, or growing full orbed. Used of the moon.

I'NCREA'TED. *adj.* Not created.

I'NCREDIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*incredibilité*, Fr.] The quality of surpassing belief.

INCRE'DIBLE *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited.

INCRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *incredible.*] In a manner not to be believed.

I'NCREDU'LITY. *n. s.* [*incredulité*, Fr.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

INCRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*incredule*, Fr. *incredulus*, Lat.] Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I'NCREMENT — IN-CRE-MENT. *n. s.* [*incrementum*, Lat.] Act of growing greater.—Increase; cause of growing more.—Produce.

To I'NCREPATE — IN-CRE-PATE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Lat.] To chide; to reprehend.

I'NCREPA'TION — IN-CRE-PA-TION. *n. s.* [*increpatio*, Lat.] Reprehension; chiding.

To INCRU'ST — IN-CRUST. } *v. a.* [*incrusto*, Lat. *incru-*
To INCRU'STATE. } *ster*, Fr.] To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

I'NCRUSTA'TION — IN-CRUS-TA-TION. *n. s.* [*incrustation*, Fr. from *incrusto*, Lat.] An adherent covering; something superinduced.

To I'NCUBATE — IN-CU-BATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Lat.] To sit upon eggs.

I'NCUBA'TION. *n. s.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Lat.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

I'NCUBUS — IN-CU-BUS. *n. s.* [Lat. *incube*, Fr.] The night-mare.

To INCU'LCATE — IN-CUL-CATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Lat. *inculquer*, Fr.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition.

I'NCULCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *inculcate.*] The act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition

INCU'LPABLE. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameably; no reprehensible.

INCU'LPABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameably; without blame.

INCU'MBENCY. *n. s.* [from *incumbent.*] The act of lying upon another.—The state of keeping a benefice.

INCU'MBENT — IN-CUM-BENT. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] Resting upon; lying upon.—Imposed as a duty.

INCU'MBENT. *n. s.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] He who is in present possession of a benefice.

To INCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] To embarrass.

To INCU'R — IN-CUR. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Lat.] To become liable to a punishment or reprehension.—To occur; to press on the senses.

I'NCURABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable.*] Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.

INCU'RABLE. *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in* and *curable.*] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.

INCU'RABLY. *adv.* [from *incurable.*] Without remedy.

INCU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *curious.*] Negligent; inattentive.

INCU'RSION — IN-CUR-SION. *n. s.* [from *incurro*, Lat.] Attack;

Attack; miſchievous occurrence.—[*Incurſion*, Fr.] Invaſion without conqueſt; inroad; ravage.

I'NCURVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *incurvo*, Lat.] The act of bending or making crooked.—Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

To INCU'RVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook.

INCU'RVITY. *n. ſ.* [from *incurvus*, Lat.] Crookedneſs; the ſtate of bending inward.

To INDE'BT. *v. a.* To put into debt.—To oblige; to put under obligation.

INDE'BTED. *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt.*] Obliged by ſomething received; bound to reſtitution; having incurred a debt. It has *to* before the perſon to whom the debt is due, and *for* before the thing received.

INDE'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [*indecence*, Fr.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; ſomething wrong, but ſcarce criminal.

INDE'CENT. *adj.* [*indecent*, Fr. *in* and *decent.*] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *indecent.*] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

I'NDECI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *deciduous.*] Not falling; not ſhed.

I'NDECLI'NABLE. *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations.

I'NDECO'RUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Indecency; ſomething unbecoming.

INDE'ED. *adv.* [*in* and *deed.*] In reality; in truth; in verity.—Above common rate.—This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.—It is uſed ſometimes as a ſlight aſſertion or recapitulation in a ſenſe hardly perceptible or explicable.—It is uſed to note conceſſion in compariſons.

INDEFA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [*indefatigabilis*, *in* and *defatigo*, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhauſted by labour.

INDEFA'TIGABLY. *adv.* [from *indefatigable.*] Without wearineſs.

INDEFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'ISIBLE. *adj.* [*indefaiſible*, Fr.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

INDEFE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defenſum*, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained.

INDE'FINITE. *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Lat. *indefinit*, Fr.] Not determined; not limited; not ſettled.—Large beyond the comprehenſion of man, though not abſolutely without limits.

INDE'FINITELY. *adj.* [from *indefinite.*] Without any ſettled or determinate limitation.—To a degree indefinite.

INDEFI'NITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *indefinite.*] Quantity not limited by our underſtanding, though yet finite.

INDELI'BERATE. *adj.* [*indeliberé*, Fr. *in* and *deliberate.*] Unpremeditated; done without conſideration.

INDE'LIBLE. *adj.* [*indeleble*, Fr. *indelibilis*, Lat. *in* and *delible.* It ſhould be written *indeleble.*] Not to be blotted out or effaced.—Not to be annulled.

INDE'LICACY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *delicacy.*] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

INDE'LICATE. *adj.* [*in* and *delicate.*] Wanting decency; void of a quick ſenſe of decency.

I'NDEMNIFICA'TION—IN-DEM-NI-FI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *indemnify.*] Security againſt loſs or penalty.—Reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To INDE'MNIFY. *v. a.* [*in* and *demnify.*] To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty.—To maintain unhurt.

INDE'MNITY. *n. ſ.* [*indemnité*, Fr.] Security from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment.

To INDE'NT—IN-DENT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

To INDE'NT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may diſcover a fraud.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.

INDE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequality; inciſure; indentation.

I'NDENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *dens*, Lat.] An indenture; waving in any figure.

INDE'NTURE—IN-DEN-TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *indent.*] A covenant, ſo named becauſe the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEPE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*independance*, Fr. *in* and *depen-*
INDEPE'NDENCY. } *dence.*] Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; ſtate over which none has power.

INDEPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*independant*, Fr. *in* and *dependent.*] Not depending; not ſupported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is uſed with *on*, *of*, or *from* before the object; of which *on* ſeems moſt proper, ſince we ſay to *depend on*, and conſequently *dependent on*.—Not relating to any thing elſe, as to a ſuperior cauſe or power.

INDEPE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, ſubject to no ſuperiour authority.

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *independent.*] Without reference to other things.

I'NDESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *deſtructible.*] Not to be deſtroyed.

INDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or ſettled.

INDETE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in* and *determinate.*] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

INDETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately.*] Indefinitely; not in any ſettled manner.

INDETE'RMINED. *adj.* [*in* and *determined.*] Unſettled; unfixed.

I'NDEVOU'T. *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr. *in* and *devout.*] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

I'NDEX—IN-DEX. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The diſcoverer; the pointer out.—The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.—The table of contents to a book.

I'NDIAN *Creſs.* *n. ſ.* [*acriviola*, Lat.] A plant.

I'NDIAN *Fig.* *n. ſ.* [*opuntir*, Lat.] A plant.

I'NDIAN *Red.* *n. ſ.* A kind of mineral earth.

I'NDICANT—IN-DI-CANT. *adj.* [*indicans*, Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To I'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Lat.] To ſhow; to point out.—[In phyſick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION—IN-DI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*indication*, Fr. *indico*, Lat.] Mark; token; ſign; note; ſymptom.—Diſcovery made; intelligence given.

INDI'CATIVE—IN-DIC-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*indicativus*, Lat.] Showing; informing; pointing out.—[In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication.

INDI'CATIVELY. *adv.* [from *indicative.*] In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens.

To INDICT. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Lat.] Declaration; proclamation.

INDI'FFERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*indifference*, Fr. *indifferentia*, Lat.] Neutrality; ſuſpenſion; equipoiſe or freedom from motives on either ſide.—Impartiality.—Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedneſs.—State in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates; ſtate in which there is no difference.

INDI'FFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Lat.] Neutral; not determined to either ſide.—Unconcerned; inattentive; regardleſs.—Not to have ſuch difference as that the one is for its own ſake preferable to the other.—Impartial; diſintereſted.—Paſſable; having mediocrity; of a middling ſtate; neither good nor worſt. This is an improper and colloquial uſe, eſpecially when applied to perſons.—In the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb.

INDI'FFERENTLY. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Lat.] Without diſtinction; without preference.—In a neutral ſtate; without wiſh or averſion.—Not well; tolerably; paſſably; middlingly.

15 15 13
INDIGENCE—IN-DI-GENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indegentia*, Lat.] Want; penury; poverty.
INDIGENCY. }

15 15 13 1
INDI'GENOUS—IN-DIG-E-NOUS. [*indigené*, Fr. *indigena*, Lat.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

15 15 13
INDIGENT—IN-DI-GENT. *adj.* [*indigent*, Fr. *indigens*, Lat.] Poor; needy; neceſſitous.—In want; wanting.—Void; empty.

INDIGE'STED. [*adj. indigeſte*, Fr. *indigeſtus*, Lat.] Not ſeparated into diſtinct orders; not regularly diſpoſed.—Not formed, or ſhaped.—Not well conſidered and methodiſed.—Not concocted in the ſtomach.—Not brought to ſuppuration.

INDIGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *in* and *digeſtible.*] Not conquerable in the ſtomach; not controvertible to nutriment.

INDIGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*indigeſtion*, Fr. from *in* and *digeſtion.*] The ſtate of meats unconcocted.

15 16
INDI'GN—IN-DIGN. *adj.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Lat.] The *g* in this word is mute.—Unworthy; undeſerving.

15 15 11
INDI'GNANT—IN-DIG-NANT. *adj.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and diſdain.

15 15 11 1
I'NDIGNA'TION—IN-DIG-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Lat.] Anger mingled with contempt or diſguſt.—The anger of a ſuperiour.—The effect of anger.

INDI'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Lat. *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with inſult.

15 15 8
I'NDIGO—IN-DI-GO. *n. ſ.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called anil.

I'NDIRE'CT. *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr. *indirectus*, Lat.] Not ſtrait; not rectilinear.—Not tending otherwiſe than collaterally or conſequentially to a point.—Not fair; not honeſt.

INDIRE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *direction.*] Oblique means; tendency not in a ſtraight line.—Diſhoneſt practice.

I'NDIRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *indirect.*] Not in a right line; obliquely.—Not in expreſs terms.—Unfairly; not rightly.

INDIRE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *directneſs.*] Obliquity.—Unfairneſs.

I'NDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſcernible.*] Not perceptible; not diſcoverable.

I'NDISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* [from *indiſcernible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

I'NDISCE'RPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſcerptible.*] Not to be ſeparated; incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

I'NDISCE'RPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſcerptible.*] Incapability of diſſolution.

I'NDISCREE'T. *adj.* [*indiſcret*, Fr. *in* and *diſcreet.*] Imprudent; incautious; inconſiderate; injudicious.

I'NDISCREE'TLY. *adv.* [from *indiſcreet.*] Without prudence; without conſideration; without judgment.

I'NDISCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indiſcretion*, Fr. *in* and *diſcretion.*] Imprudence; raſhneſs; inconſideration.

I'NDISCRI'MINATE. *adj.* [*indiſcriminatus*, Lat.] Undiſtinguiſhable; not marked with any note of diſtinction.

I'NDISCRI'MINATELY. *adv.* [from *indiſcriminate.*] Without diſtinction.

INDISPE'NSABLE. *adj.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be ſpared; neceſſary.

INDISPE'NSABLY. *adv.* [from *indiſpenſable.*] Without diſpenſation; without remiſſion; neceſſarily.

To INDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*indiſpoſer*, Fr.] See DISPOSE. To make unfit. With *for*.—To diſincline; to make averſe. With *to*.—To diſorder; to diſqualify for its proper functions.—To diſorder ſlightly with regard to health.—To make unfavourable. With *towards*.

I'NDISPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indiſpoſition*, Fr. from *indiſpoſe.*] Diſordor of health; tendency to ſickneſs.—Diſinclination; diſlike.

INDISPU'TABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſputable.*] Uncontrovertible; inconteſtable.

INDISPU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *indiſputable.*] Without controverſy; certainly.—Without oppoſition.

INDISSO'LVABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſſolvable.*] Indiſſoluble; not ſeparable as to its parts.—Not to be broken; binding for ever.

I'NDISSO'LUBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*indiſſolubilité*, Fr. from *indiſſoluble.*] Reſiſtance of a diſſolving power; firmneſs; ſtableneſs.

INDI'SSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*indiſſoluble*, Fr. *indiſſolubilis*, Lat. *in* and *diſſoluble.*] Reſiſting all ſeparation of its parts; firm; ſtable.—Binding for ever; ſubſiſting for ever.

15 15 7 6 15
INDI'SSOLUBLY—IN-DIS-SO-LU-BLY. *adv.* [from *indiſſoluble.*] In a manner reſiſting all ſeparation.—For ever obligatorily.

INDISTI'NCT. *adj.* [*indiſtinct*, Fr. *in* and *diſtinctus*, Lat.] Not plainly marked; confuſed.—Not exactly diſcerning.

INDISTI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *indiſtinct*] Confuſedly; uncertainly.—Without being diſtinguiſhed.

INDISTI'NCTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſtinct.*] Confuſion; uncertainty; obſcurity.

15 15 15 6 11
I'NDIVI'DUAL—IN-DI-VID-U-AL. *adj.* [*individu*, *individuel*, Fr. *individuus*, Lat.] Separate from others of the ſame ſpecies; ſingle; numerically one.—Undivided; not to be parted or diſjoined.

I'NDIVIDUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *individual.*] Separate or diſtinct exiſtence.

INDIVI'DUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual.*] With ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence; numerically.

I'NDIVI'SIBI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *indiviſible.*] State in
INDIVI'SIBLENESS. } which no more diviſion can be made.

I'NDIVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*indiviſible*, Fr. *in* and *diviſible.*] What cannot be broken into parts; ſo ſmall as that it cannot be ſmaller; having reached the laſt degree of diviſibility.

INDIVI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *indiviſible.*] So as it cannot be divided.

INDO'CIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *docible.*] Unteachable; inſuſceptible of inſtruction.

INDO'CIL. *adj.* [*indocile*, Fr. *indocilis*, Latin.] Unteachable; incapable of being inſtructed.

INDOCI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*indocilité*, Fr. *in* and *docility*.] Unteachableneſs; refuſal of inſtruction.

INDOLENCE—IN-DO-LENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*in* and *dolea*, Lat.
INDOLENCY. } *indolence*, Fr.] Freedom from pain.—Lazineſs; inattention; liſtleſſneſs.

INDOLENT—IN-DO-LENT. *adj.* [French.] Free from pain.—Careleſs; lazy; inattentive; liſtleſs.

INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent*.] With freedom from pain.—Careleſly; lazily; inattentively; liſtleſly.

To INDO'W—IN-DOW. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Lat.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

INDRA'UGHT. *n. ſ.* [*in* and ~~*draught*~~.] An opening in the land into which the ſea flows.—Inlet; paſſage inwards.

To INDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench*.] To ſoak; to drown.

INDU'BITABLE. *adj.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitable*, Fr. *in* and *dubitable*.] Undoubted; unqueſtionable.

INDU'BITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitable*.] Undoubtedly; unqueſtionably.

To INDU'CE—IN-DUCE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Latin.] To perſuade; to influence to any thing.—To produce by perſuaſion or influence.—To offer by way of induction, or conſequential reaſoning.—To inculcate; to enforce.—To cauſe extrinſically; to produce.—To introduce; to bring into view.—To bring on; to ſuperinduce.

INDU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or perſuades to any thing.

INDU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *induce*.] A perſuader; one that influences.

To INDU'CT—IN-DUCT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.] To introduce; to bring in.—To put into actual poſſeſſion of a benefice.

INDU'CTION—IN-DUC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Latin.] Introduction; entrance.—*Induction* is when, from ſeveral particular propoſitions, we infer one general.—The act or ſtate of taking poſſeſſion of an eccleſiaſtical living.

INDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *induct*.] Leading; perſuaſive. With *to*.—Capable to infer or produce.

To INDU'E—IN-DUE. [*induo*, Lat.] To inveſt.—It ſeems ſometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*, to furniſh or enrich with any quality or excellence.

To INDU'LGE—IN-DULGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Latin.] To fondle; to favour; to gratify with conceſſion; to foſter.—To grant not of right, but favour.

To INDU'LGE. *v. n.* [A Latiniſm not in uſe.] To be favourable; to give indulgence. With *to*.

INDU'LGENCE—IN-DUL-GENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*indulgence*, Fr.
INDU'LGENCY. } from *indulge*.] Fondneſs; fond kindneſs.—Forbearance; tenderneſs; oppoſite to rigour.—Favour granted.—Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themſelves.

INDU'LGENT. *adj.* [*indulgent*, Fr. *indulgens*, Lat.] Kind; gentle.—Mild; favourable.—Gratifying; favouring; giving way to. With *of*.

INDU'LGENTLY. *adv* [from *indulgent*.] Without ſeverity; without cenſure; without ſelf-reproach; with indulgence.

To INDURATE, IN-DU-RATE—or IN-DUR-ATE. *v. n.* With the accent on the ſecond ſyllable. [*induro*, Lat.] To grow hard; to harden.

To INDURATE. *v. a.* To make hard.—To harden the mind; to ſear the conſcience.

INDURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *indurate*.] The ſtate of growing hard.—The act of hardening.—Obduracy; hardneſs of heart.

INDU'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*induſtrieux*, Fr. *induſtrius*, Lat.] Diligent; laborious; aſſiduous. Oppoſed to *ſlothful*.—Deſigned; done for the purpoſe.

INDU'STRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *induſtrious*.] Diligently; laboriouſly; aſſiduouſly.—For the ſet purpoſe; with deſign.

INDUSTRY—IN-DUS-TRY, or rather with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable. *n. ſ.* [*induſtrie*, Fr. *induſtria*, Lat.] Diligence; aſſiduity.

To INE'BRIATE—IN-E-BRI-ATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.

To INE'BRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

INE'FFABLE—IN-EF-FA-BLE. *adj.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unſpeakable; unutterable; not to be expreſſed. It is uſed almoſt always in a good ſenſe.

INE'FFABLY. *adv.* [from *ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expreſſed.

INEFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and *effective*.] That which can produce no effect.

INEFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*in* and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power.

INEFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.

INE'FFICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Lat.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.

INE'FFICACY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power; want of effect.

INE'LEGANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *inelegant*.] Abſence of
INE'LEGANCY. } beauty; want of elegance.

INE'LEGANT. *adj.* [*inelegans*, Lat.] Not becoming; not beautiful: oppoſite to elegant.—Mean; deſpicable; contemptible.

INE'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Latin.] Not perſuaſive; not oratorical; oppoſite to *eloquent*.

INE'PT—IN-EPT. *adj.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfit; uſeleſs; trifling; fooliſh.

INE'PTLY. *adv.* [*inepté*, Latin.] Triflingly; fooliſhly; unfitly.

INEQUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inegalité*, Fr. from *in æqualitas* and *in æqualis*, Lat.] Difference of comparative quantity.—Unevenneſs; interchange of higher and lower parts.—Diſproportion to any office or purpoſe; ſtate of not being adequate; inadequateneſs.—Change of ſtate; unlikeneſs of a thing to itſelf; difference of temper or quality.—Difference of rank or ſtation.

INE'RT—I-NERT, or IN-ERT. *adj.* [*iners*, Lat.] Dull; ſluggiſh; motionleſs.

INE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *inert*.] Sluggiſhly; dully.

INE'STIMABLE. *adj.* [*ineſtimable*, Fr. *ineſtimabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; tranſcending all price.

INE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitable*, Fr. *inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be eſcaped.

INE'VITABLY. *adv.* [from *inevitable*.] Without poſſibility of eſcape.

INEXCU'SABLE. *adj.* [*inexcuſable*, Fr. *inexcuſabilis*, Lat. *in* and *excuſable*.] Not to be excuſed; not to be palliated by apology.

INEXCU'SABLY. *adv.* [from *inexcuſable*.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe.

INEXHA'LABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhale.*] That which cannot evaporate.

INEXHA'USTED. *adj.* [*in* and *exhauſted.*] Unemptied.

INEXHA'USTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhauſtible.*] Not to be drawn all away; not to be ſpent.

INEXI'STENT. *adj.* [*in* and *exiſtent.*] Not having being; not to be found in nature.

INEXI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *exiſtence.*] Want of being; want of exiſtence.

INE'XORABLE. *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty.

INEXPE'DIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*in* and *expediency.*] Want of fit-
INEXPE'DIENCY. } neſs; want of propriety; unſuitableneſs to time or place; inconvenience.

INEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* [*in* and *expedient.*] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unſuitable to time or place.

INEXPE'RIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inexperience*, Fr. *in* and *experience.*] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

INEXPE'RIENCED. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Latin.] Not experienced.

INEXPE'RT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert.*] Unſkilful; unſkilled.

INE'XPIABLE. *adj.* [*inexpiable*, Fr. *inexpiabilis*, Lat.] Not to be atoned.—Not to be mollified by atonement.

INE'XPIABLY. *adv.* [from *inexpiable.*] To a degree beyond atonement.

INE'XPLICABLE. *adj.* [*inexplicable*, Fr. *in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible.

INE'XPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *inexplicable.*] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *expreſs.*] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

INEXPRE'SSIBLY. *adv.* [from *inexpreſſible.*] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr. *in* and *extinguo*, Lat.] Unquenchable.

INE'XTRICABLE. *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be diſintangled; not to be cleared; not to be ſet free from obſcurity or perplexity.

INE'XTRICABLY. *adv.* [from *inextricable.*] To a degree of perplexity not to be diſintangled.

INFALLIBI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*infallibilité*, Fr. from *infalli-*
INFA'LLIBLENESS. } *ble.*] Inerrability; exemption from error.

INFA'LLIBLE. *adj.* [*infallible*, Fr. *in* and *fallible.*] Privileged from errour; incapable of miſtake; not to be miſled or deceived; certain.

INFA'LLIBLY. *adv.* [from *infallible.*] Without danger of deceit; with ſecurity from errour.—Certainly.

I'NFAMOUS—IN-FA-MOUS. *adj.* [*infamé*, *infamant*, Fr. *infamis*, Lat.] Publickly branded with guilt; openly cenſured; of bad nature.

I'NFAMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infamous.*] With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.—Shamefully; ſcandalouſly.

I'NFAMY—IN-FA-MY. *n. ſ.* [*infamie*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.

INFANCY. *n. ſ.* [*infantia*, Latin.] The firſt part of life. Uſually extended by naturaliſts to ſeven years.—Civil infancy, extended by the Engliſh law to one and twenty years.—Firſt age of any thing; beginning; original commencement.

I'NFANT—IN-FANT. *n. ſ.* [*infant*, Fr. *infans*, Lat.] A child from the birth to the end of the ſeventh year.—[In law.] A young perſon to the age of one and twenty.

INFA'NTA—IN-FAN-TA. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A princeſs deſcended from the royal blood of Spain.

I'NFANTILE—IN-FAN-TILE. *adj.* [*infantilis*, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant.

I'NFANTRY—IN-FAN-TRY. *n. ſ.* [*infanterie*, Fr.] The foot ſoldiers of an army.

To INFA'TUATE—IN-FAT-U-ATE. *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Lat. *infatuer*, Fr.] To ſtrike with folly; to deprive of underſtanding.

I'NFATUA'TION—IN-FAT-U-A-TION. *n. ſ.* from *infatuate.*] The act of ſtriking with folly; deprivation of reaſon.

To INFE'CT—IN-FECT. *v. a.* [*infecter*, Fr. *infectus*, Lat.] To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poiſon; to pollute.—To fill with ſomething hurtfully contagious.

INFE'CTION—IN-FEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Lat.] Contagion; miſchief by communication; taint; poiſon.

INFE'CTIOUS—IN-FEC-TIOUS. *adj.* [from *infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

INFE'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infectious.*] Contagiouſly.

INFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *infect.*] Having the quality of contagion.

INFECU'NDITY. *n. ſ.* [*infæcunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenneſs.

INFELI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*infelicité*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Lat.] Unhappineſs; miſery; calamity.

To INFE'R—IN-FER. *v. a.* [*inferer*, Fr. *infero*, Latin.] To bring on; to induce.—To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one propoſition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, *i. e.* to ſee or ſuppoſe ſuch a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* propoſition.—To offer; to produce.

I'NFERENCE—IN-FER-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inference*, Fr. from *infer.*] Concluſion drawn from previous arguments.

I'NFERIO'RITY—IN-FE-RI-OR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*inferiorité*, Fr. from *inferiour.*] Lower ſtate of dignity or value.

INFE'RIOUR—IN-FE-RI-OUR. *adj.* [*inferior*, Lat. *inferieur*, Fr.] Lower in place.—Lower in ſtation or rank of life.—Lower in value or excellency.—Subordinate.

INFE'RIOUR. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or ſtation than another.

INFE'RNAL—IN-FER-NAL. *adj.* [*infernal*, Fr. *infernus*, Lat.] Helliſh; tartarean.

INFE'RNAL *Stone. n. ſ.* The lunar cauſtick, prepared from an evaporated ſolution of ſilver, or from cryſtals of ſilver.

INFE'RTILE—IN-FER-TILE. *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. *in* and *fertile.*] Unfruitful; not productive; without fecundity; infecund.

I'NFERTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *infertile.*] Unfruitfulneſs; want of fertility.

To INFE'ST—IN-FEST. *v. a.* [*infeſter*, Fr. *infeſto*, Lat.] To harraſs; to diſturb; to plague.

I'NFESTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *feſtivity.*] Mournfulneſs; want of cheerfulneſs.

I'NFIDEL—IN-FI-DEL. *n. ſ.* [*infidelle*, Fr. *infidelis*, Lat.] An unbeliever; a miſcreant; a pagan; one who rejects Chriſtianity.

INFIDE'LITY—IN-FI-DEL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*infidelié*, Fr. *infidelitas*, Lat.] Want of faith.—Diſbelief of Chriſtianity.—Treachery; deceit.

INFINITE—IN-FI-NITE. *adj.* [*infini*, Fr. *infinitus*, Lat.] Unbounded; boundleſs; unlimited; immenſe; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.—It is hyperbolically uſed for large; great.

I'NFINITELY. *adv.* [from *infinite.*] Without limits; without bounds; immenſely.

I'NFINITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *infinite.*] Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; infinity.

INFI'NITIVE—IN-FIN-I-TIVE. *adj.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Lat.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one uſe of the indicative; but then it does not do it abſolutely.

INFI'NITUDE—IN-FI-NI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *infinite.*] Infinity; immenſity.—Boundleſs number.

INFI'NITY—IN-FIN-I-TY [*infinité*, Fr. *infinitas*, Latin.] Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; unlimited qualities.—Endleſs number. An hyperbolical uſe of the word.

INFI'RM. *adj.* [*infirme*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; diſabled of body.—Weak of mind; irreſolute.—Not ſtable; not ſolid.

INFI'RMARY—IN-FIR-MA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*infirmerie*, Fr.] Lodgings for the ſick.

INFI'RMITY—IN-FIR-MI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*infirmité*, Fr.] Weakneſs of ſex, age, or temper.—Failing; weakneſs; fault.—Diſeaſe; malady.

To INFI'X. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Lat.] To drive in; to faſten.

To INFLA'ME—IN-FLAME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Latin.] To kindle; to ſet on fire.—To kindle deſire.—To exaggerate; to aggravate.—To heat the body morbidly with obſtructed matter.—To provoke; to irritate.—To fire with paſſion.

To INFLA'ME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obſtructed matter.

INFLA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *inflame.*] The thing or perſon that inflames.

I'NFLAMMABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of catching fire.

INFLA'MMABLE. *adj.* [French.] Eaſy to be ſet on flame; having the quality of flaming.

I'NFLAMMA'TION—IN-FLAM-MA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*inflammatio*, Latin; *inflammation*, French.] The act of ſetting on flame.—The ſtate of being in flame.—[In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obſtructed ſo as to croud in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than uſual.—The act of exciting fervour of mind.

INFLA'MMATORY—IN-FLAM-MA-TO-RY. *adj.* [from *inflame.*] Having the power of inflaming.

To INFLA'TE—IN-FLATE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Latin.] To ſwell with wind.—To fill with the breath.

INFLA'TION—IN-FLA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate.*] The ſtate of being ſwelled with wind; flatulence.

To INFLE'CT—IN-FLECT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Lat.] To bend; to turn.—To change or vary.—To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLE'CTION—IN-FLEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*inflectio*, Latin.] The Act of bending or turning.—Modulation of the voice.—Variation of a noun or verb.

INFLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *inflect.*] Having the power of bending.

I'NFLEXIBI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*inflexibilité*, French, from
INFLE'XIBLENESS. } *inflexible.*] Stiffneſs; quality of reſiſting flexure.—Obſtinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLE'XIBLE. *adj.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Latin.] Not to be bent or incurvated.—Not to be prevailed on; immovable.—Not to be changed or altered.

INFLE'XIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation or remiſſion.

To INFLI'CT—IN-FLICT. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Lat. *infliger*, Fr.] To put in act or impoſe as a puniſhment.

INFLI'CTION—IN-FLIC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inflict.*] The act of uſing puniſhments.—The puniſhment impoſed.

INFLI'CTIVE. *aaj.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *inflict.*] That which is laid on as a puniſhment.

I'NFLUENCE—IN-FLU-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*influence*, Fr. *influo*, Lat.] Power of the celeſtial aſpects operating upon terreſtrial bodies and affairs.—Aſcendant power; power of directing or modifying.

To I'NFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulſive power; to modify to any purpoſe; to guide or lead to any end.

INFLUE'NTIAL—IN-FLU-EN-TIAL. *adj.* [from *influence.*] Exerting influence or power.

I'NFLUX—IN-FLUX. *n. ſ.* [*influxus*, Lat.] Act of flowing into any thing.—Infuſion.

To INFO'LD—IN-FOLD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to inwrap; to incloſe with involutions.

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves.

To INFO'RM—IN-FORM. *v. a.* [*informer*, Fr. *informo*, Lat.] To animate; to actuate by vital powers.—To inſtruct; to ſupply with new knowledge; to acquaint.—To offer an accuſation to a magiſtrate.

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence.

INFO'RMANT—IN-FORM-ANT. *n. ſ.* [French.] One who gives information or inſtruction.—One who exhibits an accuſation.

I'NFORMA'TION—IN-FOR-MA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform.*] Intelligence given; inſtruction.—Charge or accuſation exhibited.—The act of informing or actuating.

INFO'RMER—IN-FORM-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *inform.*] One who gives intelligence.—One who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrate.

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Lat] To break.

INFRA'CTION—IN-FRAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *frangible.*] Not to be broken.

To INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.

To INFRI'NGE—IN-FRINGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Lat.] To violate; to break laws or contracts.—To deſtroy; to hinder.

INFRI'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *infringe.*] Breach; violation.

INFUSCA'TION—IN-FUS-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*infuſcatus*, Lat.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE—IN-FUSE. *v. a.* [*infuſer*, Fr. *infuſus*, Lat.] To pour in; to inſtil.—To pour into the mind; to inſpire into.—To ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate ſo as to extract the virtues of any thing.—To make an infuſion with any ingredient; to ſupply, to tincture, to ſaturate with any thing infuſed.—To inſpire with.

INFU'SIBLE—IN-FU-SI-BLE. *adj.* [from *infuſe.*] Poſſible to be infuſed; alſo in a contrary ſenſe, incapable of diſſolution; not fuſible.

INFU'SION—IN-FU-SION. *n. ſ.* [*infuſion*, Fr. *infuſio*, Lat.] The act of pouring in; inſtillation.—The act of pouring into the mind; inſpiration.—The act of ſteeping any thing in moiſture without boiling.—The liquor made by infuſion.

INGE'NIOUS—IN-GE-NI-OUS. *adj.* [*ingenieux*, Fr. *ingenioſus*, Lat.] Witty; inventive; poſſeſſed of genius.

INGE'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittily; ſubtily.

I'NGENU'ITY—IN-GE-NU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ingenuité*, Fr. from *ingenuous.*] Openneſs; fairneſs; candour; freedom from diſſimulation.—[From *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; genius; ſubtilty; acuteneſs.

INGE'NUOUS—IN-GEN-U-OUS. *adj.* [*ingenuus*, Lat.] Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.—Freeborn; not of ſervile extraction.

INGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openly; fairly; candidly; generouſly.

INGE'NUOUSNESS—IN-GEN-U-OUS-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openneſs; fairneſs; candour.

INGLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory.

INGLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inglorious.*] With ignominy; with want of glory.

I'NGOT—IN-GOT. *n. ſ.* [*lingot*, Fr. or from *ingegoten*, melted, Dutch.] A maſs of metal.

To INGRA'FF. *v. a.* [*in* and *graff.*] To propagate trees by inſition.—To plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another.—To plant any thing not native.—To fix deep; to ſettle.

INGRA'FTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ingraft.*] The act of ingrafting.—The ſprig ingrafted.

INGRA'TE—IN-GRATE. } *adj.* [*ingratus*, Latin; *ingrat*,
INGRA'TEFUL. } Fr.] Ungrateful; unthankful.—Unpleaſing to the ſenſe.

To INGRA'TIATE—IN-GRA-TIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Lat.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindneſs.

INGRA'TITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ingratitude*, Fr. *in* and *gratitude.*] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulneſs.

INGRE'DIENT—IN-GRE-DI-ENT, or IN-GRED-IENT. *n. ſ.* [*ingredient*, Fr. *ingrediens*, Lat.] Component part of a body, conſiſting of different materials.—It is commonly uſed of the ſimples of a medicine.

I'NGRESS—IN-GRESS. *n. ſ* [*ingres*, Fr. *ingreſſus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance.

INGRE'SSION—IN-GRES-SION. *n. ſ.* [*ingreſſion*, French; *ingreſſio*, Lat.] The act of entering.

To INGU'LF. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf.*] To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity.—To caſt into a gulf.

To INHA'BIT—IN-HAB-IT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

INHA'BITABLE. *adj.* [from *inhabit.*] Capable of affording habitation.

INHA'BITANT—IN-HAB-I-TANT. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives or reſides in a place.

To INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Lat.] To draw in with air; to inſpire.

I'NHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Unmuſical; not ſweet of ſound.

To INHE'RE—IN-HERE. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Lat.] To exiſt in ſomething elſe.

INHE'RENT. *adj.* [*inherent*, Fr. *inhærens*, Lat.] Exiſting in ſomething elſe, ſo as to be inſeparable from it; innate; inborn.

To INHE'RIT—IN-HER-IT. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, Fr.] To receive or poſſeſs by inheritance.—To poſſeſs; to obtain poſſeſſion of.

INHE'RITABLE—IN-HER-IT-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *inherit.*] Tranſmiſſible by inheritance; obtainable by ſucceſſion.

INHE'RITANCE—IN-HER-IT-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *inherit.*] Patrimony; hereditary poſſeſſion.—In *Shakeſpeare*, poſſeſſion.—The reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right.

INHE'RITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by ſucceſſion.

To INHE'RSE—IN-HERSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *herſe.*] To incloſe in a funeral monument.

INHE'SION—IN-HE SION. *n. ſ.* [*inhæſio*, Lat.] Inherence; the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe.

To INHI'BIT—IN-HIB-IT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, Fr.] To reſtrain; to hinder; to repreſs; to check.—To prohibit; to forbid.

INHIBI'TION—IN-HI-BITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Lat.] Prohibition; embargo.—[In law.] *Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cauſe depending before him.

To INHO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itſelf.

INHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *hoſpitable.*] Affording no kindneſs nor entertainment to ſtrangers.

INHO'SPITABLY. *adv.* [from *inhoſpitable.*] Unkindly to ſtrangers.

I'NHO'SPITA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *hoſpitality*; *inhoſpitalité*, Fr.] Want of hoſpitality; want of courteſy to ſtrangers.

INHU'MAN—IN-HU-MAN. *adj.* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barbarous; ſavage; cruel; uncompaſſionate.

INHUMA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*inhumanité*, Fr. from *inhuman.*] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; barbarity.

INHU'MANLY. *adv.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarouſly.

To INHU'ME—IN-HUME. *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr. *humo*, Lat.] To bury; to inter.

To INJE'CT.—IN-JECT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Lat.] To throw in; to dart in.—To throw up; to caſt up.

INJE'CTION.

INJE'CTION—IN-JEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*injection*, Fr. *injectio*, Lat.] The act of caſting in.—Any medicine made to be injected by a ſyringe, or any other inſtrument, into any part of the body.—The act of filling the veſſels with wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhew their ſhapes and ramifications, often done by anatomiſts.

INI'MITABLE—IN-IM-IT-A-BLE. *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat. *inimitable*, Fr.] Above imitation; not to be copied.

INI'MITABLY—IN-IM-IT-A-BLY. *adv.* [from *inimitable*.] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

To INJO'IN—IN-JOIN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr. *injungo*, Lat.] To command; to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN.

INI'QUITOUS—IN-IQ-UI-TOUS. *adj* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity*.] Unjuſt; wicked.

INI'QUITY—IN-IQ-UI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*iniquitas*, Lat. *iniquité*, French.] Injuſtice; unreaſonableneſs.—Wickedneſs; crime.

INI'TIAL—IN-ITI-AL. *adj.* [*initial*, Fr. *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.] Placed at the beginning.—Incipient; not complete.

To INI'TIATE—IN-ITI-ATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, Fr. *initio*, Lat.] To enter; to inſtruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new ſtate; to put into a new ſociety.

INITIA'TION—IN-ITI-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate*.] The act of entering of a new comer into any art or ſtate.

INJU'DICABLE—IN-JU-DI-CA-BLE. *adj.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

I'NJUDI'CIAL—IN-JU-DICI-AL. *adj.* [*in* and *judicial*.] Not according to form of law.

INJUDI'CIOUS—IN-JU-DICI-OUS. *adj.* [*in* and *judicious*.] Void of judgment; without judgment.

INJUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injudicious*.] With ill judgment; not wiſely.

INJU'NCTION—IN-JUNC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *injoin*, *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Lat.] Command; order; precept.—[In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, ſometimes to give poſſeſſion unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, ſometimes to the king's ordinary court, and ſometimes to the court-chriſtian, to ſtay proceeding.

To I'NJURE—IN-JURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, Fr. *injuria*, Lat.] To hurt unjuſtly; to miſchief undeſervedly; to wrong.—To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

I'NJURER. *n. ſ.* [from *injure*, Lat.] He that hurts another unjuſtly; one who wrongs another.

INJU'RIOUS—IN-JU-RI-OUS. *adv.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurieux*, Fr.] Unjuſt; invaſive of another's rights.—Guilty of wrong or injury.—Miſchievous; unjuſtly hurtful.—Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

INJU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injurious*.] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injuſtice.

INJU'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *injurious*.] Quality of being injurious.

I'NJURY—IN-JUR-Y. *n. ſ.* [*injuria*, Lat. *injure*, Fr.] Hurt without juſtice.—Miſchief; detriment.—Annoyance.—Contumelious language; reproachful appellation.

INJU'STICE—IN-JUS-TICE. *n. ſ.* [*injuſtice*, Fr. *injuſtitia*, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong.

INK. *n. ſ.* [*encre*, Fr. *ink*, Dutch.] The black liquor with which men write.—*Ink* is uſed alſo for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink: as, *his face is all over* inked.

INKHO'RN. *n. ſ.* [*ink* and *horn*.] A portable caſe for the inſtruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

I'NKLE—IN-KLE. *n. ſ.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

I'NKLING—INK-LING. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *inklincken*, to ſound within.] Hint; whiſper; intimation.

I'NKMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*ink* and *maker*.] He who makes ink.

I'NKY. *adj.* [from *ink*.] Conſiſting of ink.—Reſembling ink.—Black as ink.

I'NLA'ND. *adj.* [*in* and *land*.] Interior; lying remote from the ſea.

I'NLAND. *n. ſ.* Interior or midland parts.

I'NLANDER. *n. ſ.* [from *inland*.] Dweller remote from the ſea.

To INLA'Y—IN-LAY. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay*.] To diverſify with different bodies inſerted into the ground or ſubſtratum.—To make variety by being inſerted into bodies; to variegate.

INLA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay.

I'NLET—IN-LET. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *let*.] Paſſage; place of ingreſs; entrance.

I'NLY—IN-LY. *adv.* Internally; within; ſecretly; in the heart.

I'NMATE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *mate*.] *Inmates* are thoſe that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in ſeveral rooms of his manſion-houſe, paſſing in and out by one door.

I'NMOST. *adj.* [from *in*.] Deepeſt within; remoteſt from the ſurface.

INN—INN. *n. ſ.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.] A houſe of entertainment for travellers.—A houſe where ſtudents were boarded and taught: whence we ſtill call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.

To INN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.

To INN. *v. a.* To houſe; to put under cover.

INNA'TE—IN-NATE, or IN-NATE, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable. *adj.* [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Lat.] Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not ſuperadded; not adſcititious. It is applied to things as well as perſons; but more properly to perſons.

INNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [*innavigabilis*, Latin.] Not to be paſſed by ſailing.

I'NNER—IN-NER. *adj.* [from *in*.] Interiour; not outward.

INNE'RMOST. *adj.* [from *inner*. It ſeems leſs proper than *inmoſt*.] Remoteſt from the outward part.

INNHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *hold*.] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

INNKE'EPER. *n. ſ.* [*inn* and *keeper*.] One who keeps lodgings and proviſions for the entertainment of travellers.

I'NNOCENCE — IN-NO-CENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*innocence*, French; I'NNOCENCY. } *innocentia*, Latin.] Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.—Freedom from guilt imputed.—Harmleſſneſs; innoxiouſneſs.—Simplicity of heart, perhaps with ſome degree of weakneſs.

I'NNOCENT — IN-NO-CENT. *adj.* [*innocent*, French; *innocens*, Latin.] Pure from miſchief.—Free from any particular guilt.—Unhurtful; harmleſs in effects.

I'NNOCENT. *n. ſ.* One free from guilt or harm.—A natural; an idiot.

I'NNOCENTLY. *adv.* [from *innocent*.] Without guilt.—With ſimplicity; with fillineſs or imprudence.—Without hurt.

INNO'CUOUS — IN-NOC-U-OUS. *adj.* [*innocuus*, Latin.] Harmleſs in effects.

INNO'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innocuous*.] Without miſchievous effects.

To I'NNOVA'TE — IN-NO-VA'TE. *v. a.* [*innover*, French; *innovo*, Latin.] To bring in ſomething not known before.—To change by introducing novelties.

I'NNOVA'TION — IN-NO-VA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*innovation*, Fr. from *innovate*.] Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*innovateur*, French, from *innovate*.] An introductor of novelties.—One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

INNO'XIOUS — IN-NOX-*IOUS*. *adj.* *innoxious*, Latin.] Free from miſchievous effects.—Pure from crimes.

INNO'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innoxious*.] Harmleſly.

I'NNUE'NDO — IN-NU-EN-DO. *n. ſ.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint.

INNU'MERABLE — IN-NU-ME-RA-BLE. *adj.* [*innumerable*, Fr. *innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

INNU'MERABLY. *adv.* [from *innumerable*.] Without number.

To INO'CULATE — IN-OC-U-LATE. *v. a.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Latin.] To propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock; to practiſe inoculation. See INOCULATION.—To yield a bud to another ſtock.—To infuſe the virus of the ſmall-pox into the body.

INO'CULA'TION — IN-OC-U-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*inoculatio*, Lat. from *inoculate*.] The practice of inſerting the buds of one tree into another.—The practice of tranſplanting the ſmall-pox, by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder ſort than what frequently comes by infection.

INO'CULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *inoculate*.] One that practiſes the inoculation of trees.—One who propagates the ſmall-pox by inoculation.

INOFFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *offenſive*.] Giving no ſcandal; giving no provocation.—Giving no pain; cauſing no terror.—Harmleſs; hurtleſs; innocent.—Unembarraſſed; without ſtop or obſtruction. A Latin mode of ſpeech.

INOFFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inoffenſive*.] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

I'NOPPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.] Unſeaſonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. *n. ſ.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; diſorder. It is ſafer to uſe *inordination*.

INO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Irregular; diſorderly; deviating from right.

INO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularly; not rightly.

To INO'SCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *oſculum*, Lat.] To unite by appoſition or contact.

INO'SCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inoſculate*.] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

I'NQUEST — IN-QUEST. *n. ſ.* [*enqueſte*, French; *inquiſitio*, Lat.] Judicial enquiry or examination.—Enquiry; ſearch; ſtudy.

INQUI'ETUDE — IN-QUI-E-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Lat.] Diſturbed ſtate; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

INQU'IRABLE. *adj.* [from *inquire*.] That of which inquiſition or inqueſt may be made.

To INQUI'RE — IN-QUIRE. *v. n.* [*enquirer*, French; *inquiro*, Latin.] To aſk queſtions; to make ſearch; to exert curioſity on any occaſion.—To make examination.

To INQUI'RE. *v. a.* To aſk about; to ſeek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

INQUI'RER — IN-QUIR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *inquire*.] Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquiſitive.—One who interrogates; one who queſtions.

INQUI'RY. *n. ſ.* [from *inquire*.] Interrogation; ſearch by queſtion.—Examination; ſearch.

I'NQUISI'TION — IN-QUI-*SITI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*inquiſition*, Fr. *inquiſitio*, Latin.] Judicial inquiry.—Examination; diſcuſſion.—[In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.—The court eſtabliſhed in ſome countries ſubject to the pope for the detection of hereſy.

INQUI'SITIVE — IN-QUIS-I-TIVE. *adj.* [*inquiſitus*, Latin.] Curious; buſy in ſearch; active to pry into any thing. With *about*, *after*, or *of*, and ſometimes *into*.

INQUI'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *inquiſitive*.] With curioſity; with narrow ſcrutiny.

INQUI'SITIVENESS *n. ſ.* [from *inquiſitive*.] Curioſity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

INQUI'SITOR — IN-QUIS-I-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*inquiſitor*, Latin *inquiſiteur*, French.] One who examines judicially.—An officer in the popiſh courts of inquiſition.

I'NROAD. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *road*.] Incurſion; ſudden and deſultory invaſion.

INSA'NABLE. *adj.* [*inſanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NE. *adj.* [*inſanus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad.

INSA'TIABLE — IN-SA-*TIA*-BLE. *adj.* [*inſatiabilis*, Latin; *inſatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond meaſure; greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inſatiable*.] Greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

INSA'TIABLY. *adv.* [from *inſatiable*.] With greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

INSA'TIATE — IN-SA-*TIATE*. *adj.* [*inſatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

INSA'TURABLE — IN-SAT-U-RA-BLE. *adj.* [*inſaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRI'BE — IN-SCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inſcribo*, Latin; *inſcrire*, French.] To write on any thing. It is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument, or on the outſide

side of something.—To mark any thing with writing: as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name.—To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.—To draw a figure within another.

INSCRI'PTION — IN-SCRIP-TION. *n. s.* [*inscription*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Latin.] Something written or engraved.—Title.—Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRU'TABLE — IN-SCRU-TA-BLE. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat. *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

I'NSECT — IN-SECT. *n. s.* [*insecta*, Latin.] A small animal so called from a separation in the middle of the body, whereby it is cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies.—Any thing small or contemptible.

INSECU'RE — IN-SE-CURE. *adj.* [*in* and *secure*.] Not secure; not confident of safety.—Not safe.

INSECU'RITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *security*.] Uncertainty; want of reasonable confidence.—Want of safety; danger; hazard.

I'NSENSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*insensibilité*, French, from *insensible*.] Inability to perceive.—Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.—Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*insensible*, French.] Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.—Slowly gradual.—Void of feeling either mental or corporal.—Void of emotion or affection.

INSE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *insensible*.] Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.—By slow degrees.—Without mental or corporal sense.

I'NSEPARABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *inseparable*.] The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

INSE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparable*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted.

INSE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *inseparable*.] With indissoluble union.

To INSE'RT — IN-SERT. *v. a.* [*inserer*, Fr. *insero*, *insertum*, Latin.] To place in or amongst other things.

INSE'RTION — IN-SER-TION. *n. s.* [*insertion*, French; *insertio*, Latin.] The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.—The thing inserted.

To INSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *shrine*.] To inclose in a shrine or precious case.

I'NSI'DE. *n. s.* [*in* and *side*.] Interiour part; part within. Opposed to the surface or *outside*.

INSI'DIOUS — IN-SID-I-OUS. *adj.* [*insidieux*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

INSI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

I'NSIGHT — IN-SIGHT. *n. s.* [*inficht*, Dutch.] Inspection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts; thorough skill in any thing.

I'NSIGNI'FICANCE. } *n. s.* [*insignificance*, French; from
I'NSIGNI'FICANCY. } *insignificant*.] Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.—Unimportance.

I'NSIGNI'FICANT. *adj.* [*in* and *significant*.] Wanting meaning; void of signification.—Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual.

INSIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *insignificant*.] Without meaning.—Without importance or effect.

I'NSINCE'RE. *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat. *in* and *sincere*.] Not what he appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful.—Not sound; corrupted.

I'NSINCE'RITY. *n. s.* [from *insincere*.] Dissimulation; want of truth or fidelity.

To INSI'NEW. *v. a.* [*in* and *sinew*.] To strengthen; to confirm.

INSI'NUANT. *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour.

To INSINUATE — IN-SIN-U-ATE. *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuo*, Lat.] To introduce any thing gently.—To push gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.—To hint; to impart indirectly.—To instil; to infuse gently.

To INSI'NUATE. *v. n.* To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.—To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.—I know not whether *Milton* does not use this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.

INSI'NUA'TION — IN-SIN-U-A-TION. *n. s.* [*insinuatio*, Lat. *insinuation*, Fr. from *insinuate*.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

INSI'NUATIVE. *adj.* [from *insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections.

INSI'PID — IN-SIP-ID. *adj.* [*insipider*, French; *insipidus*, Latin.] Without taste; without power of affecting the organs of taste.—Without spirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy.

I'NSIPI'DITY — IN-SI-PID-I-TY. } *n. s.* [*insipidité*, Fren.
INSI'PIDNESS. } from *insipid*.] Want of taste.—Want of life or spirit.

INSI'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *insipid*.] Without taste; dully.

To INSI'ST — IN-SIST. *v. n.* [*insister*, French; *insisto*, Latin.] To stand or rest upon.—Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in.—To dwell upon in discourse.

To INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *snare*.] To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.—To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

INSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*insociable*, French; *insociabilis*, Lat.] Averse from conversation.—Incapable of connexion or union.

I'NSOBRI'ETY. *n. s.* [*in* and *sobriety*.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety.

I'NSOLENCE — IN-SO-LENCE. } *n. s.* [*insolence*, French;
I'NSOLENCY. } *insolentia*, Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

I'NSOLENT — IN-SO-LENT. *adj.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

I'NSOLENTLY. *adv.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

INSO'LVABLE — IN-SOL-VA-BLE. *adj.* [*insolvable*, Fr. *in* and *solve*.] Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication.—That cannot be paid.

INSO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*insoluble*, French; *insolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.—Not to be dissolved or separated.

INSO'LVENT.

INSO'LVENT. *adj.* [*in* and *ſolvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay.

INSO'LVENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſolvent.*] Inability to pay debts.

I'NSOMU'CH. *conj.* [*in ſo much.*] So that; to ſuch a degree that.

To INSPE'CT — IN-SPECT. *v. a.* [*inſpicio*, *inſpectum*, Latin.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION — IN-SPEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſpection*, French; *inſpectio*, Latin.] Prying examination; narrow and cloſe ſurvey.—Superintendence; preſiding care. In the firſt ſenſe it ſhould have *into* before the object, and in the ſecond ſenſe may admit *over*; but authors confound them.

INSPE'CTOR — IN-SPEC-TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A prying examiner.—A ſuperintendent.

To I'NSPHE`RE — IN-SPHERE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſphere.*] To place in an orb or ſphere.

INSPI`RABLE — IN-SPIR-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *inſpire.*] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infuſed.

I'NSPIRA`TION — IN-SPI-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inſpire.*] The act of drawing in the breath.—The act of breathing into any thing.—Infuſion of ideas into the mind by a ſuperiour power.

To INSPI'RE — IN-SPIRE. *v. n.* [*inſpiro*, Latin; *inſpirer*, French.] To draw in the breath.

To INSPI`RE. *v. a.* To breathe into; to infuſe into the mind; to impreſs upon the fancy.—To animate by ſupernatural infuſion.—To draw in with the breath.

INSPI`RER — IN-SPIR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *inſpire.*] He that inſpires.

To INSPI'RIT — IN-SPIR-IT. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpirit.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

To INSPI'SSATE — IN-SPIS-SATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpiſſus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

I'NSPISSA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inſpiſſate.*] The act of making any liquid thick.

I'NSTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inſtabilitas*, from *inſtabilité*, Fr. *inſtabilis*, Latin.] Inconſtancy; fickleneſs; mutability of opinion or conduct.

I'NSTA`BLE — IN-STA-BLE. *adj.* [*inſtabilis*, Lat.] Inconſtant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

To INSTA`LL — IN-STALL. *v. a.* [*inſtaller*, French, *in* and *ſtall.*] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the ſeat or ſtall proper to that condition.

I'NSTALLA`TION — IN-STAL-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtallation*, French, from *inſtall.*] The act of giving viſible poſſeſſion of a rank or office, by placing in the proper ſeat.

INSTA`LMENT — IN-STAL-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtall.*] The act of inſtalling.—The ſeat in which one is inſtalled.

I'NSTANCE — IN-STANCE. *n. ſ.* [*inſtance*, French.] Importunity; urgency; ſolicitation.—Motive; influence; preſſing argument. Not now in uſe.—Example; document.—State of any thing.—Occaſion; act.

To I'NSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example.

I'NSTANT — IN-STANT. *adj.* [*inſtant*, French; *inſtans*, Latin.] Preſſing; urgent; importunate; earneſt.—Immediate; without any time intervening; preſent.—Quick; without delay.

I'NSTANT. *n. ſ.* [*inſtant*, French.] *Inſtant* is ſuch a part of duration wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion.—It is uſed in low and commercial language for a day of the preſent or current month.

I'NSTANTA`NEOUS — IN-STAN-TA-NE-OUS. *adj.* [*inſtantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an inſtant; acting at once without any perceptible ſucceſſion; acting with the utmoſt ſpeed; done with the utmoſt ſpeed.

I'NSTANTA`NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inſtantaneous.*] In an indiviſible point of time.

I'NSTANTLY. *adv.* [*inſtanter*, Latin.] Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.—With urgent importunity.

To INSTA`TE *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtate.*] To place in a certain rank or condition.

I'NSTAURA`TION — IN-STAU-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtauration*, French; *inſtauratio*, Latin.] Reſtoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTE'AD — IN-STEAD *of.* prep. [A word formed by the coalition of *in* and *ſtead*, place.] In room of; in place of.—Equal to.

To INSTE`EP — IN-STEEP. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſteep.*] To ſoak; to macerate in moiſture.—Lying under water.

I'NSTEP — IN-STEP. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſtep.*] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

To I'NSTIGATE — IN-STI-GATE. *v. a.* [*inſtigo*, Lat. *inſtiguer*, French.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

I'NSTIGA`TION — IN-STI-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtigation*, French; from *inſtigate.*] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulſe to ill.

I'NSTIGA`TOR — IN-STI-GA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*inſtigateur*, Fr. from *inſtigate.*] Inciter to ill.

To INSTI'LL — IN-STILL. *v. a.* [*inſtillo*, Lat. *inſtiller*, French.] To infuſe by drops.—To inſinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuſe.

I'NSTILLA`TION — IN-STIL-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtillatio*, Lat. from *inſtil.*] The act of pouring in by drops.—The act of infuſing ſlowly into the mind.—The thing infuſed.

I'NSTINCT — IN-STINCT. *n. ſ.* [*inſtinct*, Fr. *inſtinctus*, Lat. This word had its accent formerly on the laſt ſyllable.] Deſire or averſion acting in the mind without the intervention of reaſon or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes.

INSTI'NCTIVE — IN-STINC-TIVE. *adj.* [from *inſtinct.*] Acting without the application of choice of reaſon; riſing in the mind without apparent cauſe.

INSTI'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inſtinctive.*] By inſtinct; by the call of nature.

To I'NSTITUTE — IN-STI-TUTE. *v. n.* [*inſtituo*, *inſtitutum*, Lat. *inſtituer*, Fr.] To fix; to eſtabliſh; to appoint; to enact; to ſettle; to preſcribe.—To educate; to inſtruct; to form by inſtruction.

I'NSTITUTE. *n. ſ.* [*inſtitut*, Fr. *inſtitutum*, Latin.] Eſtabliſhed law; ſettled order.—Precept; maxim; principle.

I'NSTITU'TION — IN-STI-TU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtitution*, Fr. *inſtitutio*, Lat.] Act of eſtabliſhing.—Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.—Poſitive law.—Education.

INSTITU'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *inſtitution.*] Elemental; containing the firſt doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

I'NSTITUTOR. *n. ſ.* [*inſtituteur*, Fren. *inſtitutor*, Latin.] An eſtabliſher; one who ſettles.—Inſtructor; educator.

I'NSTITUTIST. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtitute.*] Writer of inſtitutes, or elemental inſtructions.

To INSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*inſtruo*, Latin; *inſtruire*, Fren.] To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to inſtitute; to direct.—To model; to form. Little in uſe.

INSTRU'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtruct.*] A teacher; an inſtituter; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge

INSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtruction*, French; from *inſtruct.*] The act of teaching; information.—Precepts conveying knowledge.—Authoritative information; mandate.

INSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *inſtruct*; *inſtructif*, French.] Conveying knowledge.

INSTRUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*inſtrument*, Fr. *inſtrumentum*, Lat.] A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe.—A frame conſtructed ſo as to yield harmonious ſounds.—A writing containing any contract or order.—The agent or mean of any thing. It is uſed of perſons as well as things, but of perſons very often in an ill ſenſe.—One who acts only to ſerve the purpoſes of another.

INSTRUME'NTAL. *adj.* [*inſtrumental*, French; *inſtrumentum*, Latin.] Conducive as means to ſome end; organical.—Acting to ſome end; contributing to ſome purpoſe; helpful: uſed of perſons and things.—Conſiſting not of voices but inſtruments.—Produced by inſtruments; not vocal.

I'NSTRUMENTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtrumental.*] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

INSTRUME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *inſtrumental.*] In the nature of an inſtrument; as means to an end.

INSU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *ſufferable.*] Intolerable; inſupportable; intenſe beyond endurance. — Deteſtible; contemptible.

INSU'FFERABLY. *adv.* [from *inſufferable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

INSUFFI'CIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*inſufficience*, Fren. *in* and *ſuffi-*
INSUFFI'CIENCY. } *cient.*] Inadequateneſs to any end or purpoſe; want of requiſite value or power: uſed of things and perſons.

I'NSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*inſufficient*, French; *in* and *ſufficient.*] Inadequate to any need, uſe, or purpoſe; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

INSUFFI'CIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inſufficient.*] With want of proper ability; not ſkilfully.

I'NSULAR — IN-SU-LAR. } *adj.* [*inſulaire*, French; *inſu-*
I'NSULARY. } *laris*, Lat.] Belonging to an iſland.

I'NSULATED. *adj.* [*inſula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any ſide.

I'NSULT — IN-SULT. *n. ſ.* [*inſultus*, Lat. *inſulte*, Fr.] Act of inſolence or contempt.

To INSU'LT — IN-SULT. *v. a.* [*inſulter*, Fr. *inſulto*, Lat.] To treat with inſolence or contempt. It is uſed ſometimes with *over*, ſometimes without a preposition.—To trample upon; to triumph over.

INSU'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *inſult.*] One that treats another with inſolent triumph.

INSU'LTINGLY. *adv.* [from *inſulting.*] With contemptuous triumph.

INSU'PERABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſuperable.*] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE — IN-SU-PE-RA-BLE. *adj.* [*inſuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; inſurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

INSU'PERABLY. *adv.* [from *inſuperable.*] Invincibly; inſurmountably.

I'NSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*inſupportable*, French; *in* and *ſupportable.*] Intolerable; inſufferable; not to be endured.

INSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* [from *inſupportable.*] Beyond endurance.

I'NSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*inſurmontable*, Fr. *in* and *ſurmountable.*] Inſuperable; unconquerable.

I'NSURMO'UNTABLY. *adv.* [from *inſurmountable.*] Invincibly; unconquerably.

I'NSURRE'CTION — IN-SUR-REC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſurgo*, Latin.] A ſeditious riſing; a rebellious commotion.

INTA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTA'GLIO — IN-TAG-LI-O, or IN-TAGL-I-O. *n. ſ.* [Italian] Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

I'NTEGER — IN-TE-GER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

I'NTEGRAL. *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Lat.] Whole: applied to a thing conſidered as compriſing all its conſtituent parts.—Uninjured; complete; not defective.—Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

I'NTEGRAL. *n. ſ.* The whole made up of parts.

INTE'GRITY — IN-TEG-RI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.] Honeſty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedneſs.—Purity; genuine unadulterate ſtate.—Intireneſs; unbroken whole.

INTE'GUMENT — IN-TEG-U-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*integumentum*, *intego*, Latin.] Any thing that covers or invelops another.

I'NTELLE'CT — IN-TEL-LECT. *n. ſ.* [*intellect*, Fren. *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of underſtanding.

I'NTELLE'CTIVE — IN-TEL-LEC-TIVE. *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect.*] Having power to underſtand.

I'NTELLE'CTUAL — IN-TEL-LEC-TU-AL. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.] Relating to the underſtanding; belonging to the mind; tranſacted by the underſtanding.—Mental; compriſing the faculty of underſtanding; belonging to the mind.—Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes.—Having the power of underſtanding.—Propoſed as the object not of the ſenſes but intellect: as, *Cudworth* names his book the *Intellectual* Syſtem of the Univerſe.

INTE'LLIGENCE — IN-TEL-LI-GENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*intelligence*,
INTE'LLIGENCY. } French; *intelligentia*, Latin.] Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things diſtant or ſecret.—Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with

with another.—Spirit; unbodied mind.—Underſtanding skill.

INTE'LLIGENCER. *n. ſ.* [from *intelligence.*] One who ſends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions; one who carries meſſages between parties.

INTE'LLIGENT—IN-TEL-LI-GENT. *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligens*, Lat.] Knowing; inſtructed; skilful.—Giving information.

I'NTELLIGIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *intelligible.*] Poſſibility to be underſtood.

INTE'LLIGIBLE—IN-TEL-LI-GI-BLE. *adj.* [*intelligible*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Latin.] To be conceived by the underſtanding; poſſible to be underſtood.

INTE'LLIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *intelligible.*] So as to be underſtood; clearly; plainly.

INTE'MPERAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *temparament.*] Bad conſtitution.

INTE'MPERANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*intemperance*, Fr. *intemperantia*,
INTE'MPERANCY. } Lat.] Want of temperance; want of moderation; exceſs in meat or drink.

INTE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Lat.] Immoderate in appetite; exceſſive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.—Paſſionate; ungovernable; without rule.

INTE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [from *intemperate.*] With breach of the laws of temperance.—Immoderately; exceſſively.

INTE'MPERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intemperate.*] Want of moderation.—Unſeaſonableneſs of weather.

INTE'MPERATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *intemperate.*] Exceſs of ſome quality.

To INTE'ND—IN-TEND. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Lat.] To enforce; to make intenſe.—To regard; to attend; to take care of.—To mean; to deſign: it is chiefly uſed in this ſenſe.

INTE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [French.] An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs.

INTE'NDMENT. *n. ſ.* [*entendement*, French.] Intention; deſign.

INTE'NIBLE—IN-TEN-I-BLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenible.*] That cannot hold. It is commonly written *intenable.*

INTE'NSE—IN-TENSE. *adj.* [*intenſus*, Latin.] Raiſed to a high degree; ſtrained; forced; not ſlight; not lax.—Vehement; ardent.—Kept on the ſtretch; anxiouſly attentive.

INTE'NSELY. *adv.* [from *intenſe.*] To a great degree.

INTE'NSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intenſe.*] The ſtate of being affected to a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remiſſion.

INTE'NSION—IN-TEN-SION. *n. ſ.* [*intenſion*, Fr. *intenſio*, Lat.] The act of forcing or ſtraining any thing; contrariety to remiſſion or relaxation.

INTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *intenſe.*] Stretched or increaſed with reſpect to itſelf.—Intent; full of care.

INTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* To a greater degree.

INTE'NT—IN-TENT. *adj.* [*intentus*, Latin.] Anxiouſly diligent; fixed with cloſe application.

INTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from *intend.*] A deſign; a purpoſe; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

INTE'NTION—IN-TEN-TION. *n. ſ.* [*intention*, French; *intentio*, Latin.] Eagerneſs of deſire; cloſeneſs of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.—Deſign; purpoſe.

INTE'NTIONAL—IN-TEN-TION-AL. *adj.* [*intentionel*, Fr. from *intention.*] Deſigned; done by deſign.

INTE'NTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *intentional.*] By deſign; with fixed choice.—In will, if not in action.

INTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *intent.*] Diligently applied; buſily attentive.

INTE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *intentive.*] With application; cloſely.

INTE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *intent.*] With cloſe attention; with cloſe application; with eager deſire.

To INTE'R—IN-TER. *v. a.* [*interrer*, Fr.] To cover under ground; to bury.

I'NTERCA'LARY. *adj.* [*intercalaire*, Fr. *intercalaris*, Lat.] Inſerted out of the common order to preſerve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day.

To INTE'RCALATE. *v. a* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Lat.] To inſert an extraordinary day.

I'NTERCALA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*intercalation*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Lat.] Inſertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

To I'NTERCE'DE—IN-TER-CEDE. *v. n.* [*interceder*, Fr. *intercedo*, Latin.] To paſs between.—To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences.

I'NTERCE'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *intercede.*] One that intercedes; a mediator.

To I'NTERCE'PT—IN-TER-CEPT. *v. a.* [*intercepter*, Fr. *interceptus*, Lat.] To ſtop and ſeize in the way.—To obſtruct; to cut off; to ſtop from being communicated.

I'NTERCE'PTION—IN-TER-CEP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*interception*, Fr. *interceptio*, Lat. from *intercept.*] Stoppage in courſe; hindrance; obſtruction.

I'NTERCE'SSION—IN-TER-CES-SION. *n. ſ.* [*interceſſion*, Fr. *interceſſio*, Lat.] Mediation; interpoſition; agency between two parties; agency in the cauſe of another, generally in his favour.

I'NTERCE'SSOUR. *n. ſ.* [*interceſſeur*, Fr. *interceſſor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

To I'NTERCHA'IN. For all words compounded of *inter*, ſee the radicals as is directed in other compound words. *v. a* [*inter* and *chain.*] To chain; to link together.

To I'NTERCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change.*] To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.—To ſucceed alternately.

I'NTERCHA'NGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Commerce; permutation of commodities.—Alternate ſucceſſion.—Mutual donation and reception.

I'NTERCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *interchange.*] Given and taken mutually.—Following each other in alternate ſucceſſion.

I'NTERCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* [from *interchangeable.*] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

I'NTERCHA'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *change.*] Exchange; mutual transference.

I'NTERCI'PIENT—IN-TER-CIP-I-ENT. *n. ſ.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power; ſomething that cauſes a ſtoppage.

INTERCI'SION — IN-TER-CIS-ION. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] Interruption.

To INTERCLU'DE — IN-TER-CLUDE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Latin.] To ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening; to intercept.

INTERCLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*interclusus*, Latin.] Obſtruction; interception.

INTERCO'STAL — IN-TER-COS-TAL. [*intercoſtal*, Fr. *inter* and *coſta*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

INTERCO'URSE. *n. ſ.* [*endrecours*, Fr.] Commerce; exchange.—Communication.

INTERCU'RRENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *intercurro*, Lat.] Paſſage between.

INTERCU'RRENT. *adj.* [*intercurrens*, Latin.] Running between.

To INTERDI'CT — IN-TER-DICT. *v. a.* [*interdire*, Fr. *interdico*, Lat.] To forbid; to prohibit.—To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDI'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Prohibition; prohibiting decree.—A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*interdiction*, Fr. *interdictio*, Lat. from *interdict*.] Prohibition; forbidding decree. — Curſe: from the papal *interdict*. An improper uſe of the word.

INTERDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *interdict*.] Belonging to an interdiction.

To INTERE'ST — IN-TER-EST. *v. a.* [*intereſſer*, Fr.] To concern; to affect; to give ſhare in.

To INTERE'ST. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with paſſion; to gain the affections: as, this is an *intereſting* ſtory.

INTEREST. *n. ſ.* [*intereſt*, Lat. *interêt*, Fr.] Concern; advantage; good.—Influence over others.—Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *intereſt*.—Regard to private profit.—Money paid for uſe; uſury.—Any ſurplus of advantage.

To INTERFE'RE — IN-TER-FERE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.] To interpoſe; to intermeddle.—To claſh; to oppoſe each other.—A horſe is ſaid to *interfere*, when the ſide of one of his ſhoes ſtrikes againſt and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg againſt another, and ſtriking off the ſkin.

INTERFLU'ENT. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

INTERFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED. *adj.* [*interfuſus*, Lat.] Poured or ſcattered between.

INTERJA'CENCY *n. ſ.* [from *interjacens*, Lat.] The act or ſtate of lying between.—The thing lying between.

INTERJA'CENT — IN-TER-JA-CENT. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between.

INTERJE'CTION — IN-TER-JEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjectio*, Lat.] A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind to be ſeized or affected with ſome paſſion: ſuch as are in Engliſh, *O! alas! ah!* — Intervention; interpoſition; act of ſomething coming between; act of putting ſomething between.

INTERIM — IN-TER-IM. *n. ſ.* [*interim*, Lat.] Mean time; intervening time.

INTERJO'IN. *adj.* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry.

INTE'RIOUR — IN-TE-RI-OUR. *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interieur*, Fr.] Internal; inner; not outward; not ſuperficial.

INTERKNO'WLEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge.

To INTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

INTERLA'PSE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *lapſe*.] The flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLA'RD. *v. a.* [*enterlarder*, Fr.] To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diverſify lean with fat.—To interpoſe; to inſert between.—To diverſify by mixture.

To INTERLE'AVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave*.] To chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*.] To write in alternate lines.—To correct by ſomething written between the lines.

INTERLI'NEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *lineation*.] Correction made by writing between the lines.

To INTERLI'NK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

INTERLOCU'TION — IN-TER-LO-CU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*interlocution*, Fr. *interlocutio*, Lat.] Dialogue; interchange of ſpeech. — Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final deciſion.

INTERLO'CUTOR — IN-TER-LOC-U-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Lat.] Dialogiſt; one that talks with another.

INTERLO'CUTORY. *adj.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr. *inter* and *loquor*, Lat.] Conſiſting of dialogue.—Preparatory to deciſion.

To INTERLO'PE — IN-TER-LOPE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one ſhould gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to foreſtall; to anticipate irregularly.

INTERLO'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *interlope*.] One who runs into buſineſs to which he has no right.

INTERLU'CENT. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERLU'DE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something plaid at the intervals of feſtivity; a farce.

INTERLU'NAR. } *adj.* [*inter* and *luna*, Lat.] Belong-
INTERLU'NARY. } ing to the time when the moon, about to change, is inviſible.

INTERMA'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

To INTERMA'RRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry*.] To marry ſome of each family with the other.

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle*.] To interpoſe officiouſly.

INTERME'DDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *intermeddle*.] One that interpoſes officiouſly; one that thruſts himſelf into buſineſs to which he has no right.

INTERME'DIATE. *adj.* [*intermediat*, Fr. *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interpoſed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

INTERME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *intermediate*.] By way of intervention.

INTE'RMENT — IN-TER-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*interment*, French; from *inter*.] Burial; ſepulchre.

I'NTERMIGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*intermigration*, Fr. *inter* and *migro*, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, ſo as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other.

INTE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [*interminable*, Fr. *in* and *termino*, Latin.] Immenſe; admitting no boundary

INTE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*interminate*, Fr. *interminatus*, Lat.] Unbounded; unlimited.

To I'NTERMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mirgle*.] To mingle; to mix; to put ſome things amongſt others.

To I'NTERMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

I'NTERMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*intermiſſion*, Fr. *intermiſſio*, Lat.] Ceſſation for a time; pauſe; intermediate ſtop.—Intervenient time.—State of being intermitted.—The ſpace between the paroxyſms of a fever, or any fits of pain; reſt; pauſe of ſorrow.

I'NTERMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *intermit*.] Coming by fits; not continual.

To I'NTERMI'T. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

To I'NTERMI'T—IN-TER-MIT. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxyſms. Uſed of fevers.

I'NTERMI'TTENT. *adj.* [*intermittent*, Fr. *intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits.

To I'NTERMI'X. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix*.] To mingle; to join; to put ſome things among others.

To I'NTERMI'X. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

I'NTERMI'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Lat.] Maſs formed by mingling bodies.—Something additional mingled in a maſs.

INTE'RNAL—IN-TER-NAL. *adj.* [*internus*, Latin.] Inward; not external.—Intrinſick; not depending on external accidents; real.

INTE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *internal*.] Inwardly.—Mentally; intellectually.

I'NTERNU'NCIO. *n. ſ.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Meſſenger between two parties.

To INTE'RPOLATE—IN-TER-PO-LATE. *v. a.* [*interpoler*, Fr. *interpolo*, Lat.] To foiſt any thing into a place to which it does not belong.—To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermiſſions.

I'NTERPOLA'TION—IN-TER-PO-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpolation*, Fr. from *interpolate*.] Something added or put into the original matter.

I'NTERPOLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *interpolateur*, Fr.] One that foiſts in counterfeit paſſages.

I'NTERPO'SAL—IN-TER-POS-AL. *n. ſ.* [from *interpoſe*.] Interpoſition; agency between two perſons.—Intervention.

To I'NTERPO'SE—IN-TER-POSE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat. *interpoſer*, Fr.] To thruſt in as an obſtruction, interruption or inconvenience.—To offer as a ſuccour or relief.—To place between; to make intervenient.

To I'NTERPO'SE. *v. n.* To mediate; to act between two parties.—To put in by way of interruption.

I'NTERPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *interpoſe*.] One that comes between others.—An intervenient agent; a mediator.

I'NTERPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpoſition*, Fr. *interpoſitio*, Lat. from *interpoſe*.] Intervenient agency.—Mediation; agency between parties.—Intervention; ſtate of being placed between two.—Any thing interpoſed.

To INTE'RPRET—IN-TER-PRET. *v. a.* [*interpreter*, Fr. *interpretor*, Lat.] To explain; to tranſlate; to decipher; to give a ſolution; to clear by expoſition; to expound.

INTE'RPRETABLE. *adj.* [from *interpret*.] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

I'NTERPRETA'TION—IN-TER-PRE-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpretation*, Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat. from *interpret*.] The act of interpreting; explanation.—The ſenſe given by an interpreter; expoſition.—The power of explaining.

INTE'RPRETER—IN-TER-PRE-TER. *n. ſ.* [*interprete*, Fr. *interpres*, Lat.] An explainer; an expoſitor; an expounder.—A tranſlator.

INTERRE'GNUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceſſion of another.

To INTE'RROGATE—IN-TER-RO-GATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] To examine; to queſtion.

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. n.* To aſk; to put queſtions.

I'NTERROGA'TION—IN-TER-RO-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*interrogation*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.] A queſtion put; an enquiry.—A note that marks a queſtion: thus ? as, Does *Job* ſerve God for nought ?

I'NTERRO'GATIVE—IN-TER-ROG-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*interrogatif*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a queſtion; expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

I'NTERRO'GATIVE. *n. ſ.* A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions: as, who? what? which? whether?

I'NTERRO'GATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interrogative*.] In form of a queſtion.

I'NTERRO'GATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *interrogate*.] An aſker of queſtions.

I'NTERRO'GATORY. *n. ſ.* [*interrogatoire*, Fr.] A queſtion; an enquiry.

I'NTERRO'GATORY. *adj.* Containing a queſtion; expreſſing a queſtion.

To I'NTERRU'PT—IN-TER-RUPT. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interruptus*, Lat.] To hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it.—To hinder one from proceeding by interpoſition.—To divide; to ſeparate.

I'NTERRU'PTEDLY. *adv.* [from *interrupted*] Not in continuity; not without ſtoppages.

I'NTERRU'PTION—IN-TER-RUP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*interruption*, Fr. *interruptio*, Lat.] Interpoſition; breach of continuity.—Intervention; interpoſition.—Hindrance; ſtop; let; obſtruction.

To I'NTERSE'CT—IN-TER-SECT. *v. a.* [*interſeco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

To I'NTERSE'CT. *v. n.* To meet and croſs each other.

I'NTERSE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*interſectio*, Lat. from *interſect*.] Point where lines croſs each other.

To I'NTERSPE'RSE—IN-TER-SPERSE. *v. a.* [*interſperſus*, Lat.] To ſcatter here and there among other things.

I'NTERSPE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *interſperſe*.] The act of ſcattering here and there.

INTE'RSTICE—IN-TER-STICE. *n. ſ.* [*interſtitium*, Lat. *interſtice*, Lat.] Space between one thing and another.

To I'NTERTWI'NE. } *v. a. inter* and *twine*, or *twiſt*.] To
To I'NTERTWI'ST. } unite by twiſting one in another.

INTE'RVAL—IN-TER-VAL. *n. ſ.* [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*,

vallum, Lat.] Space between places; interſtice; vacuity; ſpace unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant ſpace.—Time paſſing between two aſſignable points.—Remiſſion of a delirium or diſtemper.

To I'NTERVE'NE—IN-TER-VENE (15 1 14) *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat. *intervenir*, Fr.] To come between things or perſons; to be intercepted; to make intervals.

I'NTERVE'NTION—IN-TER-VEN-TION (15 1 13 1). *n. ſ.* [*intervention*, Fr. *interventio*, Lat.] Agency between perſons.—Agency between antecedents and conſecutives.—Interpoſition; the ſtate of being interpoſed.

I'NTERVI'EW. *n. ſ.* [*entrevue*, Fr.] Mutual ſight; ſight of each other. It is commonly uſed for a formal and appointed meeting or conference.

To I'NTERWE'AVE. *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. paſſ. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*. [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

INTE'STABLE—IN-TES-TA-BLE (15 13 11 0). *adj.* [*inteſtabilis*, Lat.] Diſqualified to make a will.

INTE'STATE—IN-TES-TATE (15 13 12). *adj.* [*inteſtat*, Fr. *inteſtatus*, Lat.] Wanting a will; dying without will.

INTE'STINAL—IN-TES-TIN-AL (15 13 15 11). *adj.* [*inteſtinal*, Fr. from *inteſtine*.] Belonging to the guts.

INTE'STINE. *adj.* [*inteſtin*, Fr. *inteſtinus*, Lat.] Internal; inward; not external.—Contained in the body.

INTE'STINE. *n. ſ.* [*inteſtinum*, Lat. *inteſtine*, Fr.] The gut; the bowel: moſt commonly without a ſingular.

To INTHRA'LL—IN-THRALL (15 5). *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall*.] To enſlave; to ſhackle; to reduce to ſervitude. A word now ſeldom uſed, at leaſt in proſe.

INTHRA'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *inthrall*.] Servitude; ſlavery.

To I'NTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raiſe to royalty; to ſeat on a throne.

I'NTIMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *intimate*.] Cloſe familiarity.

INTIMATE—IN-TI-MATE (15 15 11). *adj.* [*intimado*, Spaniſh; *intimus*, Lat.] Inmoſt; inward; inteſtine.—Near; not kept at diſtance.—Familiar; cloſely acquainted.

I'NTIMATE. *n. ſ.* [*intimado*, Spaniſh; *intime*, Fr. *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is truſted with our thoughts.

To I'NTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, Fr. *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

I'NTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *intimate*.] Cloſely; with intermixture of parts.—Nearly; inſeparably.—Familiarly; with cloſe friendſhip.

I'NTIMA'TION—I'N-TI-MA-TION (15 15 12 1). *n. ſ.* [*intimation*, Fr. from *intimate*.] Hint; obſcure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTI'MIDATE—IN-TIM-I-DATE (15 15 15 12). *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr. *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to daſtardize; to make cowardly.

INTI'RE—IN-TIRE (15 16). *n. ſ.* [*integer*, Lat. *entier*, French; better written *entire*, which ſee, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminiſhed; unbroken.

I'NTO—IN-TO (15 7). *prep.* [*in* and *to*.] Noting entrance with regard to place.—Noting penetration beyond the outſide, or ſome action which reaches beyond the ſuperficies or open part.—Noting a new ſtate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe.

INTO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat. *intolerable*, Fr.] Inſufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.—Bad beyond ſufferance.

INTO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTO'LERANT. *adj.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

To INTO'MB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To incloſe in a funeral monument; to bury.

I'NTONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate*.] The act of thundering.

To INTO'XICATE—IN-TOX-I-CATE (15 7 15 11). *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

INTO'XICA'TION—IN-TOX-I-CA-TION (15 7 15 12 1). *n. ſ.* [from *intoxicate*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the ſtate of being drunk.

INTRA'CTABLE. *n. ſ.* [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intraitable*, Fr.] Ungovernable; violent; ſtubborn; obſtinate.—Unmanageable; furious.

INTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intractable*.] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs.

INTRA'CTABLY. *adv.* [from *intractable*.] Unmanageably; ſtubbornly.

To INTRE'NCH—IN-TRENCH (15 13). *v. n.* [*in* and *trancher*, French.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another.—To break with hollows.—To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.

INTRE'NCHMENT—IN-TRENCH-MENT (15 13 13). [from *intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID—IN-TREP-ID (15 13 15). *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearleſs; daring; bold; brave.

INTREPI'DITY—IN-TREP-ID-I-TY (15 13 15 15 15). *n. ſ.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearleſſneſs; courage; boldneſs.

INTRE'PIDLY—IN-TREP-ID-LY (15 13 15 15). *adv.* [from *intrepid*.] Fearleſly; boldly; daringly.

I'NTRICACY—IN-TRI-CA-CY (15 15 11 15). *n. ſ.* [from *intricate*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

INTRICATE—IN-TRI-CATE (15 15 11). *adj* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obſcure.

I'NTRICATELY. *adv.* [from *intricate*.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

INTRI'GUE—IN-TRIGUE (15 14). *n. ſ.* [*intrigue*, Fr.] A plot; a private tranſaction in which many parties are engaged: uſually an affair of love.—Intricacy; complication. Little in uſe.—The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned tranſaction.

To INTRI'GUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private deſigns.

INTRI'GUER. *n. ſ.* [*intrigueur*, Fr. from *intrigue*.] One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions; one who forms plots; one who perſues women.

INTRI'GUINGLY. *adv.* [from *intrigue*.] With intrigue; with ſecret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL—IN-TRIN-SE-CAL (15 15 13 11). *adj.* [*intrinſecus*, Lat. *intrinſeque*, Fr. This word is now generally written *intrinſical*,

intrinſical, contrarily to etymology.] Internal; ſolid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

INTRI'NSECALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinſecal.*] Internally; naturally; really.—Within; at the inſide.

INTRI'NSIC. *adj.* [*intrinſecus*, Lat.] Inward; internal; real; true.—Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

To INTRODU'CE—IN-TRO-DUCE. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat. *introduire*, Fr.] To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon.—To bring ſomething into notice or practice.—To produce; to give occaſion.—To bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODU'CER. *n. ſ.* [*introducteur*, Fr. from *introduce.*] One who conducts another to a place or perſon.—Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODU'CTION—IN-TRO-DUC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introductio*, Lat.] The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon; the ſtate of being uſhered or conducted.—The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.—The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*introductif*, Fr. from *introduce.*] Serving as the means to ſomething elſe.

INTRODU'CTORY. *adj.* [from *introductus*, Latin.] Previous; ſerving as a means to ſomething further.

INTROGRE'SSION—IN-TRO-GRES-SION. *n. ſ.* [*introgreſſio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROMI'SSION—IN-TRO-MIS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*intromiſſio*, Lat.] The act of ſending in.

To INTROMI'T—IN-TRO-MIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Latin.] To ſend in; to let in; to admit; to allow; to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

INTROSPE'CTION—IN-TRO-SPEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *introſpect.*] A view of the inſide.

To INTRU'DE—IN-TRUDE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.] To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permiſſion.—To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

To INTRU'DE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome.

INTRU'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *intrude.*] One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right or welcome.

INTRU'SION—IN-TRU-SION. *n. ſ.* [*intruſion*, Fr. *intruſio*, Lat.] The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate.—Encroachment upon any perſon or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permiſſion.—Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

To INTRU'ST—IN-TRUST. *v. a.* [*in* and *truſt.*] To treat with confidence; to charge with any ſecret commiſſion, or thing of value.

INTUI'TION—IN-TU-ITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*intuitus*, *intueor*, Lat.] Sight of any thing. Uſed commonly of mental view; immediate knowledge.—Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon, but inſtantaneouſly accompanying the ideas which are its object.

INTU'ITIVE—IN-TU-I-TIVE. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Lat. *intuitif*, Fr.] Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of reaſon.—Seeing, not barely believing.—Having the power of diſcovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

INTU'ITIVELY—IN-TU-I-TIVE-LY. *adv.* [*intuitivement*, French.] Without deduction of reaſon; by immediate perception.

INTUME'SCENCE—IN-TU-MES-CENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*intumeſcence*, French;
INTUME'SCENCY. } *intumeſco*, Lat.] Swell; tumour; the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

INTURGE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [[*in* and *turgeſco*, Lat.] Swelling; the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

To INTWI'NE—IN-TWINE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine.*] To twiſt, or wreath together.—To incompaſs by circling round it.

To INVA'DE—IN-VADE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Lat.] To attack a country; to make an hoſtile entrance.—To attack; to aſſail; to aſſault.—To violate with the firſt act of hoſtility; to attack, not defend.

INVA'DER—IN-VAD-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *invado*, Latin.] One who enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another.—An aſſailant.—Encroacher; intruder.

INVA'LID—IN-VAL-ID. *adj.* [*invalide*, Fr. *invalidus*, Lat.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

To INVA'LIDATE—IN-VAL-I-DATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid.*] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVA'LID—IN-VA-LID. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] One diſabled by ſickneſs or hurts.

INVA'LUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable.*] Precious above eſtimation; ineſtimable.

INVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *varius*, Lat. *invariabile*, Fr.] Unchangeable; conſtant.

INVA'RIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *invariable.*] Immutability; conſtancy.

INVA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *invariable.*] Unchangeably; conſtantly.

INVA'SION—IN-VA-SION. *n. ſ.* [*invaſion*, French; *invaſio*, Latin.] Hoſtile entrance upon the rights or poſſeſſions of another; hoſtile encroachment.—Attack of an epidemical diſeaſe.

INVA'SIVE—IN-VA-SIVE. *adj.* [from *invade.*] Entering hoſtilely upon other mens poſſeſſions; not defenſive.

INVE'CTIVE—IN-VEC-TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*invective*, Fr. *invectiva*, low Lat.] A cenſure in ſpeech or writing; a reproachful accuſation.

INVE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abuſive.

To INVE'IGH—IN-VEIGH. *v. a.* [*inveigho*, Lat.] To utter cenſure or reproach.

INVE'IGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *inveigh.*] Vehement railer.

To INVEI'GLE—IN-VEI-GLE. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital. *Minſhew*; *aveugler*, or *enaveugler*, French, *Skinner* and *Junius.*] To perſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to ſeduce.

INVEI'GLER. *n. ſ.* [from *inveigle.*] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

To INVE'NT—IN-VENT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, French; *invenio*, Lat.] To diſcover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce ſomething not made before.—To forge; to contrive falſely; to fabricate.—To feign; to make by the imagination.—To light on; to meet with.

INVE'NTER—IN-VENT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *inventeur*, Fr.]

One

One who produces ſomething new; a deviſer of ſomething not known before.—A forger.

INVE'NTION—IN-VEN-TION. *n. ſ.* [*invention*, Fr. *inventio*, Lat.] Fiction.—Diſcovery.—Excogitation; act of producing ſomething new.—Forgery.—The thing invented.

INVE'NTIVE—IN-VEN-TIVE. *adj.* [*inventif*, Fr. from *invent.*] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; having the power of fiction.

INVE'NTOR—IN-VENT-OR. *n. ſ.* [*inventor*, Lat.] A finder out of ſomething new.—A contriver; a framer. In an ill ſenſe.

INVE'NTORY. This word is now frequently accented on the firſt ſyllable. *n. ſ.* [*inventaire*, Fr. *inventarium*, Lat.] An account or catalogue of moveables.

To I'NVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To regiſter; to place in a catalogue,

INVE'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor.*] A female that invents.

INVE'RSE—IN-VERSE. *adj.* [*inverſe*, Fr. *inverſus*, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal: oppoſed to *direct*. It is ſo called in proportion, when the fourth term is ſo much greater than the third, as the ſecond is leſs than the firſt; or ſo much leſs than the third as the ſecond is greater than the firſt.

INVE'RSION—IN-VER-SION. *n. ſ.* [*inverſion*, Fr. *inverſio*, Lat.] Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is firſt, and firſt laſt. Change of place, ſo as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT—IN-VERT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Lat.] To turn upſide down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.—To place the laſt firſt.—To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzle. Inſtead of this *convert* or *intervert* is now commonly uſed.

INVE'RTEDLY. *adv.* [from *inverted.*] In contrary or reverſed order.

To INVE'ST—IN-VEST. *v. a.* [*inveſtir*, Fr. *inveſtio*, Lat.] To dreſs; to clothe; to array. When it has two accuſatives it has *in* or *with* before the thing.—To place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office.—To adorn; to grace.—To confer; to give.—To incloſe; to ſurround ſo as to intercept ſuccours or proviſions: as, the enemy *inveſted* the town.

INVE'STIGABLE—IN-VES-TI-GA-BLE. *adj.* [from *inveſtigate.*] To be ſearched out; diſcoverable by rational diſquiſition.

To INVE'STIGATE—IN-VES-TI-GATE. *v. a.* [*inveſtigo*, Latin.] To ſearch out; to find out by rational diſquiſition.

INVE'STIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inveſtigation*, Fr. *inveſtigatio*, Lat.] The act of the mind by which unknown truths are diſcovered.—Examination.

INVE'STITU'RE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manor, office or beneſice.—The act of giving poſſeſſion.

INVE'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *veſtment.*] Dreſs; cloaths; garment; habit.

INVE'TERACY—IN-VET-E-RA-CY. *n. ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time.—[In phyſick.] Long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVE'TERATE—IN-VET-E-RATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.] Old; long eſtabliſhed.—Obſtinate by long continuance.

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*inveterer*, Fr. *invetero*, Latin.] To harden or make obſtinate by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS—IN-VID I-OUS, or IN-VID-IOUS. *adj.* [*invidioſus*, Latin.] Envious; malignant.—Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more uſual ſenſe.

INVI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious.*] Malignantly; enviouſly.—In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

To INVI'GORATE—IN-VIG-O-RATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour.*] To endue with vigour; to ſtrengthen; to animate; to enforce.

INVI'GORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *invigorate.*] The act of invigorating.—The ſtate of being invigorated.

INVI'NCIBLE—IN-VIN-CI-BLE. *adj.* [*invincible*, Fr. *invincibilis*, Lat.] Inſuperable; unconquerable; not to be ſubdued.

INVI'NCIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *invincible.*] Unconquerableneſs; inſuperableneſs.

INVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible.*] Inſuperably; unconquerably.

INVI'OLABLE—IN-VI-O-LA-BLE. *adj.* [*inviolable*, Fr. *inviolabilis*, Lat.] Not to be profaned; not to be injured.—Not to be broken.—Inſuſceptible of hurt or wound.

INVI'OLABLY—IN-VI-O-LA-BLY. *adv.* [from *inviolable.*] Without breach; without failure.

INVI'OLATE—IN-VI-O-LATE. *adj.* [*inviolate*, Fr. *inviolatus*, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

INVI'SIBI'LITY—IN-VIS-I-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*inviſibilité*, Fr. from *inviſible.*] The ſtate of being inviſible; imperceptibleneſs to ſight.

INVI'SIBLE—IN-VIS-I-BLE. *adj.* [*inviſible*, Fr. *inviſibilis*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the ſight; not to be ſeen.

INVI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *inviſible.*] Imperceptibly to the ſight.

To INVI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viſcus*, Lat.] To lime; to intangle in glutinous matter.

INVITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*invitation*, Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

To INVI'TE—IN-VITE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Lat. *inviter*, French.] To bid; to aſk to any place, particularly to one's own houſe, with intreaty and complaiſance.—To allure; to perſuade.

To INVI'TE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Lat.] To aſk or call to any thing pleaſing.

INVI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *invite.*] He who invites.

INVI'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *inviting.*] In ſuch a manner as invites or allures.

INUNDA'TION—IN-UN-DA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*inundation*, Fr. *inundatio*, Lat.] The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, ſays *Cowley*, implies leſs than deluge.—A confluence of any kind.

To I'NVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

I'NVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*invocation*, Fr. *invocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling upon in prayer.—The form of calling for the aſſiſtance or preſence of any being.

INVOICE—IN-VOICE. *n. ſ.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyez*, ſend.] A catalogue of the freight of a ſhip, or of the articles and price of goods ſent by a factor.

To INVO'KE—IN-VOKE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat. *invoquer*, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to.

To INVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*involvo*, Lat.] To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.—To imply; to compriſe.—To entwiſt; to join—To take in; to catch.—To intangle.—To complicate; to make intricate.—To blend; to mingle together confuſedly.

INVO'LUNTARY—IN-VOL-UN-TA-RY. *adj.* [*in* and *voluntarius*, Lat. *involontaire*, Fr.] Not having the power of choice.—Not choſen; not done willingly.

I'NVOLU'TION—IN-VO-LU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*involutio*, Lat.] The act of involving or inwrapping.—The ſtate of being entangled; complication.—That which is wrapped round any thing.

To INU'RE—IN-URE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure*.] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and cuſtom; to accuſtom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practiſed, now *to*.—To bring into uſe; to practiſe again.

INU'REMENT—IN-URE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *inure*.] Practice; habit; uſe; cuſtom; frequency.

To INU'RN—IN-URN. *v. a.* [*in* and *urn*.] To intomb; to bury.

INUTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Lat.] Uſeleſſneſs; unprofitableneſs.

INVU'LNERABLE. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; ſecure from wound.

I'NWARD—IN-WARD. } *adv.* [inpeapd, Saxon.] To-
I'NWARDS. } wards the internal parts; within. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely.—Into the mind or thoughts.

I'NWARD. *adj.* Internal; placed not on the outſide but within.—Reflecting; deeply thinking.—Intimate; domeſtick.—Seated in the mind.

I'NWARD. *n. ſ.* Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this ſenſe a ſingular.—Intimate; near acquaintance.

I'NWARDLY. *adv.* [from *inward*.] In the heart; privately.—In the parts within; internally.—With inflexion or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inward*.] Intimacy; familiarity.

To INWE'AVE—IN-WEAVE. preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. paſſ. *inwove* or *inwoven*. [*in* and *weave*.] To mix any thing in weaving ſo that it forms part of the texture.—To intwine; to complicate.

To INWRA'P—IN-WRAP. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap*.] To cover by involution; to involve.—To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obſcurity.

INWRO'UGHT. *adj.* [*in* and *wrought*.] Adorned with work.

To INWRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath*.] To ſurround as with a wreath.

JOB. *n. ſ.* [A low word now much in uſe, of which I cannot tell the etymology.] A low mean lucrative buſy affair.—Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.—A ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB—JOB. *v. a.* To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument.—To drive in a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the ſtockjobber; to buy and ſell as a broker.

JO'BBER—JOB-BER. *n. ſ.* [from *job*.] A man who ſells ſtock in the publick funds.—One who does chancework.

JO'CKEY—JOC-KEY. *n. ſ.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *Jockey*, or, as the Scotch, *jockey*, uſed for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horſes.—A fellow that rides horſes in the race.—A man that deals in horſes.—A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

To JO'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To juſtle by riding againſt one.—To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE—JO-COSE. *adj.* [*jocoſus*, Lat.] Merry; waggiſh; given to jeſt.

JOCO'SELY. *adv.* [from *jocoſe*.] Waggiſhly; in jeſt; in game.

JOCO'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jocoſe*.] Waggery; merriment.

JO'CULAR—JOC-U-LAR. *adj.* [*jocularis*, Lat.] Uſed in jeſt; merry; jocoſe; waggiſh; not ſerious.

JO'CULARITY—JOC-U-LAR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; diſpoſition to jeſt.

JO'CUND—JOC-UND. *adj.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

JO'CUNDLY—JOC-UND-LY. *adv.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gaily.

To JOG—JOG. *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dutch.] To puſh; to ſhake by a ſudden impulſe; to give notice by a ſudden puſh.

To JOG. *v. n.* To move by ſuccuſſation; to move with ſmall ſhocks like thoſe of a low trot.

JOG—JOG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A puſh; a ſlight ſhake; a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake; a hint given by a puſh.—A rub; a ſmall ſtop; an irregularity of motion.

To JO'GGLE—JOG-GLE. *v. n.* To ſhake.

To JOIN—JOIN, or JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, Fr.] To add one to another in continuity.—To couple; to combine.—To unite in league or marriage.—To daſh together; to collide; to encounter.—To aſſociate.—To unite in one act.—To unite in concord.—To act in concert with.

To JOIN. *v. n.* To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous.—To cloſe; to claſh.—To unite with in marriage, or any other league.—To become confederate.

JOINER—JOIN-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *join*.] One whoſe trade is to make utenſils of wood joined.

JO'INERY. *n. ſ.* [from *joiner*.] An art whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are ſo fitted and joined together by ſtrait lines, ſquares, miters, or any bevel, that they ſhall ſeem one entire piece.

JOINT—JOINT. *n. ſ.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, Fr.] Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.—Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. [In Joinery; *jointe*, Fr.]—A knot or commiſſure in a plant.—One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.—*Out of* JOINT. Luxated; ſlipped from the ſocket, or correſpondent part where it naturally moves.—Thrown into confuſion and diſorder; confuſed; full of diſturbance.

JOINT. *adj.* Shared among many.—United in the ſame poſſeſſion: as we ſay *jointheirs* or *coheirs*, *jointheireſſes* or *coheireſſes*.—Combined; acting together in conſort.

To JOINT—JOINT, or JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form many parts into one.—To form in articulations; alſo in a contrary ſenſe.—To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

JO'INTED. *adj.* [from *joint*.] Full of joints, knots, or commiſſures.

JO'INTER. [from *joint*.] A ſort of plane.

JO'INTLY—JOINT-LY. *adv.* [from *joint*.] Together; not ſeparately.—In a ſtate of union or co-operation.

JO'INTSTO'OL. *n. ſ.* [*joint* and *ſtool*.] A ſtool made not merely by inſertion of the feet, but by inſerting one part in another.

JO'INTURE—JOINT-URE. *n. ſ.* [*jointure*, French.] Eſtate ſettled on a wife to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe.

JOIST—JOIST. *n. ſ.* [from *joindre*, French.] The ſecondary beam of a floor.

To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the ſmaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE — JOKE. *n. ſ.* [*jocus*, Lat.] A jeſt; ſomething not ſerious.

To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] To jeſt; to be merry in words or actions.

JO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *joke*.] A jeſter; a merry fellow.

JOLE — JOLE. *n. ſ.* [*gueule*, French; crol, Saxon.] The face or cheek. It is ſeldom uſed but in the phraſe *cheek by jole*.—The head of a fiſh.

To JOLL — JOLL. *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head.] To beat the head againſt any thing; to claſh with violence.

JO'LLILY—JOL-LI-LY. *adv.* [from *jolly*.] In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth.

JO'LLITY—JOL-LI-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *jolly*.] Gaiety; elevation of ſpirit.—Merriment; feſtivity.

JO'LLY—JOL-LY. *adj.* [*joli*, French; *jovialis*, Latin.] Gay; merry; airy; chearful; lively; jovial.—Plump; like one in high health.

To JOLT—JOLT. *v. n.* [I know not whence derived.] To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground.

To JOLT. *v. a.* To ſhake one as a carriage does.

JOLT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.

JO'LTHEAD. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

JONQUI'LLE — JON-QUILLE. *n. ſ.* [*jonquille*, Fr.] A ſpecies of daffodil.

JO'RDEN—JOR-DEN. *n. ſ.* [χοπ, *ſtercus*, and ὃεν, *receptaculum*.] A pot.

To JO'STLE—JOS-TLE. *v. a.* [*jouſter*, Fr.] To juſtle; to ruſh againſt.

JOT—JOT. *n. ſ.* [ἰῶτα.] A point; a tittle; the leaſt quantity aſſignable.

JO'VIAL—JO-VI-AL. *adj.* [*jovial*, Fr. *jovialis*, Latin.] Under the influence of Jupiter.—Gay; airy; merry.

JO'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *jovial*.] Merrily; gaily.

JO'VIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jovial*.] Gaiety; merriment.

JO'URNAL — JOUR-NAL. *n. ſ.* [*journal*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.] A diary; an account kept of daily tranſactions.—Any paper publiſhed daily.

JO'URNALIST—JOUR-NA-LIST. *n. ſ.* [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.

JO'URNEY—JOUR-NEY. *n. ſ.* [*journée*, French.] The travel of a day.—Travel by land; a voyage or travel by ſea.—Paſſage from place to place.

To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to paſs from place to place.

JO'URNEYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*journée*, a day's work, Fr. and *man*.] A hired workman.

JO'URNEYWORK. *n. ſ.* [*journée*, French, and *work*.] Work performed for hire.

JOUST. *n. ſ.* [*jouſt*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written leſs properly *juſt*.

To JOUST. *v. n.* [*jouſter*, Fr.] To run in the tilt.

JO'WLER. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *howler*, as making a hideous noiſe after the game, whom the reſt of the pack follow as their leader.] A kind of hunting dog or beagle.

JO'WTER. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *jolter*.] A driver of fiſh.

JOY. *n. ſ.* [*joye*, Fr. *gioia*, Italian.] The paſſion produced by any happy accident; gladneſs; exultation.—Gaiety; merriment; feſtivity.—Happineſs; felicity.—A term of fondneſs.

To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

To JOY. *v. a.* To congratulate; to entertain kindly.—To gladden; to exhilarate.—[*Jour de*, Fr.] To enjoy; to have happy poſſeſſion.

JO'YANCE. *n. ſ.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; feſtivity.

JO'YFUL. *adj.* [*joy* and *full*.] Full of joy; glad; exulting.—Sometimes it has *of* before the cauſe of joy.

JO'YFULLY. *adv.* [from *joyful*.] With joy; gladly.

JO'YFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *joyful*.] Gladneſs; joy.

JO'YLESS. *adj.* [from *joy*.] Void of joy; feeling no pleaſure.—It has ſometimes *of* before the object.—Giving no pleaſure.

JO'YOUS — JOY-OUS. *adj.* [*joyeux*, French.] Glad; gay; merry.—Giving joy.—It has *of* ſometimes before the cauſe of joy.

IPECACUA'NHA. *n. ſ.* An Indian plant; a ſtrong emetic.

IRA'SCIBLE —I-RAS-CI-BLE. *adj.* [*iraſcibilis*, low Lat. *iraſcible*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger.

IRE—IRE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; paſſionate hatred.

IRE'FUL. *adj.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious.

IRE'FULLY. *adv.* [from *ire*.] With ire; in an angry manner.

IRIS—I-RIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The rainbow.—Any appearance of light reſembling the rainbow.—The circle round the pupil of the eye.—The flower-de-luce.

To IRK—IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Iſlandick.] This word is uſed only imperſonally, *it* irks *me*; *mihi pœnæ eſt*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the Accidence ſay, *tædet*, it *irketh*.

I'RKSOME—IRK-SOME. *adj.* [from *irk.*] Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.

I'RKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *irksome.*] Wearisomely; tediously.

I'RKSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *irksome.*] Tediousness; wearisomeness.

I'RON—I-RON, or rather as if written I-ORN. *n. s.* [*haiarn*, Welsh; ıꝛen, ıꝛn, Saxon; *iorn*, Erse.] A well known metal; also any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, box *iron*, or smoothing *iron*.—Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.

I'RON. *adj.* Made of iron.—Resembling iron in colour.—Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable; calamitous: as, the *iron* age, for an age of hardship and wickedness.—Indissoluble; unbroken.—Hard; impenetrable.

To I'RON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smooth with an iron.—To shackle with irons.

IRO'NICAL—I-RON-I-CAL. *adj.* [*ironique*, Fr. from *irony.*] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries.

IRO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *ironical.*] By the use of irony.

I'RONMO'NGER. *n. s.* [*iron* and *monger.*] A dealer in iron.

I'RONWOOD. *n. s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

I'RONY—I-RO-NY. *n. s.* [*ironie*, Fr. εἰρωνεία.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRA'DIANCE. } *n. s.* [*irradiance*, Fr. *irradio*, Latin.]
IRRA'DIANCY. } Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object.—Beams of light emitted.

To IRRA'DIATE—IR-RA-DI-ATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Lat.] For the words compounded thus of *ir* see the RADICALS.—To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.—To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate.—To animate by heat or light.—To decorate with shining ornaments.

I'RRADIA'TION. *n. s.* [*irradiation*, Fr. from *irradiate.*] The act of emitting beams of light.—Illumination; intellectual light.

IRRA'TIONAL—IR-RATI-ON-AL. *adj.* [*irrationalis*, Lat.] Void of reason; void of understanding; without the discoursive faculty.—Absurd; contrary to reason.

IRRA'TIONA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *irrational.*] Want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *irrational.*] Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reclaimable.*] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

IRRE'CONCI'LABLE. *adj.* [*irreconciliable*, Fr. *in* and *reconcilable.*] Not to be reconciled; not to be appeased.—Not to be made consistent. It has *with* or *to*.

IRRE'CONCI'LABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *irreconcilable.*] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRE'CONCI'LABLY. *adv.* [from *irreconcilable.*] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRE'CONCI'LED. *adj.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not atoned.

I'RRECO'VERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *recoverable.*] Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired.—Not to be remedied.

IRRECO'VERABLY. *adv.* [from *irrecoverable.*] Beyond recovery; past repair.

IRREDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be brought or reduced.

I'RREFRA'GABLE—IR-RE FRA-GA-BLE. *adj.* [*irrefragabilis*, school Latin; *irrefragable*, Fr.] Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition.

I'RREFRA'GABLY. *adv.* [from *irrefragable.*] With force above confutation.

I'RREFU'TABLE. *adj.* [*irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR. *adj.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.] Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.—Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.—Not being according to the laws of virtue.—A soft word for *vitious*.

I'RREGULA'RITY. *n. s.* [*irregularité*, Fr. from *irregular.*] Deviation from rule.—Neglect of method and order.—Inordinate practice.

IRRE'GULARLY. *adv.* [from *irregular.*] Without observation of rule or method.

IRRE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

I'RRELI'GION. *n. s.* [*irreligion*, Fr. *in* and *religion.*] Contempt of religion; impiety.

I'RRELI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*irreligieux*, Fr. *in* and *religious.*] Contemning religion; impious.—Contrary to religion.

I'RRELI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *irreligious.*] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRREME'ABLE. *adj.* [*irremeabilis*, Latin.] Admitting no return.

I'RREME'DIABLE. *adj.* [*irremediable*, Fr. *in* and *remediable.*] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

I'RREME'DIABLY. *adv.* [from *irremediable.*] Without cure.

I'RREMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *remitto*, Lat. *irremissible*, Fr.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *irremissible.*] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

I'RREMO'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *remove.*] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

IRRE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparable*, Fr.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

IRRE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *irreparable.*] Without recovery; without amends.

I'RREPRO'ACHABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reproachable.*] Free from blame; free from reproach.

I'RREPRO'ACHABLY. *adv.* [from *irreproachable.*] Without blame; without reproach.

I'RREPRO'VEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reproveable.*] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

I'RRESI'STIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *irresistible.*] Power or force above opposition.

I'RRESI'STIBLE. *adj.* [*irresistible*, Fr. *in* and *resistible.*] Superiour to opposition.

I'RRESI'STIBLY. *adv.* [from *irresistible.*] In a manner not to be opposed.

I'RRESI'STLESS. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives. Irresistible; resistless.

I'RRESO'LVEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *resolved.*] Without settled determination.

IRRE'SOLUTE. *adj.* [*irresolu*, Fr. *in* and *resolute.*] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

IRRE'SOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *irresolute.*] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

I'RRE'SOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*irresolution*, Fr. *in* and *resolution.*] Want of firmness of mind.

IRRETRIEVABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY. *adv.* [from *irretrievable.*] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

IRREVERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. *in* and *reverence.*] Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of reſpect.—State of being diſregarded.

IRREVERENT. *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. *in* and *reverent.*] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expreſſing or conceiving due veneration or reſpect.

IRREVERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent.*] Without due reſpect or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reverſe.*] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

IRREVERSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreverſible.*] Without change.

IRREVOCABLE. *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Lat. *irrevocable*, Fr.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reverſed.

IRREVOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall.

To IRRIGATE—IR-RI-GATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moiſten; to water.

IRRIGATION. *n. ſ.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moiſtening.

IRRIGUOUS—IR-RIG-U-OUS. *adj* [from *irrigate.*] Watery; watered.—Dewy; moiſt.

IRRISION—IR-RISI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*irriſio*, Lat. *irriſion*, Fr.] The act of laughing at another.

To IRRITATE—IR-RI-TATE. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Lat. *irriter*, Fr.] To provoke; to teaze; to exaſperate.—To fret; to put into motion or diſorder by any irregular or unaccuſtomed contract; to ſtimulate; to vellicate.—To heighten; to agitate; to vellicate.—To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

IRRITATION. *n. ſ.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritate.*] Provocation; exaſperation.—Stimulation; vellication.

IRRUPTION—IR-RUP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruptio*, Latin.] The act of any thing forcing an entrance.—Inroad; burſt of invaders into any place.

IS. [ıſ, Saxon. See To BE.] The third perſon ſingular of *to be:* I am, thou art, he *is*.—It is ſometimes expreſſed by *'s*.

ISH. [ıſc, Saxon.] A termination added to an adjective to expreſs diminution, a ſmall degree, or incipient ſtate of any quality: as, *bluiſh*, tending to blue; *brightiſh*, ſomewhat bright.—It is likewiſe ſometimes the termination of a gentile or poſſeſſive adjective: as, *Swediſh*, *Daniſh*; the *Daniſh* territories, or territories of the Danes.—It likewiſe notes participation of the qualities of the ſubſtantive to which it is added: as *fool*, *fooliſh*; *man*, *maniſh*; *rogue*, *roguiſh*.

ISICLE—I-SI-CLE. *n. ſ.* [More properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* ſhould rather be written *iſe*; ıſ, Saxon.] A pendent ſhoot of ice.

ISINGLASS—I-SIN-GLASS. *n. ſ.* [from *ice*, or *iſe*, and *glaſs*; that is, matter congealed into glaſs; *ichthyocolla*, Latin.]

ISLAND—IS-LAND. *n. ſ.* [*inſula*, Lat. *inſola*, Italian; *ealand*, Erſe. It is pronounced *iland.*] A tract of land ſurrounded by water.

ISLANDER—IS-LAND-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *iſland.* Pronounced *ilander.*] The *ſ* is mute in this word as in the former.—An inhabitant of a country ſurrounded by water.

ISLE—ISLE. *n. ſ.* [*iſle*, Fr. *inſula*, Lat. Pronounced *ile.*] An iſland; a country ſurrounded by water.—[Written corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, French; the *aile* being probably at firſt only a wing or ſide walk.] A long walk in a church, or publick building.

ISSUE—IS-SUE, it is pronounced as if written ISH-SHUE. *n. ſ.* [*iſſue*, Fr.] The act of paſſing out.—Exit; egreſs; or paſſage out.—Event; conſequence.—Termination; concluſion.—Sequel deduced from premiſes.—A fontanel; a vent made in a muſcle for the diſcharge of humours.—Evacuation.—Progeny; offspring.

To ISSUE. *v. n.* [from the noun; *iſſer*, Fr. *uſcire*, Ital.] To come out; to paſs out of any place.—To make an eruption.—To proceed as an offspring.—To be produced by any fund.

To ISSUE. *v. a.* To ſend out; to ſend forth.—To ſend forth.—To ſend out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent ſenſe.

ISSUELESS *adj.* [from *iſſue.*] Without offspring; without deſcendants.

ISTHMUS—ISTH-MUS. *n. ſ.* [*iſthmus*, Lat.] A neck of land joining the peninſula to the continent.

IT. *pronoun.* [hıt, Saxon.] The neutral demonſtrative. Uſed in ſpeaking of things.—*It* is uſed abſolutely for the ſtate of a perſon or affair.—*It* is uſed for the thing; the matter; the affair.—*It* is ſometimes expreſſed by *'t*.—*It* is uſed ludicrouſly after neutral verbs, to give an emphaſis.—Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrouſly, or rudely to perſons.—*It* is ſometimes uſed of the firſt or ſecond perſon, ſometimes of more. This mode of ſpeech, though uſed by good authors, and ſupported by the *il y a* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbariſm. *Johnſon.*

ITCH—ITCH. *n. ſ.* [ȝıcha, Saxon.] A cutaneous diſeaſe extremely contagious, which overſpreads the body with ſmall puſtules filled with a thin ſerum, and raiſed as microſcopes have diſcovered by a ſmall animal. It is cured by ſulphur.—The ſenſation of uneaſineſs in the ſkin, which is eaſed by rubbing.—A conſtant teazing deſire.

To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feel that uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is removed by rubbing.—To long; to have continual deſire.

ITCHY. *adj.* [from *itch.*] Infected with the itch.

ITEM—I-TEM. *adv.* [Latin.] Alſo. A word uſed when any article is added to the former.

ITEM. *n. ſ.* A new article.—A hint; an innuendo.

To ITERATE—IT-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.] To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.—To do over again.

ITENERANT. *adj.* [*iterans*, Latin.] Repeating.

ITERATION—IT-E-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*iteration*, French; *iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again.

ITINERANT—I-TIN-E-RANT. *adj.* [*itinerant*, French.] Wandering; not ſettled.

ITINERARY—I-TIN-E-RA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*itineraire*, French; *itenerarium*, Latin.] A book of travels.

ITINERARY. *adj.* [*itineraire*, French; *itenerarius*, Lat.] Travelling;

Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

ITSE'LF — IT-SELF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *ſelf.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JU`BILANT — JU-BI-LANT. *adj.* [*jubilans*, Latin.] Uttering ſongs of triumph.

JU`BILEE — JU-BI-LEE. *n. ſ.* [*jubile*, French; *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Latin.] A publick feſtivity; a time of rejoicing; a ſeaſon of joy.

JUCU'NDITY — JU-CUN-DI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*jucunditus*, *jucundus*, Latin.] Pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs

JUDGE — JUDGE. *n. ſ.* [*juge*, French; *judex*, Latin.] One who is inveſted with authority to determine any cauſe or queſtion, real or perſonal.—One who preſides in a court of judicature.—One who has skill ſufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, French; *judico*, Latin.] To paſs ſentence.—To form or give an opinion.—To diſcern; to diſtinguiſh.

To JUDGE. *v. a.* To paſs ſentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.—To paſs ſevere cenſure; to doom ſeverely.

JU'DGMENT — JUDG-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*jugement*, French.] The power of diſcerning the relations between one term or one propoſition and another.—Doom; the right or power of paſſing judgment.—The act of exerciſing judicature.—Determination; deciſion.—The quality of diſtinguiſhing propriety and impropriety; criticiſm.—Opinion; notion.—Sentence againſt a criminal.—Condemnation. This is a theological uſe.—Puniſhment inflicted by providence, with reference to ſome particular crime.—Diſtribution of juſtice.—Judiciary laws; ſtatutes.—The laſt doom.

JU`DICATORY — JU-DI-CA-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*judico*, Latin.] Diſtribution of juſtice.—Court of juſtice.

JU`DICATU`RE — JU-DI-CA-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*judicature*, Fr. *judico*, Latin.] Power of diſtributing juſtice.

JUDI'CIAL — JU-DICI-AL. *adj.* [*judicium*, Latin.] Practiſed in the diſtribution of publick juſtice.—Inflicted on as a penalty.

JUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *judicial.*] In the forms of legal juſtice.

JUDI'CIARY — JU-DICI-A-RY. *adj.* [*judiciaire*, French; *judiciarius*, Latin.] Paſſing judgment upon any thing.

JUDI'CIOUS — JU-DICI-OUS. *adj.* [*judicieux*, Fren.] Prudent; wiſe; skilful in any matter or affair.

JUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *judicious.*] Skilfully; wiſely; with juſt determination.

JUG. *n. ſ.* [*jugge*, Daniſh.] A large drinking veſſel with a gibbous or ſwelling belly.

To JU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*jougler* or *jongler*, Fr. *jocari*, Lat.] To play tricks by ſlight of hand; to ſhow falſe appearances of extraordinary performances.—To practice artifice or impoſture.

JU'GGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A trick by legerdemain.—An impoſture; a deception.

JU'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *juggle.*] One who practiſes ſlight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.—A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

JU'GGINGLY. *adv.* [from *juggle.*] In a deceptive manner.

JU`GULAR — JU-GU-LAR. *adj.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.

JU`GULAR. *n. ſ.* A vein ſo called.

JUICE — JUICE. *n. ſ.* [*jus*, French; *juys*, Dutch.] The liquor, ſap, or water of plants and fruits.—The fluid in animal bodies.

JUI`CELESS. *adj.* [from *juice.*] Dry; without moiſture; without juice.

JUI`CINESS — JUI-CI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *juice.*] Plenty of juice; ſucculence.

JU`ICY. *adj.* [from *juice.*] Moiſt; full of juice.

JU`LAP — JU-LAP. *n. ſ.* [A word of Arabick original; *julapium*, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of ſimple and compound water ſweetened, and ſerves for a vehicle to other forms not ſo convenient to take alone.

JULY` — JU-LY. *n. ſ.* [*Julius*, Lat. *juillet*, Fr.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæſar*; the ſeventh month from January.

To JU'MBLE — JUM-BLE. *v. a.* [in *Chaucer*, *jombre*, from *combler*, French, *Skinner.*] To mix violently and confuſedly together.

To JU'MBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together.

JU'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Confuſed mixture; violent and confuſed agitation.

To JUMP — JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.] To leap; to ſkip; to move forward without ſtep or ſliding.—To leap ſuddenly.—To jolt.—To agree; to tally; to join.

JUMP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of jumping; a leap; a skip.—A lucky chance.

JU'NCTION — JUNC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*jonction*, French.] Union; coalition.

JU'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*junctura*, Latin.] The line at which two things are joined together.—Joint; articulation.—Union; amity.—A critical point or article of time.

JUNE — JUNE. *n. ſ.* [*Juin*, Fr. *Junius*, Lat.] The ſixth month from January.

JU`NIOR — JU-NI-OR. *adj.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another.

JU`NIPER — JU-NI-PER. *n. ſ.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A plant from which geneva is made.

JUNK — JUNK. *n. ſ.* [probably an Indian word.] A ſmall ſhip of China.—Pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET — JUN-KET. *n. ſ.* [properly *juncate.*] A ſweetmeat.—A ſtolen entertainment.

To JU'NKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feaſt ſecretly; to make entertainments by ſtealth.—To feaſt.

JU'NTO — JUN-TO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any ſecret deſign.

I`VORY — I-VO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*i-voire*, French; *ebur*, Latin.] A hard, ſolid, and firm ſubſtance, of a fine white colour, and capable of a very good poliſh: it is the dens exertus of the elephant, who carries on each ſide of his jaws a tooth of ſix or ſeven feet in length, of the thickneſs of a man's thigh at the baſe, and almoſt entirely ſolid.

JU`RAT. *n. ſ.* [*juratus*, Lat. *jura juré*, Fr] A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.

JURI´DICAL — JU-RID-I CAL. *adj.* [*juridicus*, Lat. *juridique*, Fr.] Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice.—Uſed in courts of juſtice.

JURI´DICALLY. *adj.* [from *juridical.*] With legal authority; according to forms of juſtice.

JU`RISDI´CTION — JU-RIS-DIC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*juriſdictio*, Lat. *juriſdiction*, Fr.] Legal authority; extent of power. —Diſtrict to which any authority extends.

JU`RISPRU`DENCE — JU-RIS-PRU-DENCE. *n. ſ.* [*juriſprudence*, Fr. *juriſprudentia*, Lat.] The ſcience of law.

JU`ROR — JU-ROR. *n. ſ.* [*juro*, Latin.] One that ſerves on the jury.

JU`RY — JU-RY. *n. ſ.* [*jurata*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.] A company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them touching the matter in queſtion. There are uſually many *juries*, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the reſt petit *juries*. The grand *jury* conſiſts ordinarily of twe. ty-four grave and ſubſtantial gentlemen, or ſome of them yeomen, choſen indifferently out of the whole ſhire by the ſheriff, to conſider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them theſe words, *billa vera*, or diſallow by writing *ignoramus*.

JU`RYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*jury* and *man.*] One who is impannelled on a jury.

JU`RYMAST. *n. ſ.* So the ſeamen call whatever they ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in a fight, or by a ſtorm.

JUST — JUST. *adj.* [*juſte*, Fr. *juſtus*, Lat.] Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the diſtribution of juſtice.—Honeſt; without crime in dealing with others.—Exact; proper; accurate.—Virtuous; innocent; pure.—True; not forged; not falſely imputed; well grounded.—Equally retributed. —Complete without ſuperfluity or defect.—Regular; orderly.—Exactly proportioned.—Full; of full dimenſions.—Exact in retribution.

JUST. *adv.* Exactly; nicely; accurately.—Merely; barely.—Nearly.

JUST. *n. ſ.* [*jouſte*, French.] Mock encounter on horſeback; tilt; tournament.

JU´STICE — JUS TICE. *n. ſ.* [*juſtice*, French; *juſtitia*, Latin.] The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due.—Vindicative retribution; puniſhment.—Right; aſſertion of right.—[*Juſticiarius*, Latin.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.—JU´STICE *of the King's Bench.* [*juſticiarius de Banquo Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the reſt; wherefore he is alſo called *capitalis juſticiarius Angliæ.* His office eſpecially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown.—JU´STICE *of the Common Pleas.* [*juſticiarius Communium Placitorum.*] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus juſticiarius communium placitorum.* He with his aſſiſtants originally did hear and determine all cauſes at the common law.—JU´STICE *of the Foreſt.* [*juſticiarius Foreſtæ.*] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's foreſt, committed againſt veniſon or vert: of theſe there be two, whereof the one hath juriſdiction over all the foreſts on this ſide Trent, and the other of all beyond.—JU´STICES *of Aſſiſe.* [*juſticiarii ad capiendas Aſſiſas.*] Are ſuch as were wont, by ſpecial commiſſion, to be ſent into this or that country to take aſſiſes.—JU´STICES *in Eyre.* [*juſticiarii itenerantes.*] Are ſo termed of the French *erre, iter.* The uſe of theſe, in ancient time, was to ſend them with commiſſion into divers counties, to hear ſuch cauſes eſpecially as were termed the pleas of the crown. They differed from the juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, becauſe they were ſent upon ſome one or few eſpecial caſes, and to one place; whereas the juſtices in eyre were ſent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commiſſion.—JU´STICES *of Gaol Delivery.* [*juſticiarii ad Gaolis deliberandas.*] Are ſuch as are ſent with commiſſion to hear and determine all cauſes appertaining to ſuch as for any offence are caſt into gaol, part of whoſe authority is to puniſh ſuch as let to mainpriſe thoſe priſoners, that by law be not bailable.—JU´STICES *of Niſi Prius* are all one now-a-days with juſtices of aſſiſe.—JU´STICES *of Peace.* [*juſticiarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commiſſion, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell.

JU´STICESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtice.*] Rank or office of juſtice.

JU´STIFI`ABLE — JUS-TI-FI-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *juſtify.*] Defenſible by law or reaſon; conformable to juſtice.

JU´STIFI`ABLY. *adv.* [from *juſtifiable.*] Rightly; ſo as to be ſupported by right.

JU´STIFICA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*juſtification*, French; *juſtificatio*, low Lat.] Defence; maintenance; vindication; ſupport; abſolution from guilt.—Deliverance by pardon from ſins paſt.

JU´STIFICA`TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One who ſupports, defends, vindicates, or juſtifies.

JU´STIFI`ER — JUS-TI-FI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One who juſtifies; one who defends or abſolves; one who frees from ſin by pardon.

To JU´STIFY` — JUS-TI-FY. *v. a.* [*juſtifier*, French; *juſtifico*, low Latin.] To clear from imputed guilt; to abſolve from an accuſation.—To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.—To free from paſt ſin by pardon.

To JU´STLE — JUS-TLE. *v. n.* [from *juſt*, *jouſter*, Fr.] To encounter; to claſh; to ruſh againſt each other.

To JU´STLE. *v. a.* To puſh; to drive; to force by ruſhing againſt it.

JU´STLY. *adv.* [from *juſt.*] Uprightly; honeſtly; in a juſt manner.—Properly; exactly; accurately.

JU´STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *juſt.*] Juſtice; reaſonableneſs; equity. *Juſtneſs* is properly applied to things, and *juſtice* to perſons; though we now ſay the *juſtice* of a cauſe, as well as of a judge.—Accuracy; exactneſs; propriety.

To JUT — JUT. *v. n.* [This word is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *jet*, perhaps from *ſhoot.*] To puſh or ſhoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.

To JU´TTY — JUT-TY. *v. a.* [from *jut.*] To ſhoot out beyond.

JU`VENILE — JU-VE-NILE. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young; youthful.

JU`VENI´LITY — JU-VE-NIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *juvenile.*] Youthfulneſs.

IVY — I-VY. *n. ſ.* [ıfıȝ, Saxon; *hedera*, Latin.] The name of a paraſitic plant.

K.

KEE

K. A letter borrowed by the Engliſh from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable ſound: as, *keen, ken, kill.* Mr. *Johnſon* ſays, it is chiefly uſed after *c* at the end of words, the Engliſh never uſing *c* alone. This is now, however, become a very general cuſtom; but as it is improper in ſome caſes, I have endeavoured to make this innovation of ſome uſe, by ending the adjectives with *c* alone, and the verbs and ſubſtantives with *ck*, agreeable to the ancient mode.

To KE'CK—KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the ſtomach; to reach at vomiting.

KE'DGER—KEDG-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *kedge.*] A ſmall anchor uſed in a river.

KE'EL—KEEL. *n. ſ.* [*kiel*, Dutch.] The bottom of the ſhip.

KE'ELFAT—KEEL-FAT. *n. ſ.* [cœlan, Saxon, *to cool*, and *fat* or *vat*, a veſſel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON—KEEL-SON. *n. ſ.* The next piece of timber in a ſhip to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber.

To KE'EL-HA'LE—KEEL-HALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale.*] To puniſh in the ſeamens way, by dragging the criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip and up again on the other.

KE'EN—KEEN. *adj.* [cene, Saxon; *koen*, Dut.] Sharp; well edged; not blunt.—Severe; piercing.—Eager; vehement.—Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

KE'ENLY. *adj.* [from *keen.*] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *keen.*] Sharpneſs; edge—Rigor of weather; piercing cold.—Aſperity; bitterneſs of mind.—Eagerneſs; vehemence.

To KE'EP—KEEP. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.] To retain; not to loſe.—To have in cuſtody.—To preſerve in a ſtate of ſecurity.—To protect; to guard.—To guard from flight.—To detain.—To hold for another.—To reſerve; to conceal.—To tend: as, to *keep* ſheep.—To preſerve in the ſame tenour or ſtate.—To regard; to attend.—To hold in any ſtate.—To retain by ſome degree of force in any place or ſtate.—To continue any ſtate or action.—To preſerve in any ſtate.—To practiſe; to uſe habitually: as, to *keep* bad hours.—To copy carefully.—To obſerve any time: as, to *keep* holy.—To obſerve; not to violate: as, to *keep* one's word.—To maintain; to ſupport with neceſſaries of life.—To have in the houſe: as, to *keep* lodgers.—Not to intermit: as, to *keep* watch.—To maintain; to hold: as, to *keep* houſe.—To remain in; not to leave a place: as, to *keep* his bed.—Not to reveal; not to betray: ſo to *keep* counſel; to *keep* to one's ſelf.—To reſtrain; to with-hold.—*To* KEEP *back.* To reſerve; to with-hold.—To with-hold; to reſtrain.—*To* KEEP *company.* To frequent any one; to accompany.—*To* KEEP *company with.* To have familiar intercourſe.—*To* KEEP *in.* To conceal; not to tell.—To reſtrain; to curb.—*To* KEEP *off.* To bear to diſtance; not to admit.—To hinder.—*To* KEEP *up.* To maintain without abatement.—To continue; to hinder from ceaſing.—*To* KEEP *under.* To oppreſs; to ſubdue.

KER

To KE'EP—KEEP. *v. n.* To remain by ſome labour or effort in a certain ſtate.—To continue in any place or ſtate; to ſtay.—To remain unhurt; to laſt.—To dwell; to live conſtantly.—To adhere ſtrictly.—*To* KEEP *on.* To continue to go forward.—*To* KEEP *up.* To continue undiſmayed.—The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or duration.

KE'EP—KEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cuſtody; guard.—Guardianſhip; reſtraint.

KE'EPER—KEEP-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *keep.*] One who holds any thing for the uſe of another.—One who has priſoners in cuſtody.—One who has the care of parks, or beaſts of chaſe.—One that has the ſuperintendence or care of any thing.

KE'EPER *of the great ſeal.* [*cuſtos magni ſigilli*, Latin] Is a lord by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great ſeal of England.

KE'G—KEG. *n. ſ.* A ſmall barrel, commonly uſed for a fiſh barrel.

KE'LL—KELL. *n. ſ.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts.

To KE'N—KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon; *kennan*, Dutch, to know.] To ſee at a diſtance; to deſcry. An antiquated word in all ſenſes in Engliſh.

KE'N. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] View; reach of ſight.

KE'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*chenil*, French.] A cot for dogs.—A number of dogs kept in a kennel.—The hole of a fox, or other beaſt.—[*Kennel*, Dutch; *chenal*, Fr. *canalis*, Latin.] The watercourſe of a ſtreet.

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from *kennel.*] To lie; to dwell: uſed of beaſts, and of man in contempt.

KE'RCHIEF—KER-CHIEF. An old word. *n. ſ.* [*couvre*, to cover, and *chef*, the head; and hence a handkerchief to wipe the face or hands. The like mode of etymology is obſerved in other languages: thus the Dutch have *hand-ſchoen*, or *hand-ſhoes*, for gloves.] A head dreſs—Any cloath uſed in dreſs.

KE'RNEL—KERN-EL. *n. ſ.* [cyrnel, a gland, Sax. *karne*, Dutch.] Any thing included in a huſk or integument.—The ſeeds of pulpy fruits.—The central part of any thing upon which the ambient ſtrata are concreted.—Knobby concretions in childrens fleſh.

To

To KE'RNEL—KERN-EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.

KE'RSEY—KER-SEY. *n. ſ.* [*karſaye*, Dutch; *cariſée*, Fr.] Coarſe ſtuff.

KE'STREL. *n. ſ.* A little kind of baſtard hawk.

KETCH—KETCH, *n. ſ.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ſhip.

KE'TTLE—KET-TLE. *n. ſ.* [cetl, Sax. *ketel*, Dutch.] A veſſel in which liquor is boiled.

KE'TTLEDRU'M—KET-TLE-DRUM. *n. ſ.* [*kettle* and *drum.*] A drum of which the head is ſpread over a body of braſs.

KE'Y—KEY. *n. ſ.* [cæʒ, Sax.] An inſtrument formed with cavities correſpondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is puſhed forward or backward.—An inſtrument by which ſomething is ſcrewed or turned.—An explanation of any thing difficult.—The parts of a muſical inſtrument which are ſtruck with the fingers.—[In muſick.] Is a certain tone whereto every compoſition, whether long or ſhort, ought to be fitted.—[*Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raiſed perpendicular for the eaſe of lading and unlading ſhips.

KE'YHO'LE—KEY-HOLE. *n. ſ.* [*key* and *hole.*] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KE'YSTO'NE—KEY-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*key* and *ſtone.*] The middle ſtone of an arch.

KI'BE—KIBE. *n. ſ.* [from *kerb*, a cut, Germ.] A chap in the heel cauſed by the cold.

KI'BED—KIB-ED. In compliance with grammatical conſtruction this word is divided into two ſyllables; but is pronounced as one, KIB'D. *adj.* [from *kibe.*] Troubled with kibes: as, *kibed* heels.

To KI'CK—KICK. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, Germ. *calco*, Lat.] To ſtrike with the foot.

To KI'CK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.

KI'CK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.

KI'CKSHAW—KICK-SHAW. *n. ſ.* [This word is ſuppoſed, and probably with truth, to be only a corruption of *quelque choſe*, ſomething.] Something uncommon; fantaſtical; ſomething ridiculous.—A diſh ſo changed by the cookery that it can ſcarcely be known.

KI'D—KID. *n. ſ.* [*kid*, Daniſh.] The young of a goat.

To KI'D. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

To KI'DNA'P—KID-NAP. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap.*] To ſteal children; to ſteal human beings.

KI'DNA'PPER—KID-NAP-PER. *n. ſ.* [from *kidnap.*] One who ſteals human beings.

KI'DNEY—KID-NEY. *n. ſ.* [Etymology unknown.] A ſecretory gland in animals. There are two in number, one on each ſide: they have the ſame figure as kidney-beans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickneſs two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the ſpleen.—Race; kind: in ludicrous language.

KI'DNEYBE'AN—KID-NEY-BEAN. *n. ſ.* [ſo named from its ſhape.] A peculiar kind of bean whoſe form reſembles that of the kidneys of animals.

KI'LDERKIN—KIL-DER-KIN. *n. ſ.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A ſmall barrel.

To KI'LL—KILL. *v. a.* [Anciently *To quell*; cpellan, Sax.] To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.—To deſtroy animals for food.—To deprive of life as a cauſe or inſtrument.—To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

KI'LLER—KILL-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *kill.*] One that deprives of life.

KI'LN—KILN, or KIL*N*. *n. ſ.* [cyln, Sax.] A ſtove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

KI'MBO'—KIM-BO. *adj.* [*a ſchembo*, Ital.] Crooked; bent; arched. A low word.

KI'N—KIN. *n. ſ.* [cynne, Sax.] Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity.—Relatives; thoſe who are of the ſame race.—A relation; one related.—The ſame generical claſs, though perhaps not the ſame ſpecies; thing related.—A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *manikin*, *minikin*, a little man, a litle pin.

KI'ND—KIND. *adj.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.] Benevolent; filled with general good-will.—Favourable; beneficent.

KI'ND. *n. ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.] Race; generical claſs. *Kind* in Teutonick Engliſh anſwers to *genus*, and *ſort* to *ſpecies*; though this diſtinction, in popular language, is not always obſerved.—Particular nature.—Natural ſtate.—Nature; natural determination.—Manner; way.—Sort. It has a ſlight and unimportant ſenſe.

To KI'NDLE. *v. a.* To ſet on fire; to light; to make to burn.—To inflame the paſſions; to exaſperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.

To KI'NDLE—KIN-DLE. *v. n.* [*cynnu*, Welſh; cynbelan, Saxon.] To catch fire.—To bring forth: uſed of rabbits.

KI'NDLY—KIND-LY. *adv.* [from *kind.*] Benevolently; favourably; with good will.

KI'NDLY—KIND-LY. *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the ſubſtantive.] Homogeneal; congeneal; kindred; of the ſame nature.—The foregoing ſenſe ſeems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind.*—Bland; mild; ſoftening.

KI'NDNESS—KIND-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *kind.*] Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour; love.

KI'NDRED—KIN-DRED. *n. ſ.* [from *kin*; cynnene, Sax.] Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity.—Relation; ſort.—Relatives.

KI'NDRED. *adj.* Congeneal; related; cognate.

KI'NE—KINE. *n. ſ.* plur. of *cow.*

KI'NG. *n. ſ.* [*koening*, Ger. In the primitive tongue it ſignifies ſtout or valiant, the kings of moſt nations being, in the beginning, choſen by the people on account of their valour and ſtrength. *Verſtegen.*] Monarch; ſupreme governour.

nour.—It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine: as *prince* alſo is.—A card with the picture of a king.—KING *at Arms*, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the ſociety; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux.

To KI'NG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupply with a king.—To make royal; to raiſe to royalty.

KI'NGCRA'FT — KING-CRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*king* and *craft*.] The act of governing. A word commonly uſed by king *James*.

KI'NGCU'P — KING-CUP. *n. ſ.* [*king* and *cup*.] A flower.

KI'NGDOM — KING-DOM. *n. ſ.* [from *king*.] The dominion of a king; the territories ſubject to a monarch.—A different claſs or order of beings.—A word chiefly uſed among naturaliſts.—A region; a tract.

KI'NGFI'SHER — KING-FISH-ER. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bird.

KI'NGLIKE. } *adj.* [from *king*.] Royal; ſo-
KI'NGLY — KING-LY. } vereign; monarchical.—Belonging to a king.—Noble; auguſt.

KI'NGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty; with ſuperiour dignity.

KI'NG'SE'VIL — KING'S-E-VIL. *n. ſ.* [*king* and *evil*.] A ſcrofulous diſtemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

KI'NSFOLK — KINS-FOLK. *n. ſ.* [*kin* and *folk*.] Relations; thoſe who are of the ſame family.

KI'NSMAN — KINS-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the ſame race or family.

KI'NSWO'MAN — KINS-WOM-AN. *n. ſ.* [*kin* and *woman*.] A female relation.

KI'RTLE — KIR-TLE. *n. ſ.* [cyrtel, Sax.] An upper garment; a gown. A word now uſed only in a ludicrous way.

To KISS — KISS. *v. a.* [*cuſan*, Welſh; κύω.] To touch with the lips.—To treat with fondneſs.—To touch gently.

KISS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.

KI'T — KIT. *n. ſ.* [*kitte*, Dutch.] A large bottle.—A ſmall diminutive fiddle.—A ſmall wooden veſſel, in which Newcaſtle ſalmon is ſent up to London.

KITCHEN — KITCH-EN. *n. ſ.* [*cuiſine*, French.] The room in a houſe where the proviſions are cooked. The moſt common compounds of this word are KITCHEN-GARDEN, KITCHEN-MAID, KITCHEN-STUFF, KITCHEN-WENCH, KITCHEN-WORK; for the pronunciation of which ſee thoſe reſpective words.

KI'TE — KITE. *n. ſ.* [cyta, Sax.] A bird of prey that infeſts the farms, and ſteals the chickens.—A name of reproach denoting rapacity.—A fictitious bird made of paper.

KI'TTEN. *n. ſ.* A young cat.

To KI'TTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack*.] To make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.—In Scotland it denotes to pilfer or ſteal away ſuddenly with a ſnatch.

KNA'CK — KNACK. *n. ſ.* [*cnec*, Welſh, ſly knavery; cnapinge, skill, Sax.] A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.—A readineſs; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.—A nice trick.

KNA'PSACK — KNAP-SACK. *n. ſ.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a ſoldier carries on his back; a bag of proviſions.

KNA'VE — KNAVE. *n. ſ.* [cnapa, Saxon.] A boy; a male child.—A ſervant. Both theſe are obſolete.—A petty raſcal; a ſcoundrel; a diſhoneſt fellow.—A card with a ſoldier painted on it, called by various names at different games.

KNA'VERY — KNA-VE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *knave*.] Diſhoneſty; tricks; petty villainy.—Miſchievous tricks or practices.

KNA'VISH. *adj.* [from *knave*.] Diſhoneſt; wicked; fraudulent.—Waggiſh; miſchievous.

KNA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *knaviſh*.] Diſhoneſtly; fraudulently.—Waggiſhly; miſchievouſly.

To KNE'AD. *v. a.* [cnæðan, Saxon; *kneden*, Dutch.] To beat or mingle any ſtuff or ſubſtance. It is ſeldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

KNE'ADINGTRO'UGH — KNEAD ING-TROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together.

KNE'E — KNEE. *n. ſ.* [cneop, Saxon; *knee*, Dutch.] The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.—A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and ſo cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.

KNE'ED. *adj.* [from *knee*.] Having knees: as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*.—Having joints: as, *kneed* graſs.

KNE'EDE'EP — KNEE-DEEP. *adj.* [*knee* and *deep*.] Riſing to the knees.—Sunk to the knees.

KNE'EPA'N — KNEE-PAN. *n. ſ.* [*knee* and *pan*.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both ſides, and covered with a ſmooth cartilage on its foreſide. It is ſoft in children, but very hard in thoſe of riper years: it is called patella or mola. Over it paſſes the tendon of the muſcles which extend the leg, to which it ſerves as a pully.

To KNE'EL — KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

KNE'L — KNEL. *n. ſ.* [*cnil*, Welſh, a funeral pile; cnyllan, to ring, Sax.] The ſound of a bell rung at a funeral.

KNE'W — KNEW. The preterite of *know*.

KNI'FE — KNIFE. *n. ſ.* plur. *knives*. [cnif, Sax. *kniff*, Daniſh.] An inſtrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

KNIGHT — KNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [cniht, Sax. *knecht*, Ger. a ſervant, or pupil.] A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the cuſtom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the liſts, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *ſir*: as, *ſir* Thomas, *ſir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was uſual to ſay, *ſir* knight.—Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets.—A champion.

KNIGHT *Errant.* [*chevalier errant.*] A wandering knight; one who went about in queſt of adventures.

KNIGHT *Errantry.* [from *knight-errant.*] The character or manners of wandering knights.

KNIGHT *of the Poſt.* A hireling evidence.

KNIGHT *of the Shire.* One of the repreſentatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight; but now any man having an eſtate in land of ſix hundred pounds a-year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the perſon kneeling a blow with a ſword, and bids him riſe up *ſir.*

KNI`GHT-HO`OD — KNIGHT-HOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *knight.*] The character or dignity of a knight.

To KNIT — KNIT. *v. n.* preter. *knit* or *knitted.* [cnit-tan, Sax.] To make or unite by texture without a loom. —To tye.—To join; to unite.—To contract: as, to *knit* one's brow.

To KNIT. *v. n.* To weave without a loom.—To join; to cloſe; to unite.

KNI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *knit.*] One who weaves or knits.

KNI'TTINGNEEDLE — KNIT-TING-NEE-DLE. *n. ſ.* [*knit* and *needle.*] A wire which women uſe in knitting.

KNO'B — KNOB. *n. ſ.* [cnæp, Sax. *knoop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly riſing above the reſt.

KNO'BBED. *adj.* [from *knob.*] Set with knobs; having protuberances.

KNO'BBINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *knobby.*] The quality of having knobs.

KNO'BBY. *adj.* [from *knob.*] Full of knobs.—Hard; ſtubborn.

To KNO'CK — KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnucian, Sax. *cnoc*, a blow, Welſh.] To claſh; to be driven ſuddenly together. —To beat, as at a door for admittance.—*To* KNOCK *under.* A vulgar expreſſion, that denotes when a man yields or ſubmits.

To KNOCK. *v. a.* To affect a change in any reſpect by blows.—To daſh together; to ſtrike; to collide with a ſharp noiſe.—*To* KNOCK *down.* To fell by a blow.—*To* KNOCK *on the head.* To kill by a blow; to deſtroy.

KNO'CK — KNOCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſudden ſtroke; a blow.—A loud ſtroke at a door for admiſſion.

KNO'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *knock.*] The hammer which hangs at the door for ſtrangers to ſtrike.

To KNOLL — KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell.*] To ring the bell; generally for a funeral.

To KNOLL. *v. n.* To ſound as a bell.

KNOT — KNOT. *n. ſ.* [cnotta, Sax. *knut*, Germ. *knuſt*, Dut. *knotte*, Erſe.] A complication of a cord or ſtring not eaſily to be diſentangled.—Any figure of which the lines frequently interſect each other.—Any bond of aſſociation or union.—A hard part in a piece of wood cauſed by the protuberance of a bough, and conſequently by a tranſverſe direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb or plant.—A confederacy; an aſſociation; a ſmall band.—Difficulty; intricacy.—Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. —A cluſter; a collection.

To KNOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To complicate in knots.—To intangle; to perplex.—To unite.

To KNOT. *v. n.* To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

KNO'TTED — KNOTT-ED. *adj.* [from *knot.*] Full of knots.

KNO'TTINESS — KNOT-TI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *knotty.*] Fulneſs of knots; unevenneſs; intricacy; difficulty.

KNO'TTY. *adj.* [from *knot.*] Full of knots.—Hard; rugged.—Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarraſſed.

To KNO`W — KNOW. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Sax.] To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or diſcurſive.—To be informed of; to be taught. —To diſtinguiſh.—To recogniſe.—To be no ſtranger to.— To converſe with another ſex.—To ſee with approbation.

To KNO`W. *v. n.* To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.—Not to be ignorant.—To be informed.

KNO`WABLE — KNOW-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *know.*] Cognoſcible; poſſible to be diſcovered or underſtood.

KNO`WING. *adj.* [from *know.*] Skilful; well inſtructed; remote from ignorance.—Conſcious; intelligent.

KNO`WINGLY. *adv.* [from *knowing.*] With skill; with knowledge.

KNO`WLEDGE — KNOWL-EDGE. *n. ſ.* [from *know.*] Certain perception; indubitable apprehenſion.—Learning; illumination of the mind.—Skill in any thing.—Acquaintance with any fact or perſon.—Cogniſance; notice.—Information; power of knowing.

KNU'CKLE — KNUC-KLE. *n. ſ.* [cnucle, Sax.] The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers cloſe.— The knee joint of a calf.—The articulation or joint of a plant.

To KNU'CKLE — KNUC-KLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſubmit: as ſuppoſed from an odd cuſtom of ſtriking the under ſide of the table with the knuckles, in confeſſion of an argumental defeat.

L.

LAC

L. One of the conſonants called liquids. Its power is always the ſame, unleſs when totally *mute*, as in the colloquial mode of pronouncing *calf*, *half*, *talk*, &c. At the end of a monoſyllable it is always doubled; as, *ſtall*, *ſtill*, *full*, except after a dipthong; as, *fail*, *feel*, *veal*, *cool*. In a word of more ſyllables it is written ſingle; as, *channel*, *canal*, *tendril*.

LA'BEL — LA-BEL. *n. ſ.* [*labellum*, Latin.] A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip of writing.—[In law.] A narrow ſlip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending ſeal. So alſo any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or teſtament, is called a label or codicil.

LA'BIAL — LA-BI-AL. *adj.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips.

LA'BIDE'NTAL — LA-BI-DEN-TAL. *adj.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as the letters *f*, *v*.

LA'BORATO'RY — LAB-O-RA-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*laboratoire*, Fr.] A chemiſt's work-room.

LABO'RIOUS — LA-BO-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*laborieux*, Fr. *laborioſus*, Lat.] Diligent in work; aſſiduous.—Requiring labour; tireſome; not eaſy.

LABO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil.

LABO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *laborious*.] Toilſomeneſs; difficulty.—Diligence; aſſiduity.

LA'BOUR — LA-BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*labeur*, French; *labor*, Latin.] The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of ſtrength, or weariſome perſeverance; pains; toil; travail; work.—Work to be done.—Exerciſe; motion with ſome degree of violence.—Childbirth; travail.

To LA'BOUR — LA-BOUR. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Latin.] To toil; to act with painful effort.—To do work; to take pains.—To move with difficulty.—To be diſeaſed with. [*Morbo laborare*, Latin.]—To be in diſtreſs; to be preſſed.—To be in child-birth; to be in travail.

To LA'BOUR. *v. a.* To work at; to move with difficulty; to form with labour; to proſecute with effect.—To beat; to belabour. *Dryden* uſes it by poetical licence.

LA'BOURER — LA-BOUR-ER. *n. ſ.* [*laboureur*, French.] One who is employed in coarſe and toilſome work.—One who takes pains in any employment.

LA'BOURSOME — LA-BOUR-SOME. *adj.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence.

LA'BYRINTH — LAB-Y-RINTH. *n. ſ.* [*labyrinthus*, Lat.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.

LA'C — LAC. *n. ſ.* The name of a drug, of which we have, 1. The ſtick *lac*. 2. The ſeed *lac*. 3. The ſhell *lac*.

Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

LA'CE — LACE. *n. ſ.* [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Latin.] A ſtring; a cord.—A ſnare; a gin.—A platted ſtring, with which women faſten their clothes.—Ornaments of fine thread curiouſly woven.—Textures of thread, with gold or ſilver.—Sugar. A cant word.

To LA'CE — LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with a ſtring run through eilet holes.—To adorn with gold or ſilver textures ſewed on.—To embelliſh with variegations.—To beat; whether from the form which *L'Eſtrange* uſes, or by corruption of *laſh*.

LA'CEMAN — LACE-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*lace* and *man*.] One who deals in lace.

LA'CERABLE — LAC-E-RA-BLE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Such as may be torn.

To LA'CERATE — LAC-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*lacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to ſeparate by violence.

LA'CERA'TION — LAC-E-RA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *lacerate*.] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

LA'CERATIVE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear.

LA'CHRYMAL — LACH-RY-MAL. *adj.* [*lachrymal*, Fr.] Generating tears.

LA'CHRYMARY — LACH-RY-MA-RY. *adj.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears

LA'CHRYMATO'RY. *n. ſ.* [*lacheimatoire*, Fr.] A veſſel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

To LA'CK — LACK. *v. a.* To want; to need; to be without.

To LACK. *v. n.* To be in want.—To be wanting.

LA'CK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Want; need; failure.—*Lack*, whether noun or verb, is now almoſt obſolete.

LA'CKBRA'IN. *n. ſ.* [*lack* and *brain*.] One that wants wit.

LA'CKER — LACK-ER. *n. ſ.* A kind of varniſh, which, ſpread upon a white ſubſtance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LA'CKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do over with lacker.

LA'CKEY — LACK-EY. *n. ſ.* [*lacquais*, Fr.] An attending ſervant; a foot-boy.

To LA'CKEY. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay ſervile attendance.

LA'CKLINEN. *adj.* [*lack* and *linen*.] Wanting ſhirts.

LACO'NIC — LA-CON-IC. *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short; brief; from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who uſed few words.

LA'CONISM. It is ſometimes written LA-CON-I-CISM. *n. ſ.* [*laconiſme*, Fr. *laconiſmus*, Lat.] A conciſe ſtile.

LACO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *laconick.*] Briefly; conciſely.

LACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lacto*, Latin.] The act or time of giving ſuck.

LA'CTEAL—LAC-TE-AL. *adj.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Conveying chyle.

LA'CTEAL. *n. ſ.* The veſſel that conveys chyle.

LA'CTEOUS. *adj.* [*lacteus*, Lat.] Milky.—Lacteal; conveying chyle.

LACTE'SCENCE—LAC-TES-CENCE. *n. ſ.* [*lacteſco*, Lat.] Tendency to milk.

LACTE'SCENT. *adj.* [*lacteſcens*, Lat.] Producing milk.

LACTI'FEROUS—LAC-TIF-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*lac* and *fero*,] What conveys or brings milk.

LAD. *n. ſ.* [leode, Saxon.] A boy; a ſtripling, in familiar language.—A boy, in paſtoral language.

LA'DDER—LAD-DER. *n. ſ.* [hlaðne, Saxon.] A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces.—Any thing by which one climbs.—A gradual riſe.

To LA'DE—LADE. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſive, *laded* or *laden*. [from hlaðen, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.—To load; to freight; to burthen.—[hlaðan, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.

LA'DING—LA-DING. *n. ſ.* [from *lade*.] Weight; burthen.

LA'DLE—LA-DLE. *n. ſ.* [hlæðle, Saxon, from hlaðan; *leaugh*, Erſe.] A large ſpoon; a veſſel with a long handle, uſed in throwing out any liquid.—The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DY—LA-DY. *n. ſ.* [hlæfðiz, Saxon.] A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.—An illuſtrious or eminent woman.—A word of complaiſance uſed of women.

LA'DY-BIRD.
LA'DY-COW.
LA'DY-FLY. } *n. ſ.* A ſmall red inſect.

LA'DY-DA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day on which the annunciation of the bleſſed virgin is celebrated.

LA'DY-LI'KE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft; delicate; elegant.

LA'DYSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *lady*.] The title of a lady.

LA'DY'S-SLIPPER. *n. ſ.* [Calceolus.] A plant bearing an anomalous flower.

LA'DY'S-SMOCK. *n. ſ.* [Cardamine.] A plant bearing a flower well known.

LA'G—LAG. *adj.* [læng, Saxon, long; *lagg*, Swediſh, the end.] Coming behind; falling ſhort.—Sluggiſh; ſlow; tardy. It is retained in Scotland.—Laſt; long delayed.

LA'G. *n. ſ.* The loweſt claſs; the rump; the fag end.—He that comes laſt, or hangs behind.

To LAG. *v. n.* To loiter; to move ſlowly.—To ſtay behind; not to come in.

LA'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *lag*.] A loiterer; an idler; one that loiters behind.

LA'ICAL—LA-I-CAL. *adj.* [*laïque*, Fr. *laicus*, Latin; λάος.] Belonging to the laity, or people as diſtinct from the clergy.

LAI'D. Preterite participle of *lay*.

LAI'N. Preterite participle of *lie*.

LAI'R—LAIR. *n. ſ.* [*lai*, in French, ſignifies a wild ſow, or a foreſt: the derivation is eaſy in either ſenſe; or from *leger*, Dutch.] The couch of a boar, or wild beaſt: a word little uſed.

LA'IRD—LAIRD. *n. ſ.* [hlaford, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottiſh dialect.

LA'ITY—LA-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [λάος.] The people, as diſtinguiſhed from the clergy.—The ſtate of a layman.

LA'KE—LAKE. [*lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.] A large diffuſion of inland water.—Small plaſh of water.—A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion, yet it is rather ſweet than harſh.

LAMB—LAMB. *n. ſ.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.] The young of a ſheep.—Typically, the Saviour of the world.

LA'MBKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.

LA'MBS-WOOL. *n. ſ.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roaſted apples.

LA'MBENT—LAM-BENT. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm.

LA'ME—LAME. *adj.* [laam, lama, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch.] Crippled; diſabled in the limbs.—Hobbling; not ſmooth: alluding to the feet of a verſe.—Imperfect; unſatisfactory.

To LA'ME—LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to cripple.

LA'MELLATED—LAM-EL-LA-TED. *adj.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Covered with films or plates.

LA'MELY. *adj.* [from *lame*.] Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.—Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts.

LA'MENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lame*.] The ſtate of a cripple; loſs or inability of limbs.—Imperfection; weakneſs.

To LAME'NT—LA-MENT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Lat. *lamenter*, Fr.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to expreſs ſorrow.

To LAME'NT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to ſorrow for.

LAME'NT—LA-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*lamentum*, Lat. from the verb.] Sorrow audibly expreſſed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries.—Expreſſion of ſorrow.

LA'MENTABLE—LAM-EN-TA-BLE. *adj.* [*lamentabilis*, Lat. *lamentable*, French, from *lament*.] To be lamented; cauſing ſorrow.—Mournful; ſorrowful; expreſſing ſorrow.—Miſerable, in a ludicrous or low ſenſe; pitiful; deſpicable.

LA'MENTABLY. *adv.* [from *lamentable*.] With expreſſions or tokens of ſorrow; mournfully.—So as to cauſe ſorrow.

LA'MENTA'TION—LAM-EN-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*lamentatio*, Lat.] Expreſſion of ſorrow; audible grief.

LAME'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *lament*.] He who mourns or laments.

LA'MINA—LAM-I-NA *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Thin plates; one coat laid over another.

LA'MINATED.

LA'MINATED. *adj.* [from *lamina.*] Plated: uſed of ſuch bodies whoſe contexture diſcovers ſuch a diſpoſition as that of plates lying over one another.

LA'MMAS—LAM-MAS. *n. ſ.* [This word is ſaid by *Bailey*, to be derived from a cuſtom, by which the tenants of the archbiſhop of York were obliged, at the time of maſs, on the firſt of Auguſt, to bring a lamb to the altar. It may elſe be corrupted from lattermath.] The firſt of Auguſt.

LA'MP—LAMP. *n. ſ.* [*lampe*, Fr. *lampas*, Lat.] A light made with oil and a wick.—Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

LA'MPBLACK. *n. ſ.* [*lamp* and *black.*] A black duſt made by holding a torch under the bottom of a baſon, and as it is furred ſtriking it off with a feather.

LA'MPING. *adj.* Sparkling.

LAMPO'ON—LAM-POON. *n. ſ.* [*Bailey* derives it from *lampons*, a drunken ſong. It imports, *let us drink*, from the old French *lamper*, and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carouſals.] A perſonal ſatire; abuſe; cenſure written not to reform, but to vex.

To LAMPO'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuſe with perſonal ſatire.

LAMPO'ONER. *n. ſ.* [from *lampoon.*] A ſcribbler of perſonal ſatire.

LA'MPREY. *n. ſ.* [*lamproye*, Fr. *lampreye*, Dutch.] A fiſh reſembling an eel.

LA'NCE—LANCE. *n. ſ.* [*lance*, Fr. *lancea*, Lat.] A long ſpear, which, in the heroick ages, ſeems to have been generally thrown from the hand, as by the Indians at this day. In latter times the combatants thruſt them againſt each other on horſeback.

To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce; to cut.—To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure.

LA'NCET—LAN-CET. *n. ſ.* [*lancette*, French.] A ſmall pointed chirurgical inſtrument.

To LANCH—LANCH. *v. a.* [*lancer*, Fr. This word is too often written *launch:* it is only a vocal corruption of *lance.*] To dart; to caſt as a lance; to throw; to let fly.

LAND—LAND. *n. ſ.* [land, Gothick, Saxon, and ſo all the Teutonick dialects.] A country; a region; diſtinct from other countries.—Earth; diſtinct from water.—Ground; ſurface of the place. Unuſual.—An eſtate real and immoveable.—Nation; people.

To LA'ND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet on ſhore.

To LA'ND. *v. n.* To come to ſhore.

LA'ND-FORCES. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *force.*] Warlike powers not naval; ſoldiers that ſerve on land.

LA'NDED. *adj.* [from *land.*] Having a fortune, not in money but in land.

LA'NDFALL. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *fall.*] A ſudden tranſlation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LA'NDFLOOD. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *flood.*] Inundation.

LA'NDHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *holder.*] One whoſe fortune is in land.

LA'NDJOBBER. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *job.*] One who buys and ſells lands for other men.

LA'NDGRA'VE—LAND-GRAVE. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *grave*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDING. } *n. ſ.* [from *land.*] The top of
LA'NDING-PLA'CE. } ſtairs.

LA'NDLADY—LAND-LA-DY. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *lady.*] In vulgar diſcourſe the ſecond *l* is mute.—A woman who has tenants holding from her.—The miſtreſs of an inn.

LA'NDLESS. [from *land.*] Without property; without fortune.

LA'NDLOCKED. *adj.* [*land* and *lock.*] Shut in, or incloſed with land.

LA'NDLO'PER. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *loopen*, to run, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach uſed by ſeamen of thoſe who paſs their lives on ſhore.

LA'NDLORD. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *lord.*] One who owns land or houſes, and has tenants under him.—The maſter of an inn.

LA'NDMA'RK. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *mark.*] Any thing ſet up to preſerve the boundaries of lands.

LA'NDSCAPE—LAND-SCAPE. *n. ſ.* [*landſchape*, Dutch.] A region; the proſpect of a country.—A picture, repreſenting an extent of ſpace, with the various objects in it.

LA'ND-TAX. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *tax.*] Tax laid upon land and houſes.

LA'ND-WA'ITER. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *waiter.*] An officer of the cuſtoms, who is to watch what goods are landed.

LA'NDWARD. *adv.* [from *land.*] Towards the land.

LA'NE—LANE. *n. ſ.* [*laen*, Dutch; lana, Saxon.] A narrow way between hedges.—A narrow ſtreet; an alley.

LA'NERET. *n. ſ.* A little hawk.

LA'NGUAGE—LAN-GUAGE. *n. ſ.* [*language*, Fr. *lingua*, Lat.] Human ſpeech.—The tongue of one nation as diſtinct from others.—Stile; manner of expreſſion.

LA'NGUAGE-MA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*language* and *maſter.*] One whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages.

LA'NGUID—LAN-GUID. *adj.* [*languidus*, Lat.] Faint; weak; feeble.—Dull; heartleſs.

LA'NGUIDNESS. *adv.* [from *languid.*] Weakneſs; feebleneſs; want of ſtrength.

LA'NGUIDLY. *adv.* [from *languid.*] Weekly; feebly.

To LA'NGUISH—LAN-GUISH. *v. n.* [*lauguir*, French; *langueo*, Lat.] To grow feeble; to pine away; to loſe ſtrength.—To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance.—To ſink or pine under ſorrow, or any ſlow paſſion.—To look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs.

LA'NGUISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance.

LA'NGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *languiſhing.*] Weakly; feebly; with feeble ſoftneſs.—Dully; tediouſly.

LA'NGUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*languiſſemment*, Fr. from *languiſh.*] State of pining.—Softneſs of mein.

LA'NGUOR. *n. ſ.* [*languor*, Lat. *langueur*, Fr.] *Languor* and laſſitude ſignifies a faintneſs, which may ariſe from want or decay of ſpirits, through indigeſtion, or too much exerciſe; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of ſecretion by the common diſcharges.

LA'NK—LANK. *adj.* [*lanke*, Dutch.] Looſe; not filled up; not ſtiffened out; not fat; not plump; ſlender.—*Milton* ſeems to uſe this word for faint; languid.

LA'NKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lank.*] Want of plumpneſs.

LA'NNER. *n. ſ.* [*lannier*, Fr. *lannarius*, Lat.] A ſpecies of hawk.

LA'NSQUENET. *n. ſ.* [*lands* and *knecht*, Dutch.] A common foot-ſoldier. It is ſeldom uſed in this ſenſe.—A game at cards.

LA'NTERN—LAN-TERN. *n. ſ.* [*lanterne*, Fr. *laterna*, Latin: it is by miſtake often written lanthorn.] A tranſparent caſe for a candle.—A lighthouſe; a light hung out to guide ſhips.

LA'NTERN *jaws.* A term uſed of a thin viſage, ſuch as if a candle were burning in the mouth might tranſmit the light.

LAP—LAP. *n. ſ.* [læppe, Saxon; *lappe*, German.] The looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleaſure.—The part of the cloaths that is ſpread horizontally over the knees as one ſits down, ſo as any thing may lie in it.

To LAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wrap or twiſt round any thing.—To involve in any thing.

To LAP. *v. n.* To be ſpread or twiſted over any thing.

To LA'P. *v. n.* [lappian, Saxon; *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by quick and repeated motions of the tongue.

To LA'P. *v. a.* To lick up.

LA'PDOG. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *dog.*] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

LA'PFUL. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *full.*] As much as can be contained in the lap.

LA'PIDARY—LAP-I-DA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in ſtones or gems.

To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To ſtone; to kill by ſtoning.

LA'PIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, French.] A ſtoning.

LAPI'DEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of ſtone.

LA'PIDIFICA'TION. [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming ſtones.

LAPIDI'FICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming ſtones.

LA'PIDIST. *n. ſ.* [from *lapides*, Lat.] A dealer in ſtones or gems.

LA'PPER—LAP-PER. *n. ſ.* [from *lap.*] One who wraps up.—One who laps or licks.

LA'PPET—LAP-PET. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *lap.*] The parts of a head dreſs that hang looſe.

LA'PSE—LAPSE. *n. ſ.* [*lapſus*, Lat.] Flow; fall; glide.—Petty error; ſmall miſtake.—Tranſlation of right from one to another.

To LAPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To glide ſlowly; to fall by degrees.—To fail in any thing; to ſlip.—To ſlip by inadvertency or miſtake.—To loſe the proper time.—To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.—To fall from perfection, truth or faith.

LA'PWING. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *wing.*] A clamorous bird with long wings.

LA'PWORK. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *work.*] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

LA'RBOARD. *n. ſ.* The left-hand ſide of a ſhip or boat, when you ſtand with your face to the head.

LA'RCENY—LAR-CE-NY. *n. ſ.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft.

LA'RCH—LARCH. *n. ſ.* [Larix.] A tree.

LA'RD—LARD. *n. ſ.* [*lardum*, Lat. *lard*, French.] The greaſe of ſwine.—Bacon; the fleſh of ſwine.

To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſtuff with bacon.—To fatten.—To mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement.

LA'RDER—LAR-DER. *n. ſ.* [*lardier*, old French; from *lard.*] The room where meat is kept or ſalted.

LA'RGE—LARGE. *adj.* [*large*, Fr. *largus*, Lat.] Big; bulky.—Wide; extenſive.—Liberal; abundant; plentiful.—Copious; diffuſe.—*At* LARGE. Without reſtraint.—*At* LARGE. Diffuſely.

LA'RGELY. *adv.* [from *large.*] Widely; extenſively.—Copiouſly; diffuſely.—Liberally; bounteouſly.—Abundantly.

LA'RGENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *large.*] Bigneſs; bulk.—Greatneſs; elevation.—Extenſion; amplitude.—Wideneſs.

LA'RGESS. *n. ſ.* [*largeſſe*, French.] A preſent; a gift; a bounty.

LA'RK—LARK. *n. ſ.* [laþerce, Saxon; *lerk*, Daniſh; *lavrack*, Scottiſh.] A ſmall ſinging bird.

LA'RKSPUR. *n. ſ.* A flower common in gardens.

LA'RYNX. *n. ſ.* [λάρυγξ.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx.

LASCI'VIOUS—LAS-CIV-I-OUS. *adj.* [*laſcivus*, Latin.] Leud; luſtful.—Wanton; ſoft; luxurious.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *laſcivious.*] Wantonneſs; looſeneſs.

LASCI'VIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laſcivious.*] Leudly; wantonly; looſely.

LA'SH—LASH. *n. ſ.* [The moſt probable etymology of this word ſeems to be that of *Skinner*, from *ſchlagen*, Dutch, to ſtrike; whence *flaſh* and *laſh.*] A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough.—The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow.—A leaſh, or ſtring in which an animal is held; a ſnare: out of uſe.—A ſtroke of ſatire; a ſarcaſm.

To LA'SH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with any thing pliant; to ſcourge.—To move with a ſudden ſpring or jirk.—To beat; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound.—To ſcourge with ſatire.—To tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip.

To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip.

LA'SS. *n. ſ.* [from *lad* is formed *laddeſs*, by contraction *laſs.*] A girl; a maid; a young woman: uſed now only of mean girls.

LA'SSITUDE—LAS-SI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*laſſitudo*, Lat. *laſſitude*, Fr.] Wearineſs; fatigue.

LA'SSLORN. *n. ſ.* [*laſs* and *lorn.*] Forſaken by his miſtreſs.

LA'ST—LAST. *n. ſ.* [lazerꝛ, Saxon; *laetſte*, Dutch.] Lateſt; that which follows all the reſt in time.—Hindmoſt; which follows in order of place.—Beyond which there is no more.—Next before the preſent, as *laſt* week.—Utmoſt.—*At* LAST. In concluſion; at the end.—*The* LAST; the end.

LAST. *adv.* The laſt time; the time next before the preſent.—In concluſion.

To LAST. *v. n.* [læſtan, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to perſevere.

LAST. *n. ſ.* [læſt, Saxon.] The mould on which ſhoes are formed.—[LAST, German.] A load; a certain weight or meaſure.

LA'STAGE—LAST-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*leſtage*, Fr. *laſtagie*, Dutch; þlæſt, Saxon, a load.] Cuſtom paid for freightage.—The ballaſt of a ſhip.

LA'STING. *participial adj.* [from *laſt.*] Continuing; durable.—Of long continuance; perpetual.

LA'STINGLY. *adv.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually.

LA'STINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *laſting*.] Durableneſs; continuance.

LA'STLY. *adv.* [from *laſt*.] In the laſt place. — In the concluſion; at laſt.

LA'TCH. *n. ſ.* [*letſe*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A catch of a door moved by a ſtring, or a handle.

To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with a latch.—To faſten; to cloſe, perhaps in this place: unleſs it rather ſignifies to *waſh* from *lather*.

LA'TCHESS. *n. ſ.*

LA'TCHET. *n. ſ.* [*lacet*, Fr.] The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe.

LA'TE—LATE. *adj.* [læt, Saxon; *laet*, Dutch.] Contrary to early; ſlow; tardy; long delayed.—Laſt in any place, office, or character.—The deceaſed; as the works of the *late* Mr. Pope.—Far in the day or night.

LA'TE. *adv.* After long delays; after a long time.—In a latter ſeaſon.—Lately; not long ago.—Far in the day or night.

LA'TED. *adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; ſurpriſed by the night.

LA'TELY. *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.

LA'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced.

LA'TENT. *adj.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; ſecret.

LA'TERAL. *adj.* [*lateral*, Fr. *latera*, Lat.] Growing out on the ſide; belonging to the ſide.—Placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.

LA'TERALLY. *n. ſ.* [from *lateral*.] By the ſide; ſidewiſe.

LA'TEWARD. *adv.* [*late* and ꝑeaꝛ̀d, Saxon.] Somewhat late.

LA'TH—LATH. *n. ſ.* [latta, Saxon, *late*, *latte*, Fr.] A ſmall long piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes.

To LA'TH. *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths.

LA'THE—LATHE. *n. ſ.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter ſo as to ſhape it by the chizel.

To LA'THER—LA*TH*-ER. *v. n.* [leꝑnan, Saxon.] To form a foam.

To LA'THER. *v. a.* To cover with ſoam of water and ſoap.

LA'THER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſoam or froth made commonly by beating ſoap with water.

LA'TIN—LAT-IN. *adj.* [*Latinus*.] Written or ſpoken in the language of the old Romans.

LA'TIN. *n. ſ.* An exerciſe practiſed by ſchool-boys, who turn Engliſh into Latin. It is called *making of Latin*.

LA'TINISM. [*Latiniſme*, Fr. *latiniſmus*, low Lat.] A Latin idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Latin.

LA'TINIST. *n. ſ.* [from *Latin*.] One ſkilled in Latin.

LATI'NITY—LA-TIN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*Latinité*, French; *latinitas*, Latin.] Purity of Latin ſtile; the Latin tongue.

To LA'TINIZE—LAT-I-NIZE. [*Latiniſer*, French; from *Latin*.] To uſe words or phraſes borrowed from the Latin.

LA'TISH—LA-TISH. *adj.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.

LA'TITUDE—LAT-I-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*latitude*, Fr. *latitudo*, Lat.] Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimenſions the ſhorter axis, in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.—Room; ſpace; extent.—The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole.—A particular degree reckoned from the equator.—Unreſtrained acceptation; licentious or lax interpretation.—Freedom from ſettled rules; laxity.—Extent; diffuſion.

LA'TITUDINA'RIAN—LAT-I-TU-DI-NA-RI-AN. *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not reſtrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.

LA'TITUDINA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

LA'TRANT. *adj.* [*latrans*, Lat.] Barking.

LA'TTEN. *n. ſ.* [*leton*, Fr. *latoen*, Dutch; *lattwn*, Welſh.] Braſs; a mixture of copper and calaminaris ſtone.

LA'TTER—LAT-TER. *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though univerſally written with *tt*, contrary to analogy, and to our own practice in the ſuperlative *lateſt*. When the thing of which the compariſon is made is mentioned, we uſe *later*; as, *this fruit is* later *than the reſt*; but *latter*, when no compariſon is expreſſed; as, *thoſe are* latter *fruits*.] Happening after ſomething elſe.—Modern; lately done or paſt.—Mentioned laſt of *two*.

LA'TTICE—LAT-TICE. *n. ſ.* [*lattis*, French; by *Junius* written *lettice*, and derived from letꝛ men, a hindring iron, or iron ſtop; by *Skinner* imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *nettice* or *network*: I have ſometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*; *leteyes*, that which *lets* the *eye*. It may be deduced from *laterculus*.] A reticulated window; a window made with ſticks or irons croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

LA'UD—LAUD. *n. ſ.* [*laus*, Latin.] Praiſe; honour paid; celebration.—That part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe.

To LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] To praiſe; to celebrate.

LA'UDABLE—LAU-DA-BLE. *adj.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.] Praiſe-worthy; commendable.—Healthy; ſalubrious.

LA'UDABLY—LAU-DA-BLY. *adv.* [from *laudable*.] In a manner deſerving praiſe.

LAU'DANUM. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, from *laudo*, Lat.] A ſoporifick tincture.

To LA'VE—LAVE. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Lat.] To waſh; to bathe.—[*Lever*, French.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out.

To LAVE. *v. n.* To waſh himſelf; to bathe.

LA'VENDER—LAV-EN-DER. *n. ſ.* A plant which has an highly aromatick ſmell and taſte, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous, and uterine medicine.

LA'VER. *n. ſ.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave*.] A waſhing veſſel.

To LA'UGH—LAU*GH*. *v. n.* [hlaꝛhan, Saxon; *lachen*, German and Dutch; *lach*, Scottiſh.] To make that noiſe which ſudden merriment excites.—[In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleaſant, or fertile.—*To* LAUGH *at*. To treat with contempt; to ridicule.

To LA'UGH. *v. a.* To deride; to ſcorn.

LA'UGH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The convulſion cauſed by

by merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment.

LA`UGHABLE. *adj.* [from *laugh.*] Such as may properly excite laughter.

LA`UGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *laugh.*] A man fond of merriment.

LA`UGHINGLY. *adv.* [from *laughing*] In a merry way; merrily.

LA`UGHINGSTOCK. *n. ſ.* [*laugh* and *ſtock.*] A butt; an object of ridicule.

LA`UGHTER—LAUGH-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *laugh.*] Convulſive merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment.

LA'VISH—LAV-ISH. *adj.* [Of this word I have been able to find no ſatisfactory etymology.] Prodigal; waſteful; indiſcreetly liberal.—Scattered in waſte; profuſe.—Wild; unreſtrained.

To LA'VISH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſcatter with profuſion.

LA'VISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *laviſh.*] A prodigal; a profuſe man.

LA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *laviſh.*] Profuſely; prodigally.

LA'VISHMENT. } *n. ſ.* [from *laviſh.*] Prodigality; pro-
LA'VISHNESS. } fuſion.

To LA`UNCH—LAUNCH. *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *lance*, becauſe a ſhip is puſhed into water with great force.] To force into the ſea.—To rove at large; to expatiate.

To LA`UNCH. *v. a.* To puſh to ſea.—To dart from the hand. This perhaps, for diſtinction ſake, might better be written lanch.

LA`UNDRESS—LAUN-DRESS. *n ſ.* [*lavandiere*, French: *Skinner* imagines that *lavandereſſe* may have been the old word.] A woman whoſe employment is to waſh cloaths.

LA`UNDRY—LAUN-DRY. *n. ſ.* [as if *lavanderie.*] The room in which clothes are waſhed.—The act or ſtate of waſhing.

LA`UREATE—LAU-RE-ATE. *adj.* [*laureatus*, Latin.] Decked or inveſted with a laurel.

LA'UREL—LAU-REL, or LAUR-EL. *n. ſ.* [*laurus*, Lat. *laurier*, French.] A tree, called alſo the cherry bay.

LA`URELED. *adj.* [from *laurel.*] Crowned or decorated with laurel.

LA`W—LAW. *n. ſ.* [laȝa, Saxon; *loi*, French; *lawgh*, Erſe.] A rule of action.—A decree, edict, ſtatute, or cuſtom, publickly eſtabliſhed as a rule of juſtice.—Judicial proceſs.—Conformity to law; any thing lawful.—An eſtabliſhed and conſtant mode or proceſs; a fixed correſpondence of cauſe and effect.

LA`WFUL. *adj.* [*law* and *full*] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed legal by law; legitimate.

LA`WFULLY. *adv.* [from *lawful.*] Legally; agreeably to law.

LA`WFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lawful.*] Legality; allowance of law.

LA`WGI'VER. *n. ſ.* [*law* and *giver.*] Legiſlator; one that makes laws.

LA`WGIVING. *adj.* [*law* and *giving.*] Legiſlative.

LA`WLESS. *adj.* [from *law.*] Unreſtrained by any law; not ſubject to law.—Contrary to law; illegal.

LA`WLESLY *adv.* [from *lawleſs.*] In a manner contrary to law.

LA`WMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*law* and *maker.*] Legiſlator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver.

LAWN—LAWN. *n. ſ.* [*land*, Daniſh; *lawn*, Welſh; *lande*, French.] An open ſpace between woods.—[*Linon*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being uſed in the ſleeves of biſhops.

LA`WSUIT. *n. ſ.* [*law* and *ſuit.*] A proceſs in law; a litigation.

LA`WYER—LAW-YER. *n. ſ.* [from *law.*] Profeſſor of law; advocate; pleader.

LAX—LAX. *adj. laxus*, Lat.] Looſe; not confined; not cloſely joined.—Vague; not rigidly exact.—Looſe in body, ſo as to go frequently to ſtool.—Slack; not tenſe.

LAX. *n. ſ.* A looſeneſs; a diarrhœa.

LAXA`TION—LAX-A TION. *n. ſ.* [*laxatio*, Lat.] The act of looſening or ſlackening.—The ſtate of being looſened or ſlackened.

LA'XATIVE. *adj.* [*laxatif*, Fr. *laxo*, Lat.] Having the power to eaſe coſtiveneſs.

LA'XATIVE. *n. ſ.* A medicine ſlightly purgative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without ſtimulation.

LA'XATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [*laxative.*] Power of eaſing coſtiveneſs.

LA'XITY. *n. ſ.* [*laxitas*, Latin.] Not compreſſion; not cloſe coheſion.—Contrariety to rigorous preciſion.—Looſeneſs; not coſtiveneſs.—Slackneſs; contrariety to tenſion.—Openneſs; not cloſeneſs.

LA'XNESS. *n. ſ.* Laxity; not tenſion; not preciſion; not coſtiveneſs.

LA`Y—LAY. Preterite of *lie.*

To LA`Y—LAY. *v. a.* [lecȝan, Saxon; *leggen*, Dutch.] To place along.—To beat down corn or graſs.—To keep from riſing; to ſettle; to ſtill.—To fix deep.—To put; to place.—To bury; to interr.—To ſtation or place privily.—To ſpread on a ſurface.—To paint; to enamel.—To put into any ſtate of quiet.—To calm; to ſtill; to quiet; to allay.—To prohibit a ſpirit to walk.—To ſet on the table.—To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground.—To wager.—To repoſit any thing.—To exclude eggs.—To apply with violence.—To apply nearly.—To add; to conjoin.—To put in any ſtate.—To ſcheme; to contrive.—To charge as a payment.—To impute; to charge.—To impoſe; to enjoin.—To exhibit; to offer.—To throw by violence.—To place in compariſon.—*To* LAY *apart.* To reject; to put away.—*To* LAY *aſide.* To put away; not to retain.—*To* LAY *away.* To put from one; not to keep.—*To* LAY *before.* To expoſe to view; to ſhew; to diſplay.—*To* LAY *by.* To reſerve for ſome future time.—To put from one; to diſmiſs.—*To* LAY *down.* To depoſit as a pledge, equivalent, or ſatisfaction.—To quit; to reſign.—To commit to repoſe.—To advance as a propoſition.—*To* LAY *for.* To attempt by ambuſh, or inſidious practices.—*To* LAY *forth.* To diffuſe; to expatiate.—To place when dead in a decent poſture.—*To* LAY *hold of.* To ſeize; to catch.—*To* LAY *in.* To ſtore; to treaſure.—*To* LAY *on.* To apply with violence.—*To* LAY *open.* To ſhew; to expoſe.—*To* LAY *over.* To incruſt; to cover; to decorate ſuperficially.—*To* LAY *out.* To expend.—To diſplay; to diſcover.—To diſpoſe; to plan.—With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth.—*To* LAY *to.* To

To charge upon.—To apply with vigour.—To harraſs; to attack.—*To* LAY *together*. To collect; to bring into one view.—*To* LAY *under*. To ſubject to.—*To* LAY *up*. To confine.—To ſtore; to treaſure.

To LAY. *v. n.* To bring eggs.—To contrive.—*To* LAY *about*. To ſtrike on all ſides; to act with great diligence and vigour.—*To* LAY *at*. To ſtrike; to endeavour to ſtrike.—*To* LAY *in for*. To make overtures of oblique invitation.—*To* LAY *on*. To ſtrike; to beat.—To act with vehemence.—*To* LAY *out*. To take meaſures.

LA`Y—LAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A row; a ſtratum.—A wager.

LA`Y. *n. ſ.* [ley, leaȝ, Saxon.] Graſſy ground; meadow; ground unplowed, and kept for cattle: more frequently, and more properly written *lea*.

LA`Y—LAY. *n. ſ* [*lay*, French. It is ſaid originally to ſignify *ſorrow* or *complaint*, and then to have been transferred to poems written to expreſs ſorrow. It is derived by the French from *leſſus*, Latin, a funeral ſong; but it is found likewiſe in the Teutonick dialect: ley, leoð, Saxon; *leey*, Daniſh.] A ſong; a poem.

LAY—LAY. *adj.* [*laicus*, Latin. λαϊκὸς.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy.

LA`YER—LAY-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *lay*.] A ſtratum, or row; a bed; one body ſpread over another.—A ſprig of a plant.—A hen that lays eggs.

LA`YMAN—LAY-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*lay* and *man*.] One of the people diſtinct from the clergy.—An image.

LA`YSTA`LL. *n. ſ.* An heap of dung.

LA'ZAR—LAZ-AR. *n. ſ.* [from *Lazarus* in the goſpel.] One deformed and nauſeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes.

LA'ZAR-HOUSE. } *n. ſ.* [*lazaret*, Fr. *lazzeretto*, Italian;
LA'ZARE'TTO. } from *lazar*.] A houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed; an hoſpital.

LA`ZILY—LA-ZI-LY. *adv.* [from *lazy*.] Idly; ſluggiſhly; heavily.

LA`ZINESS—LA-ZI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lazy*.] Idleneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; heavineſs to action.

LA'ZULI. *n. ſ.* The name of a ſtone which is blue, veined and ſpotted with white, and a gliſtering or metallick yellow.

LA`ZY—LA-ZY. *adj.* [*lijſer*, Daniſh; *loſigh*, Dutch.] Idle; ſluggiſh; unwilling to work.—Slow; tedious.

LE`A—LEA. *n. ſ.* [ley, Saxon, a fallow; leaȝ, Saxon, a paſture.] Ground incloſed, not open.—Alſo for any kind of paſture.

LE'AD—LEAD. *n. ſ.* [læd, Saxon.] A metal the heavieſt except gold. It is alſo the ſofteſt of all the metals, and very ductile, though leſs ſo than gold: it is very little ſubject to ruſt, and the leaſt ſonorous of all.—[In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on.

To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner.

To LE`AD—LEAD. *v. a.* preter. *I led.* [læban, Saxon; *leiden*, Dutch.] To guide by the hand.—To conduct to any place.—To conduct as head or commander.—To introduce by going firſt.—To guide; to ſhow the method of attaining.—To draw; to entice; to allure.—To induce; to prevail on by pleaſing motives.—To paſs; to ſpend in any certain manner.

To LEAD—LEAD. *v. n.* To go firſt and ſhow the way.—To conduct as a commander.—To ſhew the way, by going firſt.

LE'AD—LEAD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Guidance; firſt place: a low deſpicable word.

LE'ADEN—LEAD-EN. *adj.* [leaden, Saxon.] Made of lead.—Heavy; unwilling; motionleſs.—Heavy; dull.

LE`ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *lead*.] One that leads, or conducts.—Captain; commander.—One at the head of any party or faction: as the deteſtable Wharton was the *leader* of the whigs.

LE`ADING. *participial adj.* Principal.

LE`ADING-STRINGS. *n. ſ.* [*lead* and *ſtring*.] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LE`AF—LEAF. *n. ſ.* *leaves*, plural. [leaf, Saxon; *leaf*, Dutch.] The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers.—A part of a book, containing two pages.—One ſide of a double door.—Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

To LE`AF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

LE`AFLESS. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Naked of leaves.

LE`AFY. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves.

LE`AGUE—LEAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*ligue*, French; *ligo*, Latin.] A confederacy; a combination.

To LE`AGUE. *v. n.* To unite; to confederate.

LEA`GUE. *n. ſ.* [*lieuë*, Fr.] A league; *leuca*, Latin; from *lech*, Welſh; a ſtone that was uſed to be erected at the end of every league.—A meaſure of length, containing three miles.

LE`AGUED. *adj.* [from *league*.] Confederated.

LE`AGUER. *n. ſ.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] Siege; inveſtment of a town.

LE`AK. *n. ſ.* [*lek*, *lene*, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water.

To LE`AK—LEAK. *v. n.* To let water in or out.—To drop through a breach.

LE`AKAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *leak*.] Allowance made for accidental loſs in liquid meaſures.

LEA`KY. *adj.* [from *leak*.] Battered or pierced, ſo as to let water in or out.—Loquacious; not cloſe.

To LE`AN—LEAN. *v. n.* preter. *leaned* or *léant*. [hlinan, Saxon; *lenen*, Dutch.] To incline againſt; to reſt againſt.—To propend; to tend towards.—To be in a bending poſture.

LE`AN. *adj.* [hlæne, Saxon.] Not fat; meagre; wanting fleſh; bare-boned.—Not unctuous; thin; hungry.—Low; poor; in oppoſition to great or rich.

LE`AN. *n. ſ.* That part of fleſh which conſiſts of the muſcle without the fat.

LE`ANLY. *adv.* [from *lean*.] Meagerly; without plumpneſs.

LE`ANNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lean*.] Extenuation of body; want of fleſh; meagreneſs.—Want of bulk.

To LE`AP—LEAP. *v. n.* [hleapan, Saxon; *loup*, Scottiſh.] To jump; to move upward or progreſſively without change of the feet.—To ruſh with vehemence.—To bound; to ſpring.—To fly; to ſtart.

To LE`AP. *v. a.* To paſs over, or into, by leaping.—To compreſs: as beaſts.

LE`AP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bound; jump; act of leaping.—Space paſſed by leaping.—Sudden tranſition.—An aſſault of an animal of prey.—Embrace of animals.—Hazard, or effect of leaping.

LE`AP-FROG. *n. ſ.* [*leap* and *frog.*] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

LE`AP-YEAR. *n. ſ.* Biſſextile every fourth year, ſo called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: ſo that the common year hath 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28.

To LE'ARN — LEARN. *v. a.* [leopnian, Saxon.] To gain the knowledge or skill of.—To teach. [It is obſervable, that in many of the European languages the ſame word ſignifies to learn and to teach; to gain or impart knowledge.]

To LE'ARN. *v. n.* To take pattern.

LE'ARNED. *adj.* [from *learn.*] Verſed in ſcience and literature.—Skilled; skilful; knowing.—Skilled in ſcholaſtick knowledge.

LE'ARNEDLY. *adv.* [from *learned.*] With knowledge; with skill.

LE'ARNING. *n. ſ.* [from *learn.*] Literature; skill in languages or ſciences; generally ſcholaſtick knowledge.—Skill in any thing good or bad.

LE'ARNER. *n. ſ.* [from *learn.*] One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring ſome new art or knowledge.

LEA`SE — LEASE. *n. ſ.* [*laiſſer*, French. *Spelman.*] A contract by which, in conſideration of ſome payment, a temporary poſſeſſion is granted of houſes or lands.—Any tenure.

To LE`ASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by leaſe.

To LE`ASE — LEASE. *v. n.* [*leſen*, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harveſt men leave.

LE`ASER — LEAS-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *leaſe.*] Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper.

LE`ASH — LEASH. *n. ſ.* [*léſſe*, French; *letſe*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courſer leads his greyhound.—A tierce; three.—A band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

To LE`ASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a ſtring.

LE`AST — LEAST. *adj.* the ſuperlative of *little.* [læꝛꝛ, Saxon.] *Wallis* would have us write *leſt*, that it may be analogous to *leſs.*] Little beyond others; ſmalleſt.

LE`AST. *adv.* In the loweſt degree; in a degree below others; leſs than any other way.

At LE`AST. } To ſay no more; not to demand or
At LE`ASTWISE. } affirm more than is barely ſufficient at the loweſt degree.

LE'ATHER — LEATH-ER. *n. ſ.* [leðeꝛ, Saxon; *leaâr*, Erſe.] Dreſſed hides of animals.—Skin: ironically.

LE'ATHERDRESSER. *n. ſ.* [*leather* and *dreſſer.*] He who dreſſes leather.

LE'ATHERY. *adv.* [from *leather.*] Reſembling leather.

LE'ATHERN. *adj.* [from *leather.*] Made of leather.

LE'ATHERSELLER. *n. ſ.* [*leather* and *ſeller.*] He who deals in leather, and vends it.

LE`AVE — LEAVE. *n. ſ.* [leaꝛe, Saxon; from lyꝛan, to grant.] Grant of liberty; permiſſion; allowance.—Farewell; adieu.

To LEA`VE. *v. a.* pret. *I left*; *I have left.* [Of the derivation of this word the etymologiſts give no ſatisfactory account.] To quit; to forſake.—To deſert; to abandon.—To have remaining at death.—Not to deprive of.—To ſuffer to remain.—Not to carry away.—To fix as a token or remembrance.—To bequeath; to give as inheritance.—To give up; to reſign.—To permit without interpoſition.—To ceaſe to do; to deſiſt from.—*To* LEAVE *off.* To deſiſt from; to forbear.—To forſake.—*To* LEAVE *out.* To omit; to neglect.

To LE`AVE. *v. n.* To ceaſe; to deſiſt.—*To* LEAVE *off.* To deſiſt.—To ſtop.

LE`AVED. *adj.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf.*] Furniſhed with foliage.—Made with leaves or folds.

LE'AVEN — LEAV-EN. *n. ſ.* [*levain*, French; *levare*, Latin.] Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; particularly uſed of ſour dough mixed in a maſs of bread.—Any mixture which makes a general change in the maſs.

To LE'AVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun,] To ferment by ſomething mixed.—To taint; to imbue.

LE`AVES — LEAVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of leaf.

LE`AVINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *leave.*] Remnant; relicks; offal: it has no ſingular.

LE'CHER — LECH-ER. *n. ſ.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *luxure*, old French: *luxuria* is uſed in the middle ages in the ſame ſenſe.] A whoremaſter; a deboſhee. It is variouſly ſpelt, as *leacher* and *letcher.*

LE'CHEROUS — LECH-ER-OUS. *adj.* [from *lecher.*] Leud; luſtful.

LE'CHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *lecherous.*] Leudly; luſtfully.

LE'CHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *lecher.*] Leudneſs; luſt.

LE'CTURE — LEC-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*lecture*, French.] A diſcourſe pronounced upon any ſubject.—The act or practice of reading; peruſal.—A magiſterial reprimand.

To LE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſtruct formally.—To inſtruct inſolently and dogmatically.

LE'CTURER — LEC-TUR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *lecture.*] An inſtructor; a teacher by way of lecture; a preacher in a church hired by the pariſh to aſſiſt the rector or vicar.

LE'CTURESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *lecture.*] The office of a lecturer.

LE'D — LED. part. pret. of *lead.*

LE'DGE — LEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*leggen*, Dutch, to lie.] A row; layer; ſtratum.—A ridge riſing above the reſt.—Any prominence, or riſing part.

LEE — LEE. *n. ſ.* [*lie*, Fr.] Dregs; ſediment; refuſe.—[Sea term.] It is generally that ſide which is oppoſite to the wind, as the *lee* ſhore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the ſhore, is to be cloſe under the weather ſhore. A *leeward* ſhip is one that is not faſt by a wind, to make her way ſo good as ſhe might. To lay a ſhip by the *lee*, is to bring her ſo that all her ſails may lie againſt the maſts and ſhrowds flat, and the wind to come right on her broadſide, ſo that ſhe will make little or no way.

LE`ECH — LEECH. *n. ſ.* [læc, Sax.] A phyſician; a profeſſor

ſeſſor of the art of healing: whence we ſtill uſe ſowleech, tho' the word is otherwiſe antiquated.—A kind of ſmall water ſerpent, which faſtens on animals, and ſucks the blood: it is uſed to draw blood where the lancet is leſs ſafe, whence perhaps the name.

LE'EK — 14 LEEK. *n. ſ.* [leac, Saxon; *lock*, Dutch; *leechk*, Erſe.] A plant whoſe flower conſiſts of ſix pedals, and is ſhaped, as it were, like a bell; in the centre ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a roundiſh fruit, divided into three cells, which contain roundiſh ſeeds.

LE'ER — 14 LEER. *n. ſ.* [þleare, facies, Saxon.] An oblique view.—A laboured caſt of countenance.

To LE'ER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look obliquely; to look archly.—To look with a forced countenance.

LE'ES — 14 LEES. *n. ſ.* [*lie*, French.] Dregs; ſediment: it has ſeldom a ſingular.

LE'ET — 14 LEET. *n. ſ.* *Leete*, or *leta*, is otherwiſe called a law-day. The word ſeemeth to have grown from the Saxon leðe, which was a court of juriſdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwiſe called thirſhing, and contained the third part of a province or ſhire: theſe juriſdictions, one and other, are now aboliſhed, and ſwallowed up in the county court.

LE'EWARD. *adj.* [lee and peanð, Saxon.] Towards the wind. See LEE.

LE'FT. participle preter. of *leave*.

LE'FT. *adj.* [*lævus*, Latin.] Siniſtrous; not right.

LE'FT-HANDED. *adj.* [*left* and *hand*.] Uſing the left hand rather than right.

LE'G — 13 LEG. *n. ſ.* [*leg*, Daniſh; *leggur*, Iſlandick.] The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot.—An act of obeiſance.—To ſtand on his own legs; to ſupport himſelf.—That by which any thing is ſupported on the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.

LE'GACY — 13 11 15 LEG-A-CY. *n. ſ.* [*legatum*, Latin.] Any particular thing given by laſt will and teſtament.

LE'GAL — 14 11 LE-GAL. *adj.* [*legal*, French; *leges*, Latin.] Done or conceived according to law.—Lawful; not contrary to law.

LEGA'LITY — 14 11 15 15 LE-GAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*legalité*, French.] Lawfulneſs.

To LE'GALIZE — 14 11 16 LE-GA-LIZE. *v. a.* [*legaliſer*, French; from *legal*.] To authorize; to make lawful.

LE'GALLY — 14 11 15 LE-GAL-LY. *adv.* [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law.

LE'GATARY — 13 11 11 15 LEG-A-TA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*legataire*, French; from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a legacy left.

LE'GATE — 13 11 LEG-ATE. *n. ſ.* [*legatus*, Latin; *legat*, Fren. *legato*, Ital.] A deputy; an ambaſſador.—A kind of ſpiritual embaſſador from the pope; a commiſſioner deputed by the pope for eccleſiaſtical affairs.

LE'GATE'E — 13 11 14 LEG-A-TEE. *n. ſ.* [from *legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him.

LEGA'TION — 13 12 1 LE-GA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*legatio*, Latin.] Deputation; commiſſion; embaſſy.

LE'GEND — 13 13 LEG-END. *n. ſ.* [*legenda*, Latin.] A chronicle or regiſter of the lives of ſaints.—Any memorial or relation.—An incredible unauthentick narrative.—Any inſcription: particularly on medals or coins.

LE'GER — 13 1 LEG-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *legger*, Dutch. To lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambaſſador; a reſident; one that continues at the court to which he is ſent; a leger-book, a book that lies in compting-houſe.

LE'GERDEMA'IN — 13 1 13 12 LEG-ER-DE-MAIN. *n. ſ.* [contracted perhaps from *legereté de main*, French.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.

LE'GGED — 13 13 LEGG-ED. *adj.* [from *leg*.] Having legs; furniſhed with legs.

LE'GIBLE — 13 15 0 LEG-I-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*legibilis*, Latin.] Such as may be read.—Apparent; diſcoverable.

LE'GIBLY — 13 15 15 LEG-I-BLY. *adv.* [from *legible*.] In ſuch a manner as may be read.

LE'GION — 14 1 LE-GION. [*legio*, Latin.] A body of Roman ſoldiers, conſiſting of about five thouſand.—A military force. Any great number.

LE'GIONARY — 13 1 11 15 LE-GION-A-RY. *adj.* [from *legion*.] Relating to a legion.—Containing a legion.—Containing a great indefinite number.

LE'GISLA'TION — 13 15 12 1 LEG-IS-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws.

LE'GISLA'TIVE — 13 15 12 15 LEG-IS-LA-TIVE. *adj.* [from *legiſlator*.] Giving laws; law-giving.

LE'GISLA'TOR — 13 15 12 1 LEG-IS-LA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*legiſlator*, Latin; *legiſlateur*, French.] A law-giver; one who makes laws for any community.

LE'GISLA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Latin.] The power that makes laws. This is always lodged in the ſovereignty.

LEGI'TIMACY — 13 15 15 11 15 LE-GIT-I-MA-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *legitimate*.] Lawfulneſs of birth.—Genuineneſs; not ſpuriouſneſs.

LEGI'TIMATE — 13 15 15 11 LE-GIT-I-MATE. *adj.* [from *legitimus*, Latin; *legitime*, French.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.

To LEGI'TIMATE. *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr. from the adjective.] To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth.—To make lawful.

LEGI'TIMATELY. *adv.* [from *legitimate*.] Lawfully; genuinely.

LEGI'TIMA'TION — 13 15 15 12 1 LE-GIT-I-MA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*legitimation*, French; from *legitimate*.] Lawful birth.—The act of inveſting with the privileges of lawful birth.

LE'GUME. } *n. ſ.* [*legume*, French; *legumen*, Latin]
LEGU'MEN. } Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger ſeeds; pulſe.

LEGU'MINOUS — 13 6 15 1 LE-GU-MI-NOUS. *adj.* [*legumineux*, French; from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulſe; conſiſting of pulſe.

LE'ISURABLY — 14 1 11 15 LEI-*SUR*-A-BLY. *adv.* [from *leiſurable*.] At leiſure; without tumult or hurry.

LE'ISURABLE. *adj.* [from *leiſure*.] Done at leiſure; not hurried; enjoying leiſure.

LE`ISURE—14 1 12 1 LEI-*SURE*, or LEI-*SURE*. *n. ſ.* [*loiſir*, Fr.] Freedom from buſineſs or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to ſpend time according to choice.—Convenience of time.—Want of leiſure. Not uſed.

LE`ISURELY—14 1 15 LEI-*SURE*-LY. *adj.* [from *leiſure*.] Not haſty; deliberate; done without hurry.

LEI`SURELY. *adv.* [from *leiſure*.] Not in a hurry; ſlowly.

LE MAN. *n. ſ.* [Generally ſuppoſed to be *l'aimant*, the lover, French; but imagined by *Junius*, with almoſt equal probability, to be derived from *lief*, Dutch, or leof, Saxon, *beloved* and *man*. This etymology, ſays Mr. *Johnſon*, is ſtrongly ſupported by the antient orthography, according to which it was written *leveman*.] A ſweetheart; a gallant; or a miſtreſs.—A word ſo antiquated as to be uſed only in ludicrous poetry.

LE´MMA. *n. ſ.* [λῆμμα; *lemme*, Fr.] A propoſition previouſly aſſumed.

LE´MON—13 1 LEM-ON. *n. ſ.* [*limon*, Fr. *limonium*, low Latin.] The fruit of the lemon-tree.—The tree that bears lemons.

LE´MONA`DE—13 1 12 LEM-ON-ADE. *n. ſ.* [from *lemon*.] Liquor made of water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons.

To LE´ND—13 LEND. *v. a.* [lænan, Saxon; *leenen*, Dutch.] To afford, on condition of repayment.—To ſuffer to be uſed on condition that it be reſtored.—To afford; to grant in general.

LE´NDER—13 1 LEND-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *lend*.] One who lends any thing.—One who makes a trade of putting money to intereſt.

LENGTH—13 LENGTH. *n. ſ.* [from leng, Saxon.] The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longeſt line that can be drawn through a body.—Horizontal extenſion.—A certain portion of ſpace or time.—Extent of duration.—Long duration or protraction.—Reach or expanſion of any thing.—Full extent; uncontracted ſtate.—Diſtance.—End; latter part of any aſſignable time.—*At* LENGTH. [It was formerly written *at the length*.] At laſt; in concluſion.

To LE´NGTHEN—13 0 LENGTH-EN. *v. a.* [from *length*.] To draw out; to make longer; to elongate.—To protract; to continue.—To protract pronunciation.—*To* LENGTHEN *out*. [The particle *out* is only emphatical.] To protract; to extend.

To LE´NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increaſe in length.

LE´NGTHWISE. *adv.* [*length* and *wiſe*.] According to the length.

LE`NIENT—14 15 13 LE-NI-ENT. *adj.* [*leniens*, Lat.] Aſſuaſive; ſoftening; mitigating.—Laxative; emollient.

LE`NIENT. *n. ſ.* An emollient, or aſſuaſive application.

To LE´NIFY—13 15 16 LEN-I-FY. *v. a.* [*lenifier*, old Fr. *lenio*, Lat.] To aſſuage; to mitigate.

LE´NITIVE—13 15 15 LEN-I-TIVE. *adj.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenio*, Lat.] Aſſuaſive; emollient.

LE´NITIVE. *n. ſ.* Any thing applied to eaſe pain.—A palliative.

LE´NITY—13 15 15 LEN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*lenitas*, Lat.] Mildneſs; mercy; tenderneſs; ſoftneſs of temper.

LE´NS—13 LENS. *n. ſ.* A glaſs ſpherically convex on both ſides, is uſually called a *lens*; ſuch as is a burning-glaſs, or ſpectacle-glaſs, or an object glaſs of a teleſcope.

LENT—13 LENT. part. paſſ. from *lend*.

LENT—13 LENT. *n. ſ.* [lenten, the ſpring, Saxon.] The quadrageſimal faſt; a time of abſtinence.

LE´NTEN. *adj.* [from *lent*.] Such as is uſed in lent, ſparing.

LENTI´CULAR—13 15 6 1 LEN-TIC-U-LAR. *adj.* [*lenticulaire*, Fr.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens.

LE´NTIFORM. *adj.* [*lens* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

LE´NTIL—13 15 LEN-TIL. *n. ſ.* [*lens*, Lat. *lentille*, French.] A plant bearing a papilionaceous flower, the pointal of which becomes a ſhort pod, containing orbicular ſeeds, for the moſt part convex; the leaves are conjugated, growing to one midrib, and are terminated by tendrils.

LE´NTISCK. *n. ſ.* [*lentiſcus*, Lat. *lentiſque*, French.] The *lentiſck* is a beautiful evergreen, the maſtich or gum of which is of uſe for the teeth or gums.

LE´NTOR—13 7 LEN-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*lentor*, Lat. *lenteur*, Fr.] Tenacity; viſcoſity.—Slowneſs; delay.—[In phyſick.] It expreſſes that ſizy, viſcid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obſtructs the capillary veſſels.

LE`ONINE—14 7 16 LE-ON-INE. *adj.* [*leoninus*, Lat.] Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.—Leonine verſes are thoſe of which the end rhymes to the middle, ſo named from *Leo* the inventor: as,

Gloria factorum *temere conceditur* horum.

LE´OPARD—13 11 LEOP-ARD. *n. ſ.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Lat.] A ſpotted beaſt of prey.

LE´PER—13 1 LEP-ER. *n. ſ.* [*lepra*, *leproſus*, Lat.] One infected with a leproſy.

LE´PEROUS—13 1 1 LEP-ER-OUS. *adj.* [Formed from *leprous*, to make out a verſe.] Cauſing leproſy; infected with leproſy; leprous.

LE´PROSY—13 7 15 LEP-RO-SY. *n. ſ.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepre*, French.] A loathſome diſtemper, which covers the body with a kind of white ſcales.

LE´PROUS. *adj.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepreux*, Fr.] Infected with a leproſy.

LESS—13 LESS. A negative or privative termination [leaſ Saxon; *loos*, Dutch.] Joined to a ſubſtantive, it implies the abſence or privation of the thing expreſſed by that ſubſtantive: as, a *witleſs* man, a man without wit; *childleſs*, without children; *fatherleſs*, deprived of a father; *pennyleſs*, wanting money.

LESS. *adj.* [leaſ, Saxon.] The comparative of little: oppoſed to greater.

LESS. *n. ſ.* Not ſo much; oppoſed to more.

LESS. *adv.* In a ſmaller degree; in a lower degree.

LE`SSEE—13 15 13 14 LES-SEE, or LES-SEE. With the grave accent on the laſt ſyllable. *n. ſ.* The perſon to whom a leaſe is given.

To LESSEN. *v. a.* [from *leſs*.] To diminiſh in bulk.—To diminiſh in degree of any quality.—To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity.

To

To LE'SSEN—LESS-EN. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to ſhrink; to be diminiſhed.

LE'SSER. *adj.* A barbarous corruption of *leſs*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in *er*; afterwards adopted by poets, and then by writers of proſe.

LE'SSON—LES-SON. *n. ſ.* [*leçon*, French; *lectio*, Lat.] Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement.—Precept; notion inculcated.—Portions of ſcripture read in divine ſervice.—Tune pricked for an inſtrument.—A rating lecture.

To LE'SSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to inſtruct.

LE'SSOR—LES-SOR. *n. ſ.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwiſe, by leaſe.

LE'ST—LEST. *conj.* [from the adjective *leaſt*.] That not.

To LE'T—LET. *v. a.* [lætan, Saxon.] To allow; to ſuffer; to permit.—A ſign of the optative mood uſed before the firſt and imperative before the third perſon. Before the firſt perſon ſingular it ſignifies reſolution; fixed purpoſe, or ardent wiſh.—Before the firſt perſon plural, *let* implies exhortation; as riſe; *let* us go.—Before the third perſon, ſingular or plural, *let* implies permiſſion or precept; as, *let* the ſoldiers ſeize him.—Before a thing in the paſſive voice, *let* implies command.—*Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*.—To leave; as, to *let* alone.—To put to hire; to grant to a tenant.—To ſuffer any thing to take a courſe which requires no impulſive violence.—To permit to take any ſtate or courſe.—*To* LET *blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to ſuffer it to ſtream out of the vein.—*To* LET *blood*, is uſed with a dative of the perſon whoſe blood is let—*To* LET *in*. To admit.—*To* LET *in*. To procure admiſſion.—*To* LETT *off*. To diſcharge.—Originally uſed of an arrow diſmiſſed from the gripe, and therefore ſuffered to fly off the ſtring; now applied to guns.—*To* LET *out*. To leaſe out; to give to hire or farm.—*To* LET. [lettan, Saxon.] To hinder; to obſtruct; to oppoſe. This ſenſe is almoſt obſolete.—*To* LET, when it ſignifies *to permit* or *leave*, has *let* in the preterite and part. paſſive; but when it ſignifies *to hinder*, it has *letted*; as, *multa me impedierunt, many things have letted me.*

To LET. *v. n.* To forbear; to withold himſelf.

LE'T—LET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; obſtacle; obſtruction; impediment.

LETHA'RGIC—LE-THAR-GIC. *adj.* [*lethargique*, Fr. from *lethargy*.] Sleepy, beyond the natural power of ſleep.

LE'THARGY—LE'TH-AR-GY. *n. ſ.* [λήθαργία; *lethargie*, Fr.] A morbid droſineſs; a ſleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

LE'THE—LE-THE. *n. ſ.* [λήθη.] Oblivion; the name of the fabled river of oblivion.

LE'TTER—LET-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *let*.] One who lets or permits.—One who gives vent to any thing; as a blood-letter.

LE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*lettre*, Fr. *litera*, Lat.] One of the elements of ſyllables.—A written meſſage; an epiſtle.—The literal or expreſſed meaning.—*Letters* without the ſingular; learning.—Any thing to be read.—Type with which books are printed.

To LE'TTER. *v. a.* [from *letter*.] To ſtamp with letters.

LE'TTERED. *adj.* [from *letter*.] Literate; educated to learning.

LE'TTUCE—LET-TUCE. *n. ſ.* [*lactuca*, Lat.] A plant that hath a fibrous root, which is, for the moſt part, annual; the leaves are ſmooth, and grow alternately upon the branches; the ſpecies are, common or garden *lettuce*; cabbage *lettuce*; Sileſia *lettuce*; white and black cos; white cos; red capuchin *lettuce*.

LEVA'NT—LE-VANT. *n. ſ.* The eaſt, particularly thoſe coaſts of the Mediterranean eaſt of Italy.

LEVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A chirurgical inſtrument, whereby depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up.

LE'VEE—LEV-EE, or LE-VEE. With the grave accent on the laſt ſyllable. *n. ſ.* [French.] The time of riſing.—The concourſe of thoſe who croud round a man of power in a morning.

LE'VEL—LEV-EL. *adj.* [læpel, Saxon.] Even; not having one part higher than another.—Even with any thing elſe; in the ſame line with any thing.

To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make even; to free from inequalities.—To reduce to the ſame height with ſomething elſe.—To lay flat.—To bring to equality of condition.—To point in taking aim; to aim.—To direct to any end.

To LE'VEL. *v. n.* To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the ſame direction with the mark.—To conjecture; to attempt to gueſs.—To be in the ſame direction with a mark.—To make attempts; to aim.

LE'VEL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A plane; a ſurface without protuberances or inequalities.—Rate; ſtandard.—A ſtate of equality.—An inſtrument whereby maſons adjuſt their work.—Rule: borrowed from the mechanick level.—The line of direction in which any miſſive weapon is aimed.—The line in which the ſight paſſes.

LE'VELLER—LEV-EL-LER. *n. ſ.* [from *level*.] One who makes any thing even.—One who deſtroys ſuperiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the ſame ſtate of equality.

LE'VELNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *level*.] Evenneſs; equality of ſurface.—Equality with ſomething elſe.

LE'VEN—LEV-EN. *n. ſ.* [*levain*, Fr.] Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it riſe and ferment.—Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater maſs; any thing that tinctures the whole.

LE'VER—LE-VER. *n. ſ.* [*levier*, Fr.] A mechanical inſtrument.—It is a balance, whoſe centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reaſon it is uſed to elevate or raiſe a great weight; whence comes the name *lever*.

LE'VERET—LEV-E-RET. [*levre*, French.] A young hare.

LEVI'ATHAN—LE-VI-A-THAN. *n. ſ.* [לויתן.] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*. By ſome imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

To LE'VIGATE—LEV-I-GATE. *v. a.* [*lævigo*, Lat.] To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.—To mix till the liquor becomes ſmooth and uniform.

LE'VIGA'TION—LEV-I-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *levigate.*] The reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tutty, and precious ſtones, into a ſubtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller.

LE'VITE—LE-VITE. *n. ſ.* [*levita*, Lat. from *Levi.*] One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of prieſthood among the Jews.—A prieſt: uſed in contempt.

LEVI'TICAL—LE-VIT-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *levite.*] Belonging to the levites; making part of the religion of the Jews.

LE'VITY—LEV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*levitas*, Latin] Lightneſs; not heavineſs; the quality by which any body has leſs weight than another.—Inconſtancy; changeableneſs.—Unſteadineſs; laxity of mind.—Idle pleaſure; vanity.—Triſling gaiety; want of ſerioufneſs.

To LE'VY—LEV-Y. *v. a.* [*lever*, French.] To raiſe; to bring together men.—To raiſe money.—To make war. This ſenſe, though *Milton*'s, ſeems improper.

LE'VY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of raiſing money or men.—War raiſed.

LE'WD—LEWD. *adj.* [læpede, Saxon.] Wicked; bad; naughty.—Luſtful; libidinous.

LE'WDLY—LEWD-LY. *adj.* [from *lewd.*] Wickedly; naughtily.—Libidinouſly; luſtfully.

LE'WDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lewd.*] Luſtful licentiouſneſs.

LE'WIS D'OR—LEW-IS-D'OR. The *s* is totally dropped in pronunciation. *n. ſ.* [French.] A golden French coin.

LE'XICOGRA'PHER. *n. ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω; *lexicographe*, French.] A writer of dictionaries; one that buſies himſelf in marking the pronunciation, tracing the original, and detailing the ſignification of words.

LE'XICO'GRA'PHY. *n. ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LE'XICON—LEX-I-CON. *n. ſ.* [λεξικὸν.] A dictionary; a book teaching the ſignification of words.

LI'ABLE—LI-A-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old Fr.] Obnoxious; not exempt; ſubject.

LI'AR—LI-AR. *n. ſ.* [from *lie.*] One who tells falſhood; one who wants veracity.

LIBA'TION—LI-BA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*libatio*, Latin.] The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of ſome deity.—The wine ſo poured.

LI'BEL—LI-BEL. *n. ſ.* [*libellus*, Lat. *libelle*, Fr.] A ſatire; defamatory writing; a lampoon.—[In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing againſt a perſon in court.

To LI'BEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpread defamation; generally written or printed.

To LI'BEL. *v. a.* To ſatiriſe; to lampoon.

LI'BELLER—LI-BEL-LER. *n. ſ.* [from *libel.*] A defamer by writing; a lampooner.

LI'BELLOUS. *n. ſ.* [from *libel.*] Defamatory.

LI'BERAL.—LIB-E-RAL. *adj.* [*liberalis*, Lat. *liberal*, French.] Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind.—Becoming a gentleman.—Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parcimonious.

LI'BERA'LITY—LIB-E-RAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*liberalitas*, Lat. *liberalité*, Fr.] Munificence; bounty; generoſity; generous profuſion.

LI'BERALLY—LIB-E-RAL-LY. *adv.* [from *liberal.*] Bounteouſly; bountifully; largely.

LI'BERTINE—LIB-ER-TINE. *n. ſ.* [*libertin*, Fr.] One unconfined; one at liberty.—One who lives without reſtraint or law.—One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.—[In law; *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or rather, the ſon of a freedman.

LI'BERTINE. *adj.* [*libertin*, French.] Licentious; irreligious.

LI'BERTINI'SM. *n. ſ.* [from *libertine.*] Irreligion; licentiouſneſs of opinions and practice.

LI'BERTY—LIB-ER-TY. *n. ſ.* [*liberté*, Fr. *libertas*, Lat.] Freedom, as oppoſed to ſlavery.—Freedom, as oppoſed to neceſſity.—Privilege; exemption; immunity.—Relaxation of reſtraint.—Leave; permiſſion.

LIBI'DINOUS—LIB-ID-IN-OUS. *n. ſ.* [*libidinoſus*, Lat.] Lewd; luſtful.

LIBI'DINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *libidinous.*] Lewdly; luſtfully.

LIBRA'RIAN—LI-BRA-RI-AN. *n. ſ.* [*librarius*, Latin.] One who has the care of a library.—One who tranſcribes or copies books.

LI'BRARY—LI-BRA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*librarie*, Fr.] A large collection of books, publick or private.

To LI'BRATE—LI-BRATE. *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] To poiſe; to balance; to hold in equipoiſe.

LIBRA'TION—LI-BRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*libratio*, Latin; *libration*, Fr.] The ſtate of being balanced.—[In aſtronomy.] *Libration* is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the ſun, and the latitude of the ſtars, change from time to time.

LI'BRATORY. *adj.* [from *libro*, Lat.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

LI'CE—LICE, the plural of *louſe.*

LICENSE—LI-CENSE. *n. ſ.* [*licentia*, Lat. *licence*, Fr.] Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and neceſſary reſtraint.—A grant of permiſſion.—Liberty; permiſſion.

To LI'CENSE. *v. a.* To ſet at liberty.—To permit by a legal grant.

LI'CENSER. *n. ſ.* [from *licenſe.*] A granter of permiſſion.

LICE'NTIATE—LI-CEN-TIATE. *n. ſ.* [*licentiatus*, low Latin.] A man who uſes licenſe.—A degree in Spaniſh univerſities.

To LICE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by licenſe.

LICE'NTIOUS—LI-CEN-TIOUS. *n. ſ.* [*licencieux*, Fr. *licentioſus*, Lat.] Unreſtrained by law or morality.—Preſumptuous; unconfined.

LICE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *licentious.* With too much liberty; without juſt reſtraint.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *licentious.*] Boundleſs liberty; contempt of juſt reſtraint.

To LI'CK—LICK. *v. a.* [licean, Saxon; *likken*, Dutch.] To paſs over with the tongue.—To lap; to take in by the tongue.—*To* LICK *up.* To devour.

Li'ck. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough uſage: a low word.

Li'ckerish—Lick-er-ish. *adj.* [licceɲa, a glutton, Saxon.] Nice in the choice of food; ſqueamiſh.—Eager; greedy.—Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite.

Li'ckerishness. *n. ſ.* [from *lickeriſh.*] Niceneſs of palate.

Li'corice—Lic-o-rice. *n. ſ.* [γλυκύῤῥιζα; *liquoricia*, Italian.] A root of ſweet taſte.—The inſpiſſated juice of it is brought to us from Spain and Holland; from the firſt of which places it obtained the name of Spaniſh juice.

Li'd—Lid. [ꝑlið, Saxon; *lied*, German.] A cover; any thing that ſhuts down over a veſſel; a lid, cover, or ſtopple that enters the mouth.—The membrane that, when we ſleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

Li`e—Lie. *n. ſ.* [*lie*, French.] Any thing impregnated with ſome other body; as, ſoap or ſalt.

Li`e.—Lie. [liȝe, Saxon.] A criminal falſhood.—A charge of falſhood.—A fiction.

To Li`e. *v. n.* [leoȝan, Saxon; *liegen*, Dutch.] To utter criminal falſhood.

To Li'e. *v. n.* pret. *I lay*; *I have lain* or *lien*. [lieȝan, Saxon; *liggen*, Dutch.] To reſt horizontally, or with very great inclination againſt ſomething elſe.—To reſt; to lean upon.—To be repoſited in the grave.—To be in a ſtate of decumbiture.—To paſs the time of ſleep.—To be laid up or repoſited.—To remain fixed.—To reſide.—To be placed or ſituated.—To preſs upon.—To be troubleſome or tedious.—To be judicially fixed.—To be in any particular ſtate.—To be in a ſtate of concealment.—To be in priſon.—To be in a bad ſtate.—To be in a helpleſs or expoſed ſtate.—To conſiſt in.—To be in the power; to belong to.—To be charged in any thing; as, an action lieth againſt one.—To coſt; as, it lies me in more money.—*To* Lie *at*. To importune; to teaze.—*To* Lie *by*. To reſt; to remain ſtill.—*To* Lie *down*. To reſt; to go into a ſtate of repoſe.—To ſink into the grave.—*To* Lie *in*. To be in childbed.—*To* Lie *under*. To be ſubject to.—*To* Lie *upon*. To become an obligation or duty.—*To* Lie *with*. To converſe in bed.

Li`ef—Lief. *adv.* Willingly.

Li`ege—Liege. *n. ſ.* Sovereign; ſuperior lord.

Li`egeman. *n. ſ.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A ſubject.

Li`entery.—Li-en-ter-y. *n. ſ.* [from λεῖον, *læve*, ἔντερον, *inteſtinum*, gut; *lienterie*, Fr.] A particular looſeneſs, or diarrhœa, wherein the food paſſes ſo ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts, as to be thrown out by ſtool with little or no alteration.

Li'eu—Li-eu, or Lieu. *n. ſ.* [French.] Place; room; it is only uſed with *in*: *in lieu*, inſtead.

Lieve—Lieve. *adv.* [See Lief.] Willingly.

Lieute'nancy. *n. ſ.* [*lieutenance*, Fr. from *lieutenant*, which ſee.] The office of a lieutenant.—The body of lieutenants.

Lieute'nant. This word is commonly pronounced as if written Lef-ten-ant. *n. ſ.* [*lieutenant*, French.] A deputy; one who acts by vicarious or deputed authority.—In war, one who holds the next rank to a ſuperior of any denomination; as, a general has his lieutenant general, a colonel his lieutenant colonel, and a captain ſimply his lieutenant.

Lieute'nantship. *n. ſ.* [from *lientenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

Li`fe—Life. *n. ſ.* plural *lives*. [liꝑian, to live, Saxon.] Union and co-operation of ſoul with body.—Preſent ſtate.—Enjoyment, or poſſeſſion of terreſtrial exiſtence.—Conduct; manner of living with reſpect to virtue or vice.—Condition; manner of living with reſpect to happineſs and miſery.—Continuance of our preſent ſtate.—The living form; reſemblance exactly copied.—Exact reſemblance.—General ſtate of man.—Common occurrences; human affairs; the courſe of things.—Living perſon—Narrative of a life paſt.—Spirit; briſkneſs; vivacity; reſolution.—Animated exiſtence; animal being.

Li`feblood. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *blood*.] The blood neceſſary to life; the vital blood.

Li`feguа`rd. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *guard*.] The guard of a king's perſon.

Li`feless—Life-less. *adj.* [from *life*.] Dead; deprived of life.—Unanimated; void of life.—Without power, force, or ſpirit.

Li`feti`me. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *time*.] Continuance or duration of life.

Li`fewea`ry. *adj.* [*life* and *weary*.] Wretched; tired of living.

To Li'ft—Lift. *v. a.* [*lyfta*, Swediſh; *loffter*, Daniſh.] To raiſe from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high.—To bear; to ſupport. Not in uſe.—To rob; to plunder.—To exalt; to elevate mentally.—To raiſe in fortune.—To raiſe in eſtimation.—To exalt in dignity.—To elevate; to ſwell with pride.—*Up* is ſometimes emphatically added to *lift*.

To Li'ft. *v. n.* To ſtrive to raiſe by ſtrength.

Lift. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of lifting; the manner of lifting.—Effect; ſtruggle. A *dead lift* is an effort to raiſe what with the whole force cannot be moved; and figuratively any ſtate of impotence and inability.—*Lifts* of a ſail are ropes to raiſe or lower them at pleaſure.

Li'gament—Lig-a-ment. *n. ſ.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Lat. *ligament*, French.] [In anatomy.] A *ligament* is a white and ſolid body, ſofter than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; it has no conſpicuous cavities, nor any ſenſe, leſt it ſhould ſuffer upon the motion of the joint: its chief uſe is to faſten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, leſt they ſhould be diſlocated with exerciſe.—[In popular or poetical language.] Any thing which connects the parts of the body.—Bond; chain; entanglement.

Li'game'ntal. *n. ſ.* [from *ligament*.] Compoſing a ligament.

Li'gature—Lig-a-ture. *n. ſ.* [*ligature*, French; *ligatura*, Latin.] Any thing bound on; bandage.—The act of binding.—The ſtate of being bound.

Li'ght—Light. *n. ſ.* [leoꝑt, Saxon; *licht*, Dutch.] That quality or action of the medium of ſight by which we ſee.—Illumination of mind; inſtruction; knowledge.—The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is ſuppoſed to fall.—Reach of knowledge; mental view.—Point of view; ſituation; direction in which the

the light falls.—Explanation.—Any thing that gives light; a taper.

LI`GHT. *adj.* [leohţ, Saxon.] Not tending to the center with great force; not heavy.—Not burdenſome; eaſy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous.—Not afflictive; eaſy to be endured.—Eaſy to be performed; not difficult; not valuable.—Eaſy to be acted on by any power.—Not heavily armed.—Active; nimble.—Unencumbered; unembarraſſed; clear of impediments.—Slight; not great.—Not craſs; not groſs.—Eaſy to admit any influence; unſteady; unſettled; looſe.—Gay; airy; without dignity or ſolidity; trifling.—Not chaſte; not regular in conduct.—[From *light*, *n. ſ.*] Bright; clear.—Not dark; tending to whiteneſs.

LI`GHT. *adv.* [for *lightly*, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly; cheaply.

To LI`GHT. *v. a.* [from *light*, *n. ſ.*] To kindle; to inflame; to ſet on fire.—To give light to; to guide by light.—To illuminate.—*Up* is emphatically joined to *light*.—[From the adjective.] To lighten; to eaſe of a burthen.

To LI`GHT—LIGHT. *v. n.* To happen; to fall upon by chance.—[Alihţan, Saxon.] To deſcend from a horſe or carriage.—To fall in any particular direction.—To fall; to ſtrike on.—To ſettle; to reſt.

To LI`GHTEN—LIGHT-EN. *v. n.* [ţıt, lıgt, Saxon.] To flaſh, with thunder.—To ſhine like lightning.—To fall or light. [from *light*.]

To LI`GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.] To illuminate; to enlighten.—To exonerate; to unload.—To make leſs heavy.—To exhilarate; to cheer.

LI`GHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *light*, to make *light*.] A heavy boat into which ſhips are lightened or unloaded.

LI`GHTERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*lighter* and *man*.] One who manages a lighter.

LI`GHTFI´NGERED. *adj.* [*light* and *finger*.] Nimble at conveyance; thieviſh.

LI`GHTFOOT. *adj.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble in running or dancing; active.

LI`GHTHE´ADED. *adj.* [*light* and *head*.] Unſteady; looſe; thoughtleſs; weak.—Delirious; diſordered in the mind by diſeaſe.

LI`GHTHE´ARTED. *adj.* [*light* and *heart*.] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LI`GHTHO´USE. *n. ſ.* [*light* and *houſe*.] An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ſhips at ſea.

LI`GHTLY—LIGHT-LY. *adv.* [from *light*.] Without weight.—Without deep impreſſion.—Eaſily; readily; without difficulty; of courſe.—Without reaſon.—Without affliction; cheerfully.—Not chaſtly.—Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily.—Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

LI`GHTMI`NDED. *adj.* [*light* and *mind*.] Unſettled; unſteady.

LI`GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *light*] Levity; want of weight; abſence of weight.—Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs.—Unchaſtity; want of conduct in women.—Agility; nimbleneſs.

LI`GHTNING. *n. ſ.* [from *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning*.] The flaſh that attends thunder.—Mitigation; abatement.

LI`GHTS. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be called ſo from their lightneſs in proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breathing.

LI`GHTSO´ME—LIGHT-SOME. *adj.* [from *light*.] Luminous; not dark; not obſcure; not opake.—Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.

LI´GHTSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lightſome*.] Luminouſneſs; not opacity; not obſcurity; not darkſomeneſs.—Cheerfulneſs; merriment; levity.

LI´GNEOUS—LIG-NE-OUS. *adj.* [*ligneous*, Lat. *ligneux*, French.] Made of wood; wooden; reſembling wood.

LI´GNUMVITÆ—LIG-NUM-VI-TÆ. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Guiacum; a very hard wood.

LIKE—LIKE. *adj.* [lic, Saxon; *lik*, Dutch.] Reſembling; having reſemblance.—Equal; of the ſame quantity.—[For *likely*.] Probable; credible.

LI`KE. *n. ſ.* [This ſubſtantive is ſeldom more than the adjective uſed elliptically; *the like* for the *like thing*, or *like perſon*.] Some perſon or thing reſembling another.—Near approach; a ſtate like to another ſtate. A ſenſe common, but not juſt.

LI`KE. *adv.* In the ſame manner; in the ſame manner as.—In ſuch a manner as befits.—Likely; probably. A popular uſe not analogical.

To LI`KE. *v. a.* [lican, Saxon.] To chuſe with ſome degree of preference.—To approve; to view with approbation, not fondneſs.—To pleaſe; to be agreeable to. Now diſuſed.

To LI`KE. *v. n.* To chuſe; to liſt; to be pleaſed.

LI`KELIHOOD. } *n. ſ.* [from *likely*] Probability; veriſimi-
LI`KELINESS. } litude; appearance of truth.

LI`KELY. *adj.* [from *like*.] Such as may be liked; ſuch as may pleaſe. Obſolete.—Probable; ſuch as may in reaſon be thought or believed; ſuch as may be thought more reaſonably than the contrary.

LI`KELY. *adv.* Probably; as may reaſonably be thought.

To LI`KEN. *v. a.* [from *like*.] To repreſent as having reſemblance; to compare.

LI`KENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *like*.] Reſemblance; ſimilitude.—Form; appearance.—One who reſembles another.

LI`KEWI`SE. *adv.* [*like* and *wiſe*.] In like manner; alſo; moreover; too.

LI`KING. *n. ſ.* [from *like*.] State of probation or trial.—Inclination.

LI´LACH—LIL-ACH, vulgarly LAY-LOCK. *n. ſ.* [*lilac*, *lilâs*, Fr.] A tree.

LI´LY—LIL-Y. *n. ſ.* [*lilium*, Latin.] A flowering plant which hath a bulbous root, conſiſting of ſeveral fleſhy ſcales adhering to an axis. There are thirty-two ſpecies of this plant, including white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, red *lilies*, and martagons of various ſorts.

LI´MB—LIMB. *n. ſ.* [lim, Saxon and Scottiſh; *lem*, Daniſh.] A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.—[*Limbe*, French; *limbus*, Latin.] An edge; a border. The graduated arch of octants, *&c.* is called the *limb*.

LI´MBECK. *n. ſ.* [corrupted by popular pronunciation from *alembick*.] A ſtill.

LI´MBED—LIMB-ED, or rather LIMB'D. *adj.* [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs.

LI´MBER. *adj.* Flexible; eaſily bent; pliant; lithe.

LI´MBERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.

LI´MBO`—LIM-BO. *n. ſ.* [*Eo quod ſit* limbus *inferorum*. *Du Cange*.] A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain. Popularly hell.—Any place of miſery and reſtraint.

LI`ME—LIME. *n. ſ.* [lim, ȝelyman, Saxon, to glue.] A

A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it.—Matter of which mortar is made: ſo called becauſe uſed in cement.

LIME *Tree*, or LINDEN. *n. ſ.* [linð, Saxon.] The linden tree.—A ſpecies of lemon. [*lime*, French.]

To LI'ME — LIME. *v. a.* [from *lime*.] To entangle; to enſnare.—To ſmear with lime.—To cement.—To manure ground with lime.

LI'MEKI'LN. *n. ſ.* [*lime* and *kiln*.] Kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime.

LI'MESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*lime* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone of which lime is made.

LI'ME-WATER. *n. ſ.* [*lime* and *water*.] A liquid made by pouring water upon quick lime.

LI'MIT — LIM-IT. *n. ſ.* [*limite*, French; *limitor*, Lat.] Bound; border; utmoſt reach.

To LI'MIT. *v. a.* [*limiter*, French, from the noun.] To confine with certain bounds; to reſtrain; to circumſcribe; not to leave at large.—To reſtrain from a lax or general ſignification; as, *the univerſe is here* limited *to this earth*.

LI'MITARY. *adj.* [from *limit*.] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or ſuperintendant.

LI'MITA'TION — LIM-I-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*limitation*, Fr. *limitatio*, Lat.] Reſtriction; circumſcription.—Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

LI'MNER — LIM-NER. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker.

LI'MP — LIMP. *adj.* [*limpio*, Ital.] Vapid; weak.

To LI'MP — LIMP. *v. n.* [limpen, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely.

LI'MPID — LIM-PID. *adj.* [*limpide*, French; *limpidus*, Latin.] Clear; pure; tranſparent.

LI'MPIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *limpid*.] Clearneſs; purity.

LI'MPINGLY. *adv.* [from *limp*.] In a lame halting manner.

LI'MY — LI-MY. *adj.* [from *lime*.] Viſcous; glutinous.—Containing lime.

LI'NCHPIN. *n. ſ.* [*linch* and *pin*.] An iron pin, that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LI'NCTUS — LINC-TUS. *n. ſ.* [from *lingo*, Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LI'NDEN — LIN-DEN. *n. ſ.* [linð, Saxon.] The lime tree. See LIME.

LI'NE — LINE. *n. ſ.* [*linea*, Latin.] Longitudinal extenſion.—A ſlender ſtring.—A thread extended to direct any operations.—The ſtring that ſuſtains the angler's hook.—Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face.—Delineation; ſketch.—Contour; outline.—As much as is written from one margin to the other: a verſe.—Rank.—Work thrown up; trench.—Method; diſpoſition.—Extenſion; limit.—Equator; equinoctial circle.—Progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending.—A *line* is one-tenth of an inch.—[In the plural.] A letter; as, I read your *line*.—Lint or flax.

To LI'NE. *v. a.* To cover on the inſide.—To put any thing in the inſide.—To guard within.—To ſtrengthen by inner works.—To double; to ſtrengthen.—To impregnate, applied to animals generating.

LI'NEAGE — LIN-EAGE. *n. ſ.* [*linage*, French.] Race; progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending.

LI'NEAL — LIN-E-AL. *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Lat.] Compoſed of lines; delineated.—Deſcending in a direct genealogy.—Claimed by deſcent.—Allied by direct deſcent.

LI'NEALLY. *adv.* [from *lineal*.] In a direct line.

LI'NEAMENT — LIN-E-A-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*lineament*, Fren. *lineamentum*, Latin.] Feature; diſcriminating mark in the form.

LI'NEAR. *adj.* [*linearis*, Latin.] Compoſed of lines; having the form of lines.

LI'NEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*.] Draught of a line or lines.

LI'NEN. *n. ſ.* [*linum*, Latin.] Cloth made of hemp or flax.

LI'NEN. *adj.* [*lineus*, Latin.] Made of linen.—Reſembling linen.

LI'NENDRA'PER. *n. ſ.* [*linen* and *draper*.] He who deals in linen.

LI'NG. *n. ſ.* [*linge*, Dutch.] A kind of ſea fiſh.

LI'NG. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, kit*ling*, and is derived from *klein*, German, *little*; ſometimes a quality; as, firſt*ling*, in which ſenſe *Skinner* deduces it from *langen*, old Teutonick, to belong.

To LI'NGER — LING-ER. *v. n.* [from lenz, Sax. *long*.] To remain long in languor and pain.—To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe.—To remain long. In an ill ſenſe.—To remain long without any action or determination.—To wait long in expectation or uncertainty.—To be long in producing effect.

To LI'NGER. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of uſe.

LI'NGERER. *n. ſ.* [from *linger*.] One who lingers.

LI'NGERINGLY. *adj.* [from *lingering*.] With delay; tediouſly.

LI'NGO — LIN-GO. *n. ſ.* [Portugueſe.] Language; tongue; ſpeech. A low cant word.

LI'NGUADE'NTAL — LIN-GUA-DEN-TAL. *adj.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Latin.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

LI'NGUIST — LIN-GUIST. *n. ſ.* [from *lingua*.] A man ſkilful in languages.

LI'NIMENT — LIN-I-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*liniment*, French; *linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balſam; unguent.

LI'NING — LIN-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *line*.] The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment.—That which is within.

LI'NK — LINK. *n. ſ.* [*gelencke*, German.] A ſingle ring of a chain.—Any thing doubled and cloſed together.—A chain; any thing connecting.—Any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a propoſition joined to a foregoing and following propoſition.—[From λύχνος.] A torch made of pitch and hards.

To LI'NK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To complicate: as, the links of a chain.—To unite; to conjoin in concord.—To join.—To join by confederacy or contract.—To connect.—To unite or concatenate in a regular ſeries of conſequences.

LI'NKBOY — LINK-BOY. *n. ſ.* [*link* and *boy*.] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate paſſengers with light.

LI'NNET. *n. ſ.* [*linot*, French.] A ſmall finging bird.

LI'NSE'ED — LIN-SEED. *n. ſ.* [*ſemen lini*, Latin.] The ſeed of flax, which is much uſed in medicine.

LI'NSEYWO'OLSEY. *adj.* [*linen* and *wool.*] Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unſuitable parts.

LI'NSTOCK. *n. ſ.* [*lunte* or *lnnte*, Teutonick, *lint* and *ſtock.*] A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it, uſed by gunners in firing cannon.

LI'NT — LINT. *n. ſ.* [*linteum*, Latin; *llin*, Welſh and Erſe.] The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax.—Linen ſcraped into ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores.

LI'NTEL — LIN-TEL. *n. ſ.* [*linteaux*, from *linteal*, Fr.] That part of the door frame that lies croſs the door poſts over head.

LI'ON — LI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*lion*, French; *leo*, Latin.] The fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of four-footed beaſts.

LI'ONESS. *n. ſ.* [feminine of *lion.*] A ſhe lion.

LI'P — LIP. *n. ſ.* [lippe, Saxon.] The outer part of the mouth, the muſcles that ſhoot beyond the teeth, which are of ſo much uſe in ſpeaking, that they are uſed for all the organs of ſpeech.—The edge of any thing.—*To make a* LIP. To hang the lip in ſullenneſs and contempt.

LI'QUEFA'CTION — LIQ-UE-FAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*liquefactio*, Lat. *liquefaction*, French.] The act of melting; the ſtate of being melted.

LI'QUEFI'ABLE — LIQ-UE-FI-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *liquefy.*] Such as may be melted.

To LI'QUEFY — LIQ-UE-FY. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, French; *liquefacio*, Latin.] To melt; to diſſolve.

To LI'QUEFY. *v. n.* To grow limpid.

LIQUE'SCENCY. *n. ſ.* [*liqueſcentia*, Latin.] Aptneſs to melt.

LIQUE'SCENT. *n. ſ.* [*liqueſcens*, Latin.] Melting.

LI'QUID — LIQ-UID. *adj.* [*liquide*, French; *liquidus*, Latin.] Not ſolid; not forming one continuous ſubſtance; fluid.—Soft; clear.—Pronounced without any jar or harſhneſs.—Diſſolved, ſo as not to be obtainable by law.

LI'QUID. *n. ſ.* Liquid ſubſtance; liquor.

To LI'QUIDATE — LIQ-UID-ATE. *v. a.* [from *liquid.*] To clear away; to leſſen debts.

LIQUI'DITY — LI-QUID-I-TY. *n ſ.* [from *liquid.*] Subtilty.

LI'QUIDNESS — LIQ-UID-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *liquid.*] Quality of being liquid; fluency.

LI'QUOR — LIQ-UOR. *n ſ.* [*liquor*, Lat. *liqueur*, Fr.] Any thing liquid: it is commonly uſed of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with ſomething, or made by decoction.—Strong drink: in familiar language.

To LI'QUOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moiſten.

To LI'SP — LISP. *v. n.* [plyꝛp, Saxon.] To ſpeak with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

LI'SP *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of liſping.

LI'SPER. *n. ſ.* [from *liſp.*] One who liſps.

LI'ST — LIST. *n. ſ.* [*liſte*, French.] A roll; a catalogue.—[*Lice*, French.] Incloſed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.—[Lyꝛtan, Saxon.] Deſire; willingneſs; choice.—[*Licium*, Latin; *liſſe*, French.] A ſtrip of cloth.—A border.

To LI'ST — LIST. *v. n.* [lyꝛtan, Saxon.] To chuſe; to deſire; to be diſpoſed; to incline.

To LI'ST. *v. a.* [from *liſt*, a roll.] To enliſt; to enrol or regiſter.—To retain and enrol ſoldiers.—[From *liſt*; incloſed ground.] To incloſe for combats.—[From *liſt*, a ſhred or border.] To ſew together, in ſuch a ſort as to make a particoloured ſhew.—[Contracted from *liſten.*] To hearken to; to liſten; to attend.

To LI'STEN — LIST-EN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.

LI'STNER — LIST-NER. *n. ſ.* [from *liſten.*] One that hearkens; a hearkener.

LI'STLESS — LIST-LESS. *adj.* [from *liſt.*] Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another.—Careleſs; heedleſs.

LI'STLESLY. *adv.* [from *liſtleſs.*] Without thought; without attention.

LI'STLESLESS. *n. ſ.* [from *liſtleſs.*] Inattention; want of deſire.

LI'T — LIT, the preterite of *light*; whether *to light* ſignifies *to happen*, or *to ſet on fire*, or *guide with light.*

LI'TANY — LIT-A-NY. *n. ſ.* [λιτάνια; *litanie*, French.] A form of ſupplicatory prayer.

LI'TERAL — LIT-E-RAL. *adj.* [*literal*, French; *litera*, Latin.] According to the primitive meaning, not figurative.—Following the letter, or exact words.—Conſiſting of letters; as, the *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers.

LI'TERAL. *n. ſ.* Primitive or literal meaning.

LI'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *literal.*] According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively.—With cloſe adherence to words.

LI'TERA'TI — LIT-E-RA-TI. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] The learned.

LI'TERATU'RE — LIT-E-RA-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*literatura*, Latin.] Learning; ſkill in letters.

LI'THARGE — LIT-HARGE. *n. ſ.* [*litharge*, French; *lithargyrum*, Latin.] Lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.

LI'THE — LITHE. *adj.* [liðe, Saxon.] Limber; flexible; pliant; eaſily bent.

LI'THONTRI'PTICK. *adj.* [λίθος and τρίβω; *lithontriptique*, French.] Any medicine proper to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHO'TOMIST — LI-THOT-O-MIST. *n. ſ.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] A chirurgeon who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] The art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.

LI'TIGANT — LIT-I-GANT. *n. ſ.* [*litigans*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a ſuit of law.

LI'TIGANT. *adj.* Engaged in a juridical conteſt.

To LI'TIGATE — LIT-I-GATE. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To conteſt in law; to debate by judicial proceſs.

To

To LI'TIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a ſuit; to carry on a cauſe.

LI'TIGA'TION — LIT-I-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*litigatio*, Latin; from *litigate*.] Judicial conteſt; ſuit of law.

LITI'GIOUS — LI-TIG-IOUS. *adj.* [*litigieux*, French.] Inclinable to law-ſuits; quarrelſome; wrangling.—Diſputable; controvertible.

LITI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.

LITI'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *litigious*.] A wrangling diſpoſition.

LI'TTER — LIT-TER. *n. ſ.* [*litiere*, French.] A kind of vehiculary bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horſes.—The ſtraw laid under animals, or on plants.—A brood of young.—Any number of things thrown ſluttiſhly about.—A birth of animals.

To LI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: uſed of beaſts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt.—To cover with things negligently, or ſluttiſhly ſcattered about.—To cover with ſtraw.—To ſupply cattle with bedding.

LI'TTLE — LIT-TLE. *adj.* [comp. *leſs*, ſuperlat. *leaſt*; *leitels*, Gothick; lytel, Saxon.] Small in quantity.—Not great; ſmall; diminutive; of ſmall bulk.—Of ſmall dignity, power, or importance.—Not much; not many.—Some; not none.

LI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſpace.—A ſmall part; a ſmall proportion.—A ſlight affair.—Not much.

LI'TTLE. *adv.* In a ſmall degree.—In a ſmall quantity.—In ſome degree, but not great.—Not much.

LI'TTLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *little*.] Smalneſs of bulk.—Meanneſs; want of grandeur.—Want of dignity.

LI'TTORAL. *v. n.* [*littoris*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſhore.

LI'TURGY — LIT-UR-GY. *n. ſ.* [λειτουργία; *liturgie*, Fr.] Form of prayers; formulary of publick devotions.

To LI'VE — LIVE. *v. n.* [lyfian, lyfigan, Saxon.] To be in a ſtate of animation; to be not dead.—To paſs life in any certain manner with regard to habits; good or ill, happineſs or miſery.—To continue in life.—To live emphatically; to be in a ſtate of happineſs.—To be exempt from death, temporal or ſpiritual.—To remain undeſtroyed.—To continue; not to be loſt.—To converſe; to cohabit.—To feed.—To maintain one's ſelf.—To be in a ſtate of motion or vegetation.—To be unextinguiſhed.

LI'VE — LIVE. *adj.* [from *alive*.] Quick; not dead.—Active; not extinguiſhed.

LI'VELIHOOD. *n. ſ.* [It appears to me corrupted from *livelode*.] Support of life; maintenance; means of living.

LI'VELINESS — LIVE-LI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lively*.] Appearance of life.—Vivacity; ſprightlineſs.

LI'VELONG — LIVE-LONG. *adj.* [*live* and *long*.] Tedious; long in paſſing.—Laſting; durable.

LI'VELY — LIVE-LY. *adj.* [*live* and *like*.] Briſk; vigorous; vivacious.—Gay; airy.—Repreſenting life.—Strong; energetick.

LI'VELY. *adv.* Briſk; vigorouſly.—With ſtrong reſemblance of life.

LI'VER — LIV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *live*.] One who lives.—One who lives in any particular manner with reſpect to virtue or vice, happineſs or miſery.—[From lyfene, Saxon.] One of the entrails.

LI'VERCOLOUR. *adj.* [*liver* and *colour*.] Dark red.

LI'VERGROWN. *adj.* [*liver* and *grown*.] Having a great liver.

LI'VERY — LIV-E-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *livrer*, French.] The act of giving or taking poſſeſſion.—Releaſe from wardſhip.—The writ by which poſſeſſion is obtained.—The ſtate of being kept at a certain rate.—The cloaths given to ſervants.—A particular dreſs; a garb worn as a token or conſequence of any thing.

LI'VERYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*livery* and *man*.] One who wears a livery; a ſervant of an inferior kind.—[In London.] A freeman of ſome ſtanding in a company.

LI'VES — LIVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of life.

LI'VID — LIV-ID. *adj.* [*lividus*, Latin; *lividé*, Fren.] Diſcoloured, as with a blow; black and blue.

LIVI'DITY — LI-VID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*lividité*, French; from *livid*.] Diſcolouration, as by a blow.

LI'VING — LIV-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *live*.] Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives.—Power of continuing life.—Livelihood.—Benefice of a clergyman.

LI'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *living*.] In the living ſtate.

LI'VRE — LI-VRE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The ſum by which the French reckon their money, almoſt equal to our ſhilling.

LIXI'VIAL — LIX-IV-I-AL. *adj.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.] Impregnated with ſalts like a lixivium.—Obtained by lixivium.

LIXI'VIATE. *adj.* [*lixivieux*, French; from *lixivium*.] Making a lixivium.

LIXI'VIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Lye; water impregnated with ſalt of whatſoever kind; a liquor which has the power of extraction.

LI'ZARD — LIZ-ARD. *n. ſ.* [*liſarde*, French; *lacertus*, Latin.] An animal reſembling a ſerpent, with legs added to it.

Lo. *interject.* [la, Saxon.] Look; ſee; behold. It is a word uſed to recal the attention generally to ſome object of ſight; ſometimes to ſomething heard, but not properly; often to ſomething to be underſtood.

LO'ACH. *n. ſ.* [*loche*, French.] A kind of fiſh that breeds and feeds in little and clear ſwift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel.

LO'AD — LOAD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑlaðe, Saxon.] A burthen; a freight; lading.—Any thing that depreſſes.—As much drink as one can bear.

To LO'AD. *v. a.* [ꝑlaðan, Saxon.] To burden; to freight.—To encumber; to embarraſs.—To charge a gun.—To make heavy by ſomething appended or annexed.

LO'AD — LOAD. *n. ſ.* [more properly *lode*, as it was anciently written from læðan, Saxon, to lead.] The leading vein in a mine.

LO'ADSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*lode* and *man*; *loots man*, Dutch.] He who leads the way; a pilot.

LO'ADSTAR. *n. ſ.* [more properly as it is in *Maundeville*, *lodeſtar*, from læðan, to lead.] The pole-ſtar; the cynoſure; the leading or guiding ſtar.

LO'ADSTONE. *n. ſ.* [properly *lodeſtone*, or *læding ſtone*.] The magnet; the ſtone on which the mariners compaſs needle is touched to give it a direction north and ſouth.

Lo'af—Loaf. *n. ſ.* [from ꝑlaf or laf, Saxon.] A maſs of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.—Any maſs into which a body is wrought.

LOAM—LOAM. *n. ſ.* [lim, laam, Saxon; *limus*, Lat. from λίμνη, a fen, *Junius*.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl.

To Lo'am. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

Lo'amy. *adj.* [from *loam*.] Marly.

Lo'an. *n. ſ.* [ꝑlæn, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment.

Loa'th—Loath. *adj.* [laƀ, Saxon.] Unwilling; diſliking; not ready; not inclined.

To Lo'athe—Loathe. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hate; to look on with abhorrence.—To conſider with the diſguſt of fatiety.—To ſee food with diſlike.

To Lo'athe. *v. n.* To create diſguſt; to cauſe abhorrence.

Lo'athful. *adj.* [*loath* and *full*.] Abhorring; hating.—Abhorred; hated.

Lo'athly—Loath-ly. *adj.* [from *loath*.] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.

Lo'athly—Loath-ly. *adv.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

Lo'athness. *n. ſ.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingneſs.

Lo'athsome—Loath-some. *adj.* [from *loath*.] Abhorred; deteſtable.—Cauſing fatiety or faſtidiouſneſs.

Lo'athsomeness—Loath-some-ness. *n. ſ.* [from *loathſome*.] Quality of raiſing hatred.

Loaves—Loaves. Plural of *loaf*.

Lob—Lob. *n. ſ.* Any one heavy, clumſy, or ſluggiſh.—Lob's pound; a ludicrous word for a priſon. Probably a priſon for idlers, or ſturdy beggars.—A big worm.

Lo'bby—Lob-by. *n. ſ.* [*laube*, German.] An opening before a room.

Lo'be—Lobe. *n. ſ.* [*lobe*, French; λοβὸς.] A diviſion; a diſtinct part: uſed commonly for a part of the lungs.

Lo'bster. *n. ſ.* [lobꝑtep, Saxon.] A cruſtaceous fiſh.

LO'CAL—LO-CAL. *adj.* [*local*, French; *locus*, Latin.] Having the properties of place.—Relating to place.—Being in a particular place.

Loca'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *local*.] Exiſtence in place; relation of place, or diſtance.

Lo'cally—Lo-cal-ly. *adj.* [from *local*.] With reſpect to place.

Loca'tion—Lo-ca-tion. *n. ſ.* [*locatio*, Latin.] Situation with reſpect to place; act of placing; ſtate of being placed.

Lock—Lock. *n. ſ.* [loc, Saxon, in both ſenſes.] An inſtrument compoſed of ſprings and bolts, uſed to faſten doors or cheſts.—The part of the gun by which fire is ſtruck.—A hug; a grapple.—Any incloſure.—A quantity of hair or wool hanging together.—A tuft.

To Lock. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut or faſten with locks.—To ſhut up or confine, as with locks.—To cloſe faſt.

To Lock. *v. n.* To become faſt by a lock.—To unite by mutual inſertion.

Lo'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *lock*.] Any thing that is cloſed with a lock; a drawer.

Lo'cket. *n. ſ.* [*loquet*, French.] A ſmall lock; any catch or ſpring to faſten a necklace, or other ornament.

Lo'ckram. *n. ſ.* A ſort of coarſe linen.

Lo'como'tion—Lo-co-mo-tion. *n. ſ.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of changing place.

Lo'como'tive—Lo-co-mo-tive. *adj.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Lat.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

Lo'cust—Lo-cust. *n. ſ.* [*locuſta*, Latin.] A voracious little animal reſembling a graſshopper.

To Lodge—Lodge. *v. a.* [logian, Saxon; *loger*, Fr.] To place in a temporary habitation.—To afford a temporary dwelling; to ſupply with harbour for a night.—To place; to plant.—To fix; to ſettle.—To place in the memory.—To harbour or cover.—To afford place to.—To lay flat.

To Lodge. *v. n.* To reſide; to keep reſidence.—To take a temporary habitation.—To take up reſidence at night.—To lie flat.

Lodge. *n. ſ.* [*logis*, French.] A ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt.—Any ſmall houſe: as, the porter's lodge.

Lo'dgement—Lodge-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, French.] Accumulation, or collocation in a certain place.—Poſſeſſion of the enemy's work.

Lo'dger—Lodg-er. *n. ſ.* [from *lodge*.] One who lives in rooms hired in the houſe of another.—One that reſides in any place.

Lo'dging. *n. ſ.* [from *lodge*.] Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the houſe of another.—Place of reſidence.—Harbour; covert.—Convenience to ſleep on.

Loft—Loft. *n. ſ.* [*lloft*, Welſh; or from *lift*.] A floor.—The higheſt floor.—Rooms on high.

Lo'ftily—Lof-ti-ly. *adv.* [from *lofty*.] On high; in an elevated place.—Proudly; haughtily.—With elevation of language or ſentiment; ſublimely.

Lo'ftiness. *n. ſ.* [from *lofty*.] Height; local elevation.—Sublimity; elevation of ſentiment.—Pride; haughtineſs.

Lo'fty. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.] High; hovering; elevated in place.—Sublime; elevated in ſentiment.—Proud; haughty.

Log—Log. *n. ſ.* [The original of this word is not known. *Skinner* derives it from ligzan, Saxon, to lie; *Junius* from *loggo*, Dutch, ſluggiſh; perhaps the Latin *lignum*, is the true original.] A ſhapeleſs bulky piece of wood.—An Hebrew meaſure, which held five-ſixths of a pint.

Lo'garithms—Log-a-rithms. *n. ſ.* [*logarithme*, Fr. λόγος and ἀριθμος.] Artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers they anſwer to do in a geometrical one: for inſtance,

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The addition and ſubtraction of *logarithms* anſwers to the multiplication and diviſion of the numbers they correſpond with.

Lo'gger-

LO'GGERHE'AD. *n. ſ.* [*logge*, Dutch, *ſtupid* and *head*, or rather from *log*, a heavy motionleſs maſs, as *blockhead*.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickſul.

To fall to LOGGERHEADS. } To ſcuffle; to fight without
To go to LOGGERHEADS. } weapons.

LO'GGERHE'ADED. *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; ſtupid; doltiſh.

LO'GICK — LOG-ICK. *n. ſ.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from λόγος.] The art of reaſoning.

LO'GICAL — LOG-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *logick*.] Pertaining to logick; taught in logick.—Skilled in logick; furniſhed with logick.

LO'GICALLY — LOG-IC-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of logick.

LOGI'CIAN — LO-GICI-AN. *n. ſ.* [*logicien*, French; *logicus*, Latin.] A teacher or profeſſor of logick; a man verſed in logick.

LO'GMAN. *n. ſ.* [*log* and *man*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to carry logs.

LOGO'MACHY. *n. ſ.* [λογομαχία.] A contention in words; a contention about words.

LO'GWOOD. *n. ſ.* Wood of a very denſe and firm texture; it is brought to us in very large and thick blocks or logs, and is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep, ſtrong, red colour. It grows both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, but no where ſo plentifully as on the coaſt of the bay of Campeachy. It has been long known by the dyers, and was but lately introduced in medicine, and is found to be an excellent aſtringent.

LO'HOCK. *n. ſ.* An Arabian name for thoſe forms of medicines which are now commonly called eclegma's, lambatives, or linctuſes.

LOIN — LOIN. *n. ſ.* [*llwyn*, Welſh.] The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.—*Loins*: the reins.

To LO'ITER — LOI-TER. *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to ſpend time careleſly; to idle.

LO'ITERER — LOI-TER-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives without buſineſs; one who is ſluggiſh and dilatory.

To LOLL — LOLL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Perhaps it might be contemptuouſly derived from *lollard*, a name of great reproach before the reformation; of whom one tenet was, that all trades not neceſſary to life are unlawful.] To lean idly; to reſt lazily againſt any thing.—To hang out. Uſed of the tongue hanging out in wearineſs or play.

To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out: uſed of the tongue exerted.

LONE — LONE. *adj.* [contracted from *alone*.] Solitary.—Single; without company.

LO'NELINESS — LONE-LI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lonely*.] Solitude; want of company; diſpoſition to avoid company.

LO'NELY — LONE-LY. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; addicted to ſolitude.

LO'NESOME. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; diſmal.

LONG — LONG. *adj.* [*long*, French; *longus*, Latin.] Not ſhort.—Having one of its geometrical dimenſions in a greater degree than either of the other.—Of any certain meaſure in length.—Not ſoon ceaſing, or at an end.—Dilatory.—Reaching to a great diſtance.—In muſick and pronunciation.] Protracted: as, a long note; a long ſyllable.

LONG. *adv.* To a great length.—Not for a ſhort time.—In the comparative, it ſignifies for more time; and in the ſuperlative, for moſt time.—Not ſoon.—At a point of duration far diſtant.—For *along*; [*au long*, Fr.] All along; throughout: as, all my life *long*.

To LONG. *v. n.* [*gelangen*, German, to aſk. *Skinner*.] To deſire earneſtly; to wiſh with eagerneſs continued, with *for* or *after* before the thing deſired.

LO'NGBOAT — LONG-BOAT. *n. ſ.* The largeſt boat belonging to a ſhip.

LONGE'VITY — LONG-EV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life.

LONGI'METRY. *n. ſ.* [*longus* and μετρέω; *longemetrie*, Fr.] The art or practice of meaſuring diſtances.

LO'NGING. *n. ſ.* [from *long*.] Earneſt deſire; continual wiſh.

LO'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *longing*.] With inceſſant wiſhes.

LO'NGISH. *adj.* [from *long*.] Somewhat long.

LO'NGITUDE — LONG-I-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*longitude*, Fr. *longitudo*, Latin.] Length; the greateſt dimenſion.—The circumference of the earth meaſured from any meridian.—The diſtance of any part of the earth to the eaſt or weſt of any place.—The poſition of any thing to eaſt or weſt.

LO'NGITU'DINAL — LONG-I-TU-DI-NAL. *adj.* [from *longitude*; *longitudinal*, Fr.] Meaſured by the length; running in the longeſt direction.

LO'NGSUFFERING. *adj.* [*long* and *ſuffering*.] Patient; not eaſily provoked.

LO'NGSUFFERING. *n. ſ.* Patience of offence; clemency.

LO'NGTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*long* and *tail*.] Cut and long tail: a canting term for, one or another.

LO'NGWAYS. *adv.* [This and many other words ſo terminated are corrupted from *wiſe*.] In the longitudinal direction.

LO'NGWI'NDED. *adj.* [*long* and *wind*.] Long-breathed; tedious.

LO'NGWISE. *adv.* [*long* and *wiſe*.] In the longitudinal direction.

LOO — LOO. A game at cards.

LOOBILY — LOO-BI-LY. *adj.* [*looby* and *like*.] Awkward; clumſy.

LOOF. *n. ſ.* It is that part aloft of the ſhip which lies juſt before the cheſs-trees, as far as the bulk head of the caſtle.

To LOOF — LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ſhip cloſe to a wind.

LOOBY — LOO-BY. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the derivation is unſettled. *Skinner* mentions *lapp*, German, *fooliſh*; and *Junius*, *llabe*, a clown, Welſh, which ſeems to be the true original.] A lubber; a clumſy clown.

To LOOK — LOOK. *v. n.* [locan, Saxon.] To direct the eye to or from any object.—To have the power of ſeeing.—To direct the intellectual eye.—To expect.—To take care; to watch.—To be directed with regard to any object.—To have any particular appearance.—To ſeem.—To have any air, mien, or manner.—To form the air in any particular

particular manner, in regarding or beholding.—*To* Look *about one.* To be alarmed; to be vigilant.—*To* Look *after.* To attend; to take care of; to obſerve with care, anxiety, or tenderneſs.—*To* Look *for.* To expect.—*To* Look *into.* To examine; to ſift; to inſpect cloſely; to obſerve narrowly.—*To* Look *on.* To reſpect; to regard; to eſteem; to conſider; to view; to think on.—To conſider.—To be a mere idle ſpectator.—*To* Look *over.* To examine; to try one by one.—*To* Look *out.* To ſearch; to ſeek.—To be on the watch.—*To* Look *to.* To watch; to take care of.—To behold.

To Look. *v. a.* To ſeek; to ſearch for.—To turn the eye upon.—To influence by looks.—*To* Look *out.* To diſcover by ſearching.

Look. *interj.* [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is ſometimes *look ye.*] See! lo! behold! obſerve.

Look. *n. ſ.* Air of the face; mien; caſt of the countenance.—The act of looking or ſeeing.

Lo'oker *n. ſ.* [from *look.*] One that looks.—Looker *on.* Spectator; not agent.

Lo'oking-glass. *n. ſ.* [*look* and *glaſs.*] Mirror; a glaſs which ſhews forms reflected.

Loom—Loom. *n. ſ.* [from *glomus*, a bottom of thread, *Minſhew. Lome* is a general name for a tool or inſtrument, *Junius.*] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

Loom. *n. ſ.* A bird as big as a gooſe; of a dark colour, dappled with white ſpots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two ſpots: they breed in Farr Iſland.

Loon—Loon. *n. ſ.* [This word, which is now uſed only in Scotland, is the Engliſh word *lown.*] A ſorry fellow; a ſcoundrel; a raſcal.

LOOP—LOOP. *n. ſ.* [from *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] A double through which a ſtring or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.

Lo'oped. *adj.* [from *loip.*] Full of holes.

Lo'opho'le. *n. ſ.* [*loop* and *hole.*] Aperture; hole to give a paſſage.—A ſhift; an evaſion.

Lo'opholed. *adj.* [from *loophole.*] Full of holes; full of openings, or void ſpaces.

To Loose—Loose. *v. a.* [leſan, Saxon.] To unbind; to untie any thing faſtened.—To relax.—To unbind any one bound.—To free from impriſonment.—To free from any obligation.—To free from any thing that ſhackles the mind.—To free from any thing painful.—To diſengage.

To Loose. *v. n.* To ſet ſail; to depart by looſing the anchor.

Loose—Loose. *adj.* [from the verb.] Unbound; untied.—Not faſt; not fixed.—Not tight: as, a looſe robe.—Not crouded; not cloſe.—Wanton; not chaſte.—Not cloſe; not conciſe; lax.—Vague; indeterminate.—Not ſtrict; not rigid.—Unconnected; rambling.—Lax of body; not coſtive.—Diſengaged; not enſlaved.—Diſengaged from obligation.—Free from confinement.—Remiſs; not attentive.—*To break* Loose. To gain liberty.—*To let* Loose. To ſet at liberty; to ſet at large; to free from any reſtraint.

Loose. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Liberty; freedom from reſtraint.—Diſmiſſion from any reſtraining force.

Lo'osely. *adv.* [from *looſe.*] Not faſt; not firmly.—Without bandage.—Without union or connection.—Irregularly.—Negligently; careleſly.—Unſolidly; meanly; without dignity.—Unchaſtly.

To Lo'osen. *v. n.* [from *looſe.*] To part.

To Lo'osen. *v. a.* [from *looſe.*] To relax any thing tied.—To make leſs coherent.—To ſeparate a compages.—To free from reſtraint.—To make not coſtive.

Lo'oseness. *n. ſ.* [from *looſe.*] State contrary to that of being faſt or fixed.—Latitude; criminal levity.—Irregularity; neglect of laws.—Lewdneſs; unchaſtity.—Diarrhœa; flux of the belly.

To LOP—LOP. *v. a.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *laube*, German, a leaf.] To cut the branches of trees.—To cut any thing.

Lop. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] That which is cut from trees.—[*Loppa*, Swediſh.] A flea.

Lo'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *lop.*] One that cuts trees.

Loqua'cious—Lo-qua-*cious. adj.* [*loquax*, Latin.] Full of talk; full of tongue.—Speaking.—Blabbing; not ſecret.

Loqua'city—Lo-quac-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*loquacitus*, Latin.] Too much talk.

LORD—LORD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑlaꝼonꝺ, Saxon.] Monarch; ruler; governor.—Maſter; ſupreme perſon.—A tyrant; an oppreſſive ruler.—A huſband.—One who is at the head of any buſineſs; an overſeer.—A nobleman.—A general name for a peer of England.—A baron.—An honorary title applied to offices: as, lord chief juſtice, lord mayor, and lord chief baron.

To Lord. *v. n.* To domineer; to rule deſpotically.

Lo'rding. *n. ſ.* [from *lord.*] Lord in contempt or ridicule.

Lo'rdling. *n. ſ.* A diminutive lord.

Lo'rdliness. *n. ſ.* [from *lordly.*] Dignity; high ſtation.—Pride; haughtineſs.

Lo'rdly. *adj.* [from *lord.*] Befiting a lord.—Proud; haughty; imperious; inſolent.

Lo'rdly. *adv.* Imperiouſly; deſpotically; proudly.

Lo'rdship. *n. ſ.* [from *lord.*] Diminion; power.—Seigniory; domain.—Title of honour uſed to a a nobleman not a duke.—Titulary compellation of judges, and ſome other perſons in authority and office.

Lore—Lore. *n. ſ.* [from lænan, to learn.] Leſſon; doctrine; inſtruction.

Lo'rimer. } *n. ſ.* [*lormier*, French.] Bridlecutter.
Lo'riner. }

Lorn—Lorn. [pret. paſſ. of loꝛnian, Saxon.] Forſaken; loſt. It is now ſeldom uſed but in compoſition: as, *long-lorn, fore-lorn, love-lorn*, &c.

To Lose—Lose. *v. a.* [leoꝛan, Saxon.] To forfeit by unlucky conteſt; contrary to win.—To be deprived of.—To ſuffer deprivation of.—To poſſeſs no longer; contrary to keep.—To have any thing gone ſo as that it cannot be found, or had again.—To bewilder.—To deprive of.—To kill; to deſtroy.—To throw away; to employ ineffectually.—To miſs; to part with, ſo as not to recover.

To Lose. *v. n.* Not to win.—To decline; to fail.

Lo'ser—Los-er. *n. ſ.* [from *loſe.*] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his poſſeſſion or hope; the contrary to winner or gainer.

Loss—Loss. *n. ſ.* [from *loſe.*] Forfeiture; the contrary to gain.—Deprivation.—Deſtruction.—Fault; puzzle.—Uſeleſs application.

Lost. *part. adj.* [from *loſe.*] No longer poſſeſſed or perceptible.

LOT—7 LOT. *n. ſ.* [*blaut*, Gothick; *þlot*, Saxon; *lot*, Dutch.] Fortune; ſtate aſſigned.—A die, or any thing uſed in determining chances.—A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what lot of ſilks had you at the ſale?—Proportion of taxes: as, to pay ſcot and *lot*.

LO'TION—8 1 LO-TION. *n. ſ.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.] A form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, uſed to waſh any part with; from *lavo*, to waſh.

LO'TTERY—7 0 15 LOT-TE-RY. *n. ſ.* [*lotterie*, French, from *lot*.] A game of chance; a ſortilege; diſtribution of prizes by chance; a play in which lots are drawn for prizes.

LOUD—2 LOUD. *adj.* Noiſy; ſtriking the ear with great force.—Clamourous; turbulent.

LO'UDLY. *adv.* [from *loud*.] Noiſily; ſo as to be heard far.—Clamouroufly.

LO'UDNESS. *n. ſ.* Noiſe; force of ſound; turbulence; vehemence or furiouſneſs of clamour.

To LOVE—1 LOVE. *v. a.* [lufian, Saxon.] To regard with paſſionate affection, as that of one ſex to the other.—To regard with the affection of a friend.—To regard with parental tenderneſs.—To be pleaſed with.—To regard with reverent unwillingneſs to offend.

LOVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The paſſion between the ſexes.—Kindneſs; good-will; friendſhip.—Courtſhip.—Tenderneſs; parental care.—Liking; inclination to: as, the *love* of one's country.—Object beloved.—Lewdneſs.—Unreaſonable liking.—Fondneſs; concord.—Principle of union.—Pictureſque repreſentation of love.—A word of endearment.—Due reverence to God.—A kind of thin ſilk ſtuff.

LO'VEKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *knot*.] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LO'VELETTER. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *letter*.] Letter of courtſhip.

LO'VELILY. *adv.* [from *lovely*.] Amiably; in ſuch a manner as to excite love.

LO'VELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lovely*.] Amiableneſs; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

LO'VELORN. *adj.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forſaken of one's love.

LO'VELY. *adj.* [from *love*.] Amiable; exciting love.

LO'VEMONGER. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love.

LO'VER—1 1 LOV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *love*.] One who is in love.—A friend; one who regards with kindneſs—One who likes any thing.

LO'VESICK. *adj.* [*love* and *ſick*.] Diſordered with love; languiſhing with amorous deſire.

LO'VESONG. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſong*.] Song expreſſing love.

LO'VESUIT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſuit*.] Courtſhip.

LO'VETALE. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *tale*.] Narrative of love.

LO'VETHOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *thought*.] Amorous fancy.

LO'VETOY. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *toy*.] Small preſents given by lovers.

LO'VETRICK. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *trick*.] Art of expreſſing love.

LOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*loch*, Iriſh, a lake.] A lake; a large inland ſtanding water.

LO'VING. *participial adj.* [from *love*.] Kind; affectionate.—Expreſſing kindneſs.

LO'VINGKINDNESS. Tenderneſs; favour; mercy. A ſcriptural word.

LO'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *loving*.] Affectionately; with kindneſs.

LO'VINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *loving*.] Kindneſs; affection.

LOUIS D'OR. *n. ſ.* [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at about ſeventeen ſhillings.

To LOUNGE—2 LOUNGE. *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch.] To idle; to live lazily.

LO'UNGER. *n. ſ.* [from *lounge*.] An idler.

LOUSE—2 LOUSE. *n. ſ.* plural *lice*. [luſ, Saxon; *luys*, Dutch.] A ſmall animal, of which different ſpecies live on the bodies of men, beaſts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

To LOUSE—2 LOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice.

LO'USILY—2 15 15 LOU-SI-LY. *adv.* [from *louſe*.] In a paltry, mean, and ſcurvy way.

LO'USINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *louſy*.] The ſtate of abounding with lice.

LO'USY. *adj.* [from *louſe*.] Swarming with lice; overrun with lice.—Mean; low born; bred on the dunghil.

LOUT—2 LOUT. *n. ſ.* [*loete*, old Dutch. Mr. *Lye*.] A mean aukward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

LO'UTISH. *adj.* [from *lout*.] Clowniſh; bumkinly.

LOW—8 LOW. *adj.* Not high.—Not riſing far upwards.—Not elevated in ſituation.—Deſcending far downwards; deep.—Not deep; not ſwelling high; ſhallow: uſed of water.—Not of high price: as, corn is *low*.—Not loud; not noiſy.—In latitudes near to the line.—Not riſing to ſo great a ſum as ſome other accumulation of particulars.—Late in time: as, the *lower* empire.—Dejected; depreſſed.—Impotent; ſubdued.—Not elevated in rank or ſtation; abject.—Diſhonourable; betokening meanneſs of mind: as, *low* tricks.—Not ſublime; not exalted in thought or diction.—Reduced; in poor circumſtances: as, I am *low* in the world.

LOW. *adv.* Not aloft; not at a high price; meanly: it is chiefly uſed in compoſition.—In times near our own.—With a depreſſion of the voice.—In a ſtate of ſubjection.

To LOW—8 LOW. *v. n.* [þlopan, Saxon. The adjective *low*, not high, is ponounced *lo*; the verb *low*, to *bellow*, *lou*.] To bellow as a cow.

To LO'WER—8 1 LOW-ER. *v. a.* [from *low*.] To bring low; to bring down by way of ſubmiſſion.—To ſuffer to ſink down.—To leſſen; to make leſs in price or value.

To LO'WER. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to fall; to ſink.

To LO'WER—2 1 LOW-ER. *v. n.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word: if it was originally applied to the appearance of the ſky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the ſky ſeems to do in dark weather: if it was firſt uſed of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look aſkance.] To appear dark, ſtormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.—To frown; to pout; to look ſullen.

LO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] Cloudineſs; gloomineſs.—Cloudineſs of look.

LO'WERINGLY—2 1 15 15 LOW-ER-ING-LY. *adv.* [from *lower*.] With cloudineſs; gloomily.

LO'WERMOST—8 1 8 LOW-ER-MOST. *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *moſt*.] Loweſt.

LO'WLAND.

Lo`wland. *n. ſ.* [*low* and *land.*] The country that is low in reſpect of neighbouring hills; the marſh.

Lo`wlily. *adv.* [from *lowly.*] Humbly; without pride.—Meanly; without dignity.

Lo`wliness. *n. ſ.* [from *lowly.*] Humility; freedom from pride.—Meanneſs; want of dignity; abject depreſſion.

Lo`wly. *adj.* [from *low.*] Humble; meek; mild.—Mean; wanting dignity; not great.—Not lofty; not ſublime.

Lo`wly. *adv.* [from *low.*] Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity.—Humbly; meekly; modeſtly.

Lo`wness. *n. ſ.* [from *low.*] Abſence of height; ſmall diſtance from the ground.—Meanneſs of condition, whether mental or external.—Want of rank; want of dignity.—Want of ſublimity; contrary to loftineſs.—Submiſſiveneſs.—Depreſſion; dejection.

Lowspi`rited. *adj.* [*low* and *ſpirit.*] Dejected; depreſſed; not lively; not vivacious; not ſprightly.

LO`YAL — LOY-AL. *adj.* [*loyal*, French.] Obedient; true to the prince.—Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.

Lo`yalist. *n. ſ.* [from *loyal.*] One who profeſſes uncommon adherence to his king.

Lo`yally. *adv.* [from *loyal.*] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king.

Lo`yalty. *n. ſ.* [*loiaulté*, French.] Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.—Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

Lo´zenge — Loz-enge. *n. ſ.* [*loſenge*, French. Of unknown etymology.] A medicine made in ſmall pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or waſted.—A cake of preſerved fruit: both theſe are ſo denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

Lu´bbard. *n. ſ.* [from *lubber.*] A lazy ſturdy fellow.

LU´BBER — LUB-BER. *n. ſ.* A ſturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky fellow; a booby.

Lu´bberly. *adj.* [from *lubber.*] Lazy and bulky.

Lu´bberly. *adv.* Aukwardly; clumſily.

Lu — Lu. *n. ſ.* A game at cards. See Loo.

To Lu`bricate — Lu-bri-cate. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make ſmooth or ſlippery; to ſmoothe.

Lubri´city — Lu-bric-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*lubricus*, Latin; *lubricité*, French.] Slipperineſs; ſmoothneſs of ſurface.—Aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.—Uncertainty; ſlipperineſs; inſtability.—Wantonneſs; lewdneſs.

Lu`bric — Lu-bric. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.] Slippery; ſmooth on the ſurface.—Uncertain; unſteady.—Wanton; lewd. [*lubrique*, French.]

Lu`bricous — Lu-bri-cous. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.] Slippery; ſmooth.

Lu`brifica`tion. *n. ſ.* [*lubricus* and *fio*, Latin.] The act of ſmoothing, or becoming ſmooth.

Lu`brific`ation. *n. ſ.* [*lubicus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of lubricating or ſmoothing.

Luce — Luce. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Latin.] A pike full grown.

Lu`cent — Lu-cent. *adj.* [*lucens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; ſplendid.

LU`CID — LU-CID. *n. ſ.* [*lucidus*, Latin; *lucide*, Fren.] Shining; bright; glittering.—Pellucid; tranſparent.—Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madneſs.

Luci´dity. *n. ſ.* [from *lucid.*] Splendor; brightneſs.

Luci´ferous. *adj.* [*lucifer*, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of diſcovery.

Luci´fic. *adj.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin.] Making light; producing light.

Luck — Luck. *n. ſ.* [*geluck*, Dutch.] Chance; accident; fortune; hap; caſual event.—Fortune, good or bad.

Lu´ckily. *adv.* [from *lucky.*] Fortunately; by good hap.

Lu´ckiness. *n. ſ.* [from *lucky.*] Good fortune; good hap; caſual happineſs.

Lu´ckleſs. *adj.* [from *luck.*] Unfortunate; unhappy.

Lu´cky — Luck-y. *n. ſ.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance.

Lu`crative — Lu-cra-tive. *adj.* [*lucratif*, French; *lucrativus*, Latin.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money.

Lu`cre — Lu-cre. *n. ſ.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. In an ill ſenſe.

Lucta`tion. *n. ſ.* [*luctor*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; conteſt.

To Lu`cubrate — Lu-cu-brate. *n. ſ.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] To watch; to ſtudy by night.

Lu`cubra`tion — Lu-cu-bra-tion. *n. ſ.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candle light; nocturnal ſtudy; anything compoſed by night.

Lu`cubra`tory. *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Lat.] Compoſed by candle light.

Lu`culent — Lu-cu-lent. *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.] Clear; tranſparent; lucid.—Certain; evident.

LU`DICROUS — LU-DI-CROUS. *adj.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] Burleſque; merry; ſportive; exciting laughter.

Lu`dicrously. *adv.* [from *ludicrous.*] Sportively; in burleſque; in a manner that may excite laughter.

Lu`dicrousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ludicrous.*] Burleſque; ſportiveneſs; merry caſt or manner; ridiculouſneſs.

To Luff — Luff. *v. n.* [or *loof.*] To keep cloſe to the wind. Sea term.

To Lug — Lug. *v. a.* [aluccan, Saxon, to pull; *loga*, Swediſh, the hollow of the hand.] To hale or drag; to pull with rugged violence.—*To* Lug *out.* To draw a ſword, in burleſque language.

To Lug. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily: perhaps only miſprinted for *lags.*

Lug. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſmall fiſh.—[In Scotland.] An ear.—*Lug*, a land meaſure; a pole or perch.

Lu´ggage — Lugg-age. *n. ſ.* [from *lug.*] Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

Lugu´brious — Lu-gu-bri-ous. *adj.* [*lugubre*, Fren. *lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful; ſorrowful.

LU`KEWARM — LUKE-WARM. *adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth*, in Saxon, is *bleod*; in old Friſick *hlij*; in Dutch *lieuwte*; whence probably our

bably our *luke*, to which *warm* may be added, to determine, by the firſt word, the force of the ſecond; as we ſay, *boiling hot*.] Moderately or mildly warm; ſo warm as to give only a pleaſing ſenſation.—Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

LU'KEWARMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] With moderate warmth.—With indifference.

LU'KEWARMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lukewarm*.] Moderate or pleaſing heat.—Indifference; want of ardour.

To LULL—LULL. *v. a.* [*lulu*, Daniſh; *lallo*, Latin.] To compoſe to ſleep by a pleaſing ſound.—To compoſe; to quiet; to put to reſt.

LU'LLABY. *n. ſ.* A ſong to ſtill babes, uſed by nurſes.

LU'MBER—LUM-BER. *n. ſ.* [loma, ȝeloma, Saxon, houſhold-ſtuff; *lommering*, the dirt of an houſe, Dutch.] Any thing uſeleſs or cumberſome; any thing of more bulk than value.

To LU'MBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like uſeleſs goods irregularly.

To LU'MBER. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk.

LU'MINARY—LU-MI-NA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*luminare*, Latin; *luminaire*, French.] Any body which gives light.—Any thing which gives intelligence.—Any one that inſtructs mankind.

LU'MINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *lumen*.] Emiſſion of light.

LU'MINOUS. *n. ſ.* [*lumineux*, French.] Shining; emitting light.—Enlightened.—Shining; bright.

LUMP—LUMP. *n. ſ.* [*lompe*, Dutch.] A ſmall maſs of any matter.—A ſhapeleſs maſs.—Maſs undiſtinguiſhed.—The whole together; the groſs.

To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the groſs, without attention to particulars.

LU'MPFISH. [*lump* and *fiſh*; *lumpus*, Latin.] A ſort of fiſh.

LU'MPING. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. A low word.

LU'MPISH—LUMP-ISH. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; groſs; dull; unactive; bulky.

LU'MPISHLY. *adv.* [from *lumpiſh*.] With heavineſs; with ſtupidity.

LU'MPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heavineſs.

LU'MPY. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact maſſes.

LU'NACY—LU-NA-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madneſs influenced by the moon; madneſs in general.

LU'NAR. } *adj.* [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaris*, Latin.] Relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon.

LU'NARY—LU-NA-RY. }

LU'NARY. *n. ſ.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, French.] Moonwort.

LU'NATIC—LU-NA-TIC. *adj.* [*lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.

LU'NATICK. *n. ſ.* A madman.

LUNA'TION—LU-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*lunaiſon*, French; *luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon.

LUNCH. } *n. ſ.* As much food as one's hand can hold. A low word.

LU'NCHEON—LUN-CHEON. }

LUNE—LUNE. *n. ſ.* [*luna*, Latin.] Any thing in the ſhape of an half moon.—Fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks. The French ſay of a man who is fantaſtical or whimſical, *Il a des lunes*.—A laiſh: as, the *lune* of a hawk.

LUNE'TTE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſmall half moon: a term of fortification.

LUNGS—LUNGS. *n. ſ.* [lungen, Saxon; *long*, Dutch.] The lights; the part by which breath is inſpired and expired.

LUNGED. *adj.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs; drawing in and emitting air: as, the *lungs* in an animal body.

LUNG-GROWN. *adj.* [*lung* and *grown*.] The lungs ſometimes grow faſt to the ſkin that lines the breaſt within; whence ſuch as are detained with that accident are ſaid to be *lung-grown*.

LU'NGWORT. *n. ſ.* [*pulmonaria*, Lat.] A plant.

LUNT. *n ſ.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE—LU-PINE. *n. ſ.* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Lat.] A kind of pulſe.

LURCH—LURCH. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *l'ourche*, a game of draughts, much uſed, as he ſays, among the Dutch; *ourche* he derives from *arca*; ſo that, I ſuppoſe, thoſe that are loſt are left in *lorche*, in the *lurch* or *box*; whence the uſe of the word. *Johnſon*.]

To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deſerted condition; to leave without help.

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.] To ſhift; to play tricks.—To lie in wait: we now rather uſe *lurk*.

To LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.] To devour; to ſwallow greedily.—To defeat; to diſappoint. A word now uſed only in burleſque. [from the game *lurch*.—To ſteal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *lurch*.] One that watches to ſteal, or to betray or entrap.—[*Lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not uſed.

LURE—LURE. *n. ſ.* [*leurre*, French; *lore*, Dutch.] Something held out to call a hawk.—Any enticement; any thing that promiſes advantage.

To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.

To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw.

LU'RID—LU-RID. *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; diſmal.

To LURK—LURK. *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the ſame word. See LURCH.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie cloſe.

LU'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.

LU'RKINGPLACE. *n. ſ.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; ſecret place.

LU'SCIOUS—LUS-CIOUS. *adj.* [from *delicious*, ſay ſome; but *Skinner* more probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced.] Sweet, ſo as to nauſeate.—Sweet in a great degree.—Pleaſing; delightful.

Lu'sciously. *adv.* [from *luſcious.*] Sweet to a great degree.

Lu'sciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *luſcious.*] Immoderate ſweetneſs.

Lu'sern — Lu-sern. *n. ſ.* [*lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.

Lush — Lush. *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, oppoſite to pale and faint; from *louſche.*

Luso'rious — Lu-so-ri-ous. *adj.* [*luſorius*, Latin.] Uſed in play; ſportive.

Lu'sory — Lu-so-ry. *adj.* [*luſorius*, Latin.] Uſed in play.

LUST — LUST. *n. ſ.* [luſt, Saxon; *luſt*, Dutch.] Carnal deſire.—Any violent or irregular deſire.

To Lust. *v. n.* To deſire carnally.—To deſire vehemently.—To have irregular diſpoſitions.

Lu'stful — Lust-ful. *adj.* [*luſt* and *full.*] Libidinous; having irregular deſires.—Provoking to ſenſuality; inciting to luſt.

Lu'stfully. *adv.* [from *luſtful.*] With ſenſual concupiſcence.

Lu'stfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *luſtful.*] Libidinouſneſs.

Lu'stily. *adv.* [from *luſty.*] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle.

Lu'stiness. *n. ſ.* [from *luſty.*] Stoutneſs; ſturdineſs; ſtrength; vigour of body.

Lu'stral. *adj.* [*luſtrale*, French; *luſtralis*, Latin.] Uſed in purification.

Lustra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*luſtration*, French; *luſtratio*, Lat.] Purification by water.

Lu'stre — Lus-tre. *n. ſ.* [*luſtre*, French.] Brightneſs; ſplendour; glitter.—A ſconce with lights.—Eminence; renown.—[From *luſtre*, Fren. *luſtrum*, Lat.] The ſpace of five years.

Lu'string — Lu-string. *n. ſ.* [from *luſtre.*] A ſhining ſilk; commonly pronounced *luteſtring.*

Lu'strous — Lus-trous. *adj.* [from *luſtre.*] Bright; ſhining; luminous.

Lu'sty — Lus-ty. *adj.* [*luſtig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.

Lu'tanist — Lu-ta-nist. *n. ſ.* [from *lute.*] One who plays upon the lute.

LUTE — LUTE. *n. ſ.* [*luth*, *lut*, French.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.—[From *lut*, French; *lutum*, Latin.] A compoſition like clay, with which chemiſts cloſe up their veſſels.

To Lute. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloſe with lute, or chemiſts clay.

To Lu'xate — Lux-ate. *v. a.* [*luxer* French; *luxo*, Latin.] To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Luxa'tion — Lux-a-tion. *n. ſ.* [from *luxo*, Latin.] The act of disjointing.—Any thing disjointed.

LUXE. *n. ſ.* [French, *luxus*, Latin.] Luxury; voluptuouſneſs.

Luxu'riance — Lux-u-ri-ance. } *n. ſ.* [from *luxu-*
Luxu'riancy. } *rians*, Latin.] Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

Luxu'riant. *adj.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Exuberant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous.

To Luxu'riate. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to ſhoot with ſuperfluous plenty.

Luxu'rious — Lux-u-ri-ous. *adj.* [*luxurieux*, Fren. *luxurioſus*, Latin.] Delighting in the pleaſures of the table.—Adminiſtring to luxury.—Luſtful; libidinous.—Voluptuous; enſlaved to pleaſure.—Softening by pleaſure.—Luxuriant; exuberant.

Luxu'riously. *adv.* [from *luxurious.*] Deliciouſly; voluptuouſly.

LU'XURY — LUX-U-RY. *n. ſ.* [*luxuré*, old French; *luxuria*, Latin.] Voluptuouſneſs; addictedneſs to pleaſure.—Luſt; lewdneſs.—Luxuriance; exuberance.—Delicious fare.

Ly. *v. n.* [A very frequent termination both of names of places and of adjectives and adverbs: when *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leaȝ, Saxon, a field; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*; as, *beaſtly*, *beaſtlike*; *plainly*, *plainlike.*]

Ly'ing — Ly-ing, the participle of *lie*, whether it ſignifies to *be recumbent*, or *to ſpeak falſely*, or otherwiſe.

Lymph — Lymph. *n. ſ.* [*lymphe*, French; *lympha*, Lat.] Water; tranſparent colourleſs liquor.

Lympha'tic. *adj.* The ducts conveying the lymph are called lymphatic.

Lympha'tick. *n. ſ.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. from *lympha*, Lat.] The *lymphaticks* are ſlender pellucid tubes, whoſe cavities are contracted at ſmall and unequal diſtances: they are carried into the glands of the meſentery, receiving firſt a fine thin lymph from the *lymphatic* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid.

LYNX — LYNX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A ſpotted beaſt, remarkable for ſpeed and ſharp ſight.

Lyre — Lyre. *n. ſ.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a muſical inſtrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, ſuppoſed to be ſung.

Ly'ric. } *adj.* [*lyricus*, Latin; *lyrique*,
Ly'rical — Lyr-i-cal. } French.] Pertaining to an harp, or to odes or poetry ſung to an harp; ſinging to an harp.

Ly'rick. *n. ſ.* A poet who writes ſongs to the harp.

Ly'rist. [*lyriſtes*, Latin.] A muſician who plays upon the harp.

M.

MAC

M Serves, in Engliſh, to form one unvaried ſound, by compreſſion of the lips; as, *mine, tame, camp:* it is never mute.

MA'CARO'ON — MAC-A-ROON. *n. ſ.* [*macarone*, Italian.] A coarſe, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronic* poetry, in which the language is purpoſely corrupted.—[*Macaron*, Fr. from μάκαρ.] A kind of ſweet biſcuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and ſugar.

MACA'W-TREE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of the *palm-tree.*

MACA'W — MA-CAW. *n. ſ.* A bird in the Weſt Indies.

MACE — MACE. *n. ſ.* [maꝫꝫa, Saxon; *maça*, Spaniſh.] An enſign of authority worn before magiſtrates.—[*Maſſue*, French; *maſſa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.—[*Macis*, Latin.] A kind of ſpice.

MA'CEBE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [*mace* and *bearer.*] One who carries the mace before perſons in authority.

To MA'CERATE — MAC-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin; *macerer*, French.] To make lean; to wear away.—To mortify; to harraſs with corporal hardſhips.—To ſteep almoſt to ſolution, either with or without heat.

MACERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*maceration*, French; from *macerate.*] The act of waſting, or making lean.—Mortification; corporal hardſhip.—*Maceration* is an infuſion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt wholly diſſolved.

To MA'CHINATE. *v. a.* [*machinor*, Latin; *machiner*, Fr.] To plan; to contrive.

MA'CHINA'TION — MACH-IN-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*machinatio*, Lat. *machination*, French; from *machinate.*] Artifice; contrivance; malicious ſcheme.

MACHI'NE — MA-CHINE. *n. ſ.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, French.] Any complicated piece of workmanſhip.—An engine.—Supernatural agency in poems.

MACHI'NERY — MA-CHIN-E-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *machine.*] Enginery; complicated workmanſhip.—The *machinery* ſignifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.

MA'CKEREL — MACK-ER-EL. *n. ſ.* [*mackereel*, Dutch; *maquereau*, French.] A ſea-fiſh.

MA'CROCOSM — MAC-RO-COSM. *n. ſ.* [*macrocoſme*, Fr. μακρὸς and κόσμος.] The whole word, or viſible ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the microcoſm, or world of man.

MACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mactatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for ſacrifice.

MA'CULA — MAC-U-LA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A ſpot.—[In phyſick.] Any ſpots upon the skin, whether thoſe in fevers or ſcorbutick habits.

To MA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Latin.] To ſtain; to ſpot.

MAG

MACULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *maculate.*] Stain; ſpot; taint.

MAD — MAD. *adj.* [ꝫemaad, Saxon; *matto*, Italian.] Diſordered in the mind; broken in the underſtanding; diſtracted.—Over-run with any violent or unreaſonable deſire; with *on, after, of*, perhaps better *for*, before the object of deſire.—Enraged; furious.

To MAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make mad; to make furious; to enrage.

MA'DAM — MAD-AM. *n. ſ.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment uſed in addreſs to ladies of every degree.

MA'DBRAIN. } *adj.* [*mad* and *brain.*] Diſordered in
MA'DBRAINED. } the mind; hotheaded.

MA'DCAP. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *cap*; either taking the *cap* for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon diſtracted perſons by way of diſtinction.] A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow.

To MA'DDEN — MADD-EN. *v. n.* [from *mad.*] To become mad; to act as mad.

To MA'DDEN. *v. a.* To make mad.

MA'DDER — MAD-DER. *n. ſ.* [mabepe, Sax.] A plant uſed in dying.

MADE — MADE, participle preterite of *make.*

MA'DEFA'CTION — MAD-E-FAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*madefacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet.

To MA'DEFY. *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin.] To moiſten; to make wet.

MA'DHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *houſe.*] A houſe where madmen are cured or confined.

MA'DLY. *adv.* [from *mad.*] Without underſtanding; furiouſly.

MA'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *man.*] A man deprived of his underſtanding.

MA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mad.*] Diſtraction; loſs of underſtanding; perturbation of the faculties.—Fury; wildneſs; rage.

MA'DRIGAL — MAD-RI-GAL. *n. ſ.* [*madrigal*, Spaniſh and French, from *mandra*, Latin; whence it was written anciently *mandriale*, Italian.] A paſtoral ſong.

MA'GAZI'NE — MAG-A-ZINE. *n. ſ.* [*magazine*, French, from the Arabick *machſan*, a treaſure.] A ſtorehouſe, commonly an arſenal or armoury, or repoſitory of proviſions.—Of late this word has ſignified a miſcellaneous pamphlet, of which we have numbers publiſhed monthly.

MA'GGOT — MAG-GOT. *n. ſ.* [*magrod*, Welſh; *millepeda*, Latin; maꝺu, Saxon.] A ſmall grub, which turns into a fly.—Whimſy; caprice; odd fanſy.

MA'GGOTTY. *adv.* [from *maggot.*] Full of maggots.—Capricious; whimſical.

MA'GICAL — MAG-IC-AL. *n. ſ.* [from *magick.*] Acting, or performed by ſecret and inviſible powers, either of nature, or the agency of ſpirits.

MA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *magical.*] According to the rites of magick.

MA'GICK — MAG-ICK. *n. ſ.* [*magia*, Latin.] The art of putting in action the power of ſpirits: it was ſuppoſed that both good and bad ſpirits were ſubject to magick; yet magick was in general held unlawful; ſorcery; enchantment.—The ſecret operations of natural powers.

MA'GIC. *adj.* Acting or doing by powers ſuperior to the known power of nature; incantating; necromantick.

MAGI'CIAN — MAG-ICI-AN. *n. ſ.* [*magicus*, Latin.] One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer.

MA'GISTE`RIAL — MAG-IS-TE-RI-AL. *adj.* [from *magiſter*, Latin.] Such as ſuits a maſter.—Lofty; arrogant; proud; inſolent; deſpotic.—Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magiſtery.

MAGISTE`RIALLY. *n. ſ.* [from *magiſterial.*] Arrogantly; with an air of authority.

MAGISTE`RIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *magiſterial.*] Haughtineſs; airs of a maſter.

MA'GISTERY. *n. ſ.* [*magiſterium*, Latin] A term made uſe of by chemiſts to ſignify ſometimes a very fine powder, made by ſolution and precipitation.

MA'GISTRACY — MAG-IS-TRA-CY. *n. ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Latin.] Office or dignity of a magiſtrate.

MA'GISTRALLY. *adv.* [*magiſtralis*, low Latin.] Deſpotically; authoritatively; magiſterially.

MA'GISTRATE — MAG-IS-TRATE. *n. ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Latin.] A man publickly inveſted with authority; a governour; an executor of the laws.

MA'GNANI'MITY — MAG-NA-NIM-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*magnanimité*, French; *magnanimus*, Latin.] Greatneſs of mind; bravery; elevation of ſoul.

MAGNA'NIMOUS — MAG-NAN-I-MOUS. *adj.* [*magnanimus*, Latin.] Great of mind; elevated in ſentiment; brave.

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *magnanimous.*] Bravely; with greatneſs of mind.

MA'GNET — MAG-NET. *n. ſ.* [*magnes*, Latin.] The lodeſtone; the ſtone that attracts iron.

MAGNE'TIC — MAG-NET-IC. } *adj.* [from *magnet.*] Re-
MAGNE'TICAL. } lating to the magnet.—Having powers correſpondent to thoſe of the magnet.—Attractive; having the power to draw things diſtant.

MA'GNETISM — MAG-NE-TISM. *n. ſ.* [from *magnet.*] Power of the loadſtone; power of attraction.

MA'GNIFI`ABLE — MAG-NI-FI-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *magnify.*] To be extolled or praiſed.

MAGNI'FIC — MAG-NIF-IC. } *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]
MAGNI'FICAL. } Illuſtrious; grand; great; noble.

MAGNI'FICENCE — MAG-NIF-I-CENCE. *n. ſ.* [*magnificentia*, Latin.] Grandeur of appearance; ſplendour.

MAGNI'FICENT. *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.] Grand in appearance; ſplendid; pompous.—Fond of ſplendour; ſetting greatneſs to ſhew.

MAGNI'FICENTLY. *adv.* [from *magnificent.*] Pompouſly; ſplendidly.

MA'GNI'FICO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A grandee of Venice.

MA'GNIFI`ER — MAG-NI-FI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *magnify.*] One that praiſes; an encomiaſt; an extoller.—A glaſs that encreaſes the bulk of any object.

To MA'GNIFY — MAG-NI-FY. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Lat.] To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol.—To exalt; to elevate; to raiſe in eſtimation.—To raiſe in pride or pretenſion.—To encreaſe the bulk of any object to the eye.

MA'GNITUDE — MAG-NI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*magnitudo*, Lat.] Greatneſs; grandeur.—Comparative bulk.

MA'GPIE — MAG-PIE. *n. ſ.* [from *pie*, *pica*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* is uſed to a *ſparrow*, and *poll* to a *parrot.*] A bird ſometimes taught to talk.

MAID. } *n. ſ.* [mæden, mægden, Sax.
MAI'DEN — MAID-EN. } *maegd*, Dutch.] An unmarried woman; a virgin.—A woman ſervant.

MAID. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of skate fiſh.

MA`IDEN. *adj.* Conſiſting of virgins.—Freſh; new; unuſed; unpolluted.

MA`IDENHAIR. *n. ſ.* [*maiden* and *hair.*] A plant, native of the ſouthern parts of France, and in the Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks, and old ruins, from whence it is brought for medicinal uſe.

MA`IDENHEAD. } *n. ſ.* [from *maiden.*] Virginity; virgin
MA`IDENHOOD. } purity; freedom from contamination.—Newneſs; freſhneſs; uncontaminated ſtate. This is now become a low word.

MA`IDENLY. *adj.* [*maiden* and *like.*] Like a maid; gentle, modeſt, timorous, decent.

MAI`DSERVANT. *n. ſ.* A female ſervant.

MAJE'STIC — MA-JES-TIC. } *adj.* [from *majeſty.*] Au-
MAJE'STICAL. } guſt; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance.—Stately; pompous; ſplendid.—Sublime; elevated; lofty.

MAJE'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *majeſtical.*] With dignity; with grandeur.

MA'JESTY — MAJ-ES-TY. *n. ſ.* [*majeſtas*, Latin.] Dignity; grandeur; greatneſs of appearance; an appearance awful and ſolemn.—Power; ſovereignty.—Dignity; elevation.—The title of kings and queens.

MAIL — MAIL. *n. ſ.* [*maille*, French; *maglia*, Italian.] A coat of ſteel network worn for defence.—Any armour.—A poſtman's bundle: a bag. [*male*, *malette*, French.]

To MAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To arm defenſively; to cover, as with armour.

To MAIM — MAIM. *v. a.* [*maitan*, Gothick, to cut off; *mehaigner*, to maim, old French; *mehaina*, Armorick; *mancus*, Lat.] To deprive of any neceſſary part; to cripple by loſs of a limb.

MAIM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Privation of ſome eſſential part; lameneſs, produced by a wound or amputation.—Injury; miſchief.—Eſſential defect.

MAIN — MAIN. *adj.* [*magne*, old French; *magnus*, Lat.] Principal; chief; leading.—Violent; ſtrong; overpowering; vaſt.—Groſs; containing the chief part.—Important; forcible.

MAIN. *n. ſ.* The groſs; the bulk; the greater part.—The ſum; the whole; the general.—The ocean.—Violence; force.—[From *manus*, Latin.] A hand at dice.—The continent: as, the Spaniſh *main* in America.

MA'INLA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *land.*] Continent.

MA'INLY. *adv.* [from *main.*] Chiefly; principally.—Greatly; powerfully.

MA'INMAST. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *maſt.*] The chief or middle maſt.

MA'INPRISE — MAIN-PRISE. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *pris*, Fr.] Delivery into the cuſtody of a friend, upon ſecurity given for appearance; bail.

MA'INSAIL. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *ſail.*] The ſail of the mainmaſt.

MA'INSHEET. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *ſheet.*] The ſheet or ſail of the mainmaſt.

MA'INYARD. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *yard.*] The yard of the mainmaſt.

To MAINTA'IN — MAIN-TAIN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, French.] To preſerve; to keep.—To defend; to hold out; to make good.—To vindicate; to juſtify.—To continue; to keep up.—To keep up; to ſupport the expence of.—To ſupport with the conveniences of life.—To preſerve from failure.

To MAINTA'IN. *v. n.* To ſupport by argument; to aſſert as a tenet.

MAINTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *maintain.*] Defenſible; juſtifiable.

MAINTA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *maintain.*] Supporter; cheriſher.

MA'INTENANCE — MAIN-TEN-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*maintenant*, French.] Supply of the neceſſaries of life; ſuſtenance; ſuſtentation.—Support; protection; defence.—Continuance; ſecurity from failure.

MA'INTOP. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *top.*] The top of the mainmaſt.

MA'JOR — MA-JOR. *adj.* [*major*, Latin.] Greater in number, quantity, or extent.—Greater in dignity.

MA'JOR — MA-JOR. *n. ſ.* The officer above the captain; the loweſt field officer.—A mayor or head officer of a town. Obſolete.—The firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm, containing ſome generality.—MAJOR-*general.* The general officer of the ſecond rank.—MAJOR-*domo. n. ſ.* [*majeur-dome*, French.] One who holds occaſionally the place of maſter of the houſe.

MAJO'RITY — MA-JOR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *major.*] The ſtate of being greater.—The greater number. [*majorité*, Fr.]—[From *majores*, Latin.] Anceſtry.—Full age; end of minority.—The office of a major.

MAIZE, or *Indian Wheat. n. ſ.* A plant having the appearance of a reed.

To MAKE — MAKE. *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; *machen*, German; *maken*, Dutch.] To create.—To form of materials.—To compoſe: as, materials or ingredients.—To form by art what is not natural.—To produce as the agent.—To produce as a cauſe.—To do; to perform; to practiſe; to uſe.—To cauſe to have any quality.—To bring into any ſtate or condition.—To form; to ſettle.—To hold; to keep.—To ſecure from diſtreſs; to eſtabliſh in riches or happineſs.—To ſuffer; to incur.—To commit.—To compel; to force; to conſtrain.—To intend; to purpoſe to do.—To raiſe as profit from any thing.—To reach; to tend to; to arrive at.—To gain.—To force; to gain by force.—To exhibit.—To pay; to give.—To put; to place.—To turn to ſome uſe.—To incline; to diſpoſe.—To prove as an argument.—To repreſent; to ſhow.—To conſtitute.—To amount to.—To mould; to form.—*To* MAKE *away.* To kill; to deſtroy.—To transfer.—*To* MAKE *account.* To reckon; to believe.—*To* MAKE *account of.* To eſteem; to regard.—*To* MAKE *free with.* To treat without ceremony.—*To* MAKE *good.* To maintain; to defend; to juſtify.—To fulfil; to accompliſh.—*To* MAKE *light of.* To conſider as of no conſequence.—*To* MAKE *love.* To court; to play the gallant.—*To* MAKE *merry.* To feaſt; to partake of an entertainment.—*To* MAKE *much of.* To cheriſh; to foſter.—*To* MAKE *of. What to make of*, is, how to underſtand.—To produce from; to effect.—To conſider; to account; to eſteem.—To cheriſh; to foſter.—*To* MAKE *over.* To ſettle in the hands of truſtees.—To transfer.—*To* MAKE *out.* To clear; to explain; to clear to one's ſelf.—To prove; to evince.—*To* MAKE *ſure of.* To conſider as certain.—To ſecure to one's poſſeſſion.—*To* MAKE *up.* To get together.—To reconcile; to repair.—To repair.—To compoſe, as of ingredients.—To ſhape.—To ſupply; to repair.—To clear.—To accompliſh; to conclude; to complete.

To MAKE. *v. n.* To tend; to travel; to go any way; to ruſh.—To contribute.—To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cauſe.—To concur.—To ſhew; to appear; to carry appearance.—*To* MAKE *away with.* To deſtroy; to kill; to make away. This phraſe is improper.—*To* MAKE *for.* To advantage; to favour.—*To* MAKE *up.* To compenſate; to be inſtead.

MAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Form; ſtructure; nature.

MAKE. *n. ſ.* [maca, ȝemaca, Sax.] Companion; favourite friend.

MA'KEBATE. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *debate.*] Breeder of quarrels.

MA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *make.*] The Creator.—One who makes any thing.—One who ſets any thing in its proper ſtate.

MA'KEPEACE. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *peace.*] Peacemaker; reconciler.

MA'KEWEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *weight.*] Any ſmall thing thrown in to make up weight.

MA'LADY — MAL-A-DY. *n. ſ.* [*maladie*, French.] A diſeaſe; a diſtemper; a diſorder of body; ſickneſs.

MA'LAPERT. *adj.* [*mal* and *pert.*] Saucy; quick with impudence; ſprightly without reſpect or decency.

MA'LAPERTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malapert.*] Livelineſs of reply without decency; quick impudence; ſaucineſs.

MA'LAPERTLY. *adv.* [from *malapert.*] Impudently; ſaucily.

MALE — MALE. *adj.* [*male*, French; *maſculus*, Latin.] Of the ſex that begets young; not female.

MALE. *n. ſ.* The he of any ſpecies.

MALE, in compoſition, ſignifies *ill*, from *male*, Latin; *male*, old French.

MA'LEADMINISTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* Bad management of affairs.

MA'LECONTE'NT — MALE-CON-TENT. } *adj.* [*male* and
MA'LECONTE'NTED. } *content.*] Diſcontented; diſſatisfied.

MA'LECONTE'NTEDLY. *adv.* [from *malecontent.*] With diſcontent.

MA'LECON-

MA`LECONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malecontent.*] Diſcontentedneſs; want of affection to government.

MA'LEDI'CTION — MAL-E-DIC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*malediction*, French; *maledictio*, Latin.] Curſe; execration; denunciation of evil.

MA'LEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*male* and *facio*, Latin.] A crime; an offence.

MA'LEFA'CTOR — MAL-E-FAC-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*male* and *facio*, Latin.] An offender againſt law; a criminal; a guilty perſon.

MALEPRA'CTICE — MALE-PRAC-TICE. *n. ſ.* [*male* and *practice.*] Practice contrary to rules.

MALE'VOLENCE — MA-LEV-O-LENCE. *n. ſ.* [*malevolentia*, Latin.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

MALE'VOLENT — MA-LEV-O-LENT. *adj.* [*malevolus*, Latin.] Ill-diſpoſed towards others; unfavourable; malignant.

MALE'VOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *malevolence.*] Malignly; malignantly.

MA'LICE — MAL-ICE. *n. ſ.* [*malice*, French; *malitia*, Latin.] Badneſs of deſign; deliberate miſchief.—Ill intention to any one; deſire of hurting.

To MA'LICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill will. Obſolete.

MALI'CIOUS — MA-LICI-OUS. *adj.* [*malicieux*, French; *malitioſus*, Latin.] Ill-diſpoſed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

MALI'CIOUSLY — MA-LICI-OUS-LY. *adv.* [from *malicious.*] With malignity; with intention of miſchief.

MALI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malicious.*] Malice; intention of miſchief to another.

MALI`GN — MA-LIGN. *adj.* [*maligne*, French; *malignus*, Latin: the *g* is mute or liqueſcent.] Unfavourable; ill-diſpoſed to any one; malicious.—Infectious; fatal to the body; peſtilential.

To MALI`GN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To regard with envy or malice.—To miſchief; to hurt; to harm.

MALI'GNANCY — MA-LIG-NAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *malignant.*] Malevolence; malice; unfavourableneſs.—Deſtructive tendency.

MALI'GNANT. *adj.* [*malignant*, French.] Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; miſchievous; intending or effecting ill.—Hoſtile to life: as, *malignant* fevers.

MALI'GNANT. *n. ſ.* A man of ill intention; malevolently diſpoſed.—It was a word uſed of the defenders of the church and monarcy by the rebel ſectaries in the civil wars.

MALI'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *malignant.*] With ill intention; maliciouſly; miſchievouſly.

MALI'GNITY — MA-LIG-NI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*malignité*, Fr.] Malice; maliciouſneſs.—Contrariety to life; deſtructive tendency.—Evilneſs of nature.

MALI`GNLY. *adv.* [from *malign.*] Enviouſly; with ill will; miſchievouſly.

MA`LKIN — MAL-KIN. *n. ſ.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the deminitive termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for ſweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dreſſed up; thence a dirty wench.

MALL — MALL, or MALL. *n. ſ.* [*malleus*, Latin, a hammer.] A ſtroke; a blow.—A kind of beater or hammer. [*mail*, Fr.]—A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Moll* is, in Iſlandick, an area or walk ſpread with ſhells.

—To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or ſtrike with a mall.

MA'LLARD — MAL-LARD. *n. ſ.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild duck.

MA'LLEABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *malleable.*] Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of ſpreading under the hammer.

MA'LLEABLE — MAL-LE-A-BLE. *adj.* [*malleable*, Fren. from *malleus*, Latin, a hammer.] Capable of being ſpread by beating: this is a quality poſſeſſed in the moſt eminent degree by gold, it being more ductile than any other metal; and is oppoſite to friability or brittleneſs.

MA'LLEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malleable.*] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility.

To MA'LLEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To hammer; to forge or ſhape by the hammer.

MA'LLET — MAL-LET. *n. ſ.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A wooden hammer.

MA'LLOWS. *n. ſ.* [*malva*, Latin; mæepe, Saxon.] A plant.

MA`LMSEY — MALM-SEY. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grape. See VINE.—A kind of wine.

MALT — MALT. *n. ſ.* [mealt, Saxon; *mout*, Dutch.] Grain ſteeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

MA`LTDUST. *n. ſ.* [*malt* and *duſt.*] An enricher of barren land.

MA`LTFLOOR. *n. ſ.* [*malt* and *floor.*] A floor to dry malt.

To MALT. *v. n.* To make malt.—To be made malt.

MA`LTDRINK. *n. ſ.* [*malt* and *drink.*] Drink made of malt.

MA`LTHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*malt* and *horſe.*] It ſeems to have been formerly a term of reproach for a dull dolt.

MA`LTMAN. } *n. ſ.* [from *malt.*] One who makes malt.
MA`LTSTER. }

MA`LVERSA`TION. *n. ſ.* [French.] Bad ſhifts; mean artifices; wicked and fraudulent tricks.

MAMMA` — MAM-MA. *n. ſ.* [*mamma*, Latin: this word is ſaid to be found for the compellation of *mother* in all languages; and is therefore ſuppoſed to be the firſt ſyllables that a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.

MA'MMET — MAM-MET. *n. ſ.* [from *mam* or *mamma.*] A puppet; a figure dreſſed up.

MAMI'LLARY — MAM-MIL-LA-RY. *adj.* [*mammillaire*, French; *mammillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK — MAM-MOCK. *n. ſ.* A large ſhapeleſs piece.

To MA'MMOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break; to pull to pieces.

MA'MMON. *n. ſ.* [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN — MAN. *n. ſ.* [man, mon, Saxon.] Human being.—Not a woman.—Not a boy.—A ſervant; an attendant;

dant; a dependant.—A word of familiarity bordering on contempt.—It is uſed in a looſe ſignification like the French *on*, one, any one.—One of uncommon qualifications.—A human being qualified in any particular manner.—Individual.—Not a beaſt.—Wealthy or independant perſon.—When a perſon is not in his ſenſes, we ſay, he is not his own *man*.—A moveable piece at cheſs or draughts.—MAN *of War*. A ſhip of war.

To MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with men.—To guard with men.—To fortify; to ſtrengthen.—To tame a hawk.—To attend; to ſerve; to wait on.—To direct in hoſtility; to point; to aim. An obſolete word.

MA'NACLES—MAN-A-CLES. *n. ſ.* [*manicles*, Fr.] *manicæ* from *manus*, Lat.] Chain for the hands; ſhackles.

To MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to ſhackle.

To MA'NAGE—MAN-AGE. *v. a.* [*ménager*, French.] To conduct; to carry on.—To train a horſe to graceful action.—To govern; to make tractable.—To wield; to move or uſe eaſily.—To huſband; to make the object of caution. To treat with caution or decency: this is a phraſe merely Gallick; not to be imitated.

To MA'NAGE—MAN-AGE. *v. n.* To ſuperintend affairs; to tranſact.

MA'NAGE. *n. ſ.* [*meſnage*, *menage*, French.] Conduct; adminiſtration.—Uſe; inſtrumentality.—Government of a horſe.

MA'NAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *manage*.] Eaſy in the uſe; not difficult to be wielded or moved.—Governable; tractable.

MA'NAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*menagement*, French.] Conduct; adminiſtration.—Practice; tranſaction; dealing.

MA'NAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *manage*.] One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.—A man of frugality; a good husband.

MA'NAGERY. *n. ſ.* [*menagerie*, French.] Conduct; direction; adminiſtration.—Husbandry; frugality.—Manner of uſing.

MA'NCHET—MAN-CHET. *n. ſ.* [*michet*, French. *Skinner*.] A ſmall loaf of fine bread.

To MA'NCIPATE—MAN-CI-PATE. *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Latin.] To enſlave; to bind; to tie.

MA'NCIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *mancipate*.] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE—MAN-CI-PLE. *n. ſ.* [*manceps*, Latin.] The ſteward of a community; the purveyor: it is particularly uſed of the purveyor of a college.

MANDA'MUS—MAN-DA-MUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A writ granted by the king, ſo called from the initial word.

MA'NDARI'N—MAN-DA-RIN. *n. ſ.* A Chineſe nobleman or magiſtrate.

MA'NDATE—MAN-DATE. *n. ſ.* [*mandatum*, Latin.] Command.—Precept; charge; commiſſion, ſent or tranſmitted.

MANDA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Director.—A perſon is ſaid to be a client to his advocate, but a maſter and *mandator* to his proctor.

MA'NDATORY. *adj.* [*mandare*, Latin.] Preceptive; directory.

MA'NDIBLE. *n. ſ.* [*mandibula*, Lat.] The jaw; the inſtrument of manducation.

MANDI'BULAR. *n. ſ.* [from *mandibula*, Latin.] Belonging to the jaw.

MA'NDREL. *n. ſ.* [*mandrin*, French.] A turner's tool.

MA'NDRAKE. *n. ſ.* [*mandragoras*, Lat. *mandragore*, Fr.] A plant.

To MA'NDUCATE. *v. a.* [*manduco*, Latin.] To chew; to eat.

MA'NDUCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*manducatio*, Lat.] Eating.

MANE—MANE. *n. ſ.* [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horſes, or other animals.

MA'NEATER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *eat*.] A cannibal; one that feeds upon human fleſh.

MA'NED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.

MA'NES—MA-NES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Ghoſt; ſhade; that which remains of man after death.

MA'NFUL. *adj.* [*man* and *full*.] Bold; ſtout; daring.

MA'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *manful*.] Boldly; ſtoutly.

MA'NFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *manful*.] Stoutneſs; boldneſs.

MA'NGANE'SE. *n. ſ.* [*manganeſia*, low Latin.] A kind of iron ore.

MANGE—MANGE. *n. ſ.* [*de mangeaiſon*, French.] The itch or ſcab in cattle.

MA'NGER—MANG-ER. *n. ſ.* [*mangeoire*, French.] The place or veſſel in which animals are fed with corn.

MA'NGINESS—MANG-I-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbineſs; infection with the mange.

To MA'NGLE—MAN-GLE. *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch, to be wanting; *mancus*, Latin.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher.

MA'NGLER—MAN-GLER. *n. ſ.* [from *mangle*.] A hacker; one that deſtroys bunglingly.

MA'NGO—MAN-GO. *n. ſ.* [*mangoſtan*, Fr.] A fruit of the iſle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

MA'NGY—MANG-Y. *adj.* [from *mange*.] Infected with the mange; ſcabby.

MA'NHA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *hater*.] Miſanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *man*.] Human nature.—Virility; not womanhood.—Virility; not childhood.—Courage; bravery; reſolution; fortitude.

MA'NIAC—MA-NI-AC. } *adj.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] Raging
MANI'ACAL. } with madneſs; mad to rage.

MA'NIFEST—MAN-I-FEST. *adj.* [*manifeſtus*, Latin.] Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent.—Detected, with *of*.

MA'NIFEST. *n. ſ.* [*manifeſte*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Italian.] Declaration; publick proteſtation.

To MA'NIFEST. *v. a.* [*manifeſter*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to ſhew plainly; to diſcover.

MA'NIFESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*manifeſtation*, French; from *manifeſt*.] Diſcovery; publication; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STIBLE. *adj.* [properly *manifeſtable*.] Eaſy to be made evident.

MA'NIFESTLY. *adv.* [from *manifeſt*.] Clearly; evidently; plainly.

MA'NIFE'STO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] Public proteſtation; declaration.

MA'NIFOLD — MAN-I-FOLD. *adj.* [*many* and *fold.*] Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated.

MA'NIKIN. *n. ſ.* [*manniken*, Dutch.] A little man.—A term of affection.

MA'NIPLE — MAN-I-PLE. *n. ſ.* [*manipulus*, Lat.] A handful.—A ſmall band of ſoldiers.

MANI'PULAR. *adj.* [from *manipulus*, Lat.] Relating to a maniple.

MA'NKI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *killer.*] Murderer.

MA'NKI'ND — MAN-KIND. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *kind.*] The race or ſpecies of human beings.—Reſembling man not woman in form or nature.

MA'NLIKE. *adj.* [*man* and *like.*] Having the completion of man.

MA'NLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *manly.*] Dignity; bravery; ſtoutneſs.

MA'NLY. *adj.* [from *man.*] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; ſtout; undaunted; undiſmayed.

MA'NLY. *adv.* [from *man.*] With courage like a man.

MA'NNA. *n. ſ.* An honey-like juice concreted into a ſolid form, uſed in medicine.

MA'NNER — MAN-NER. *n. ſ.* [*maniere*, French.] Form; method.—Cuſtom; habit; faſhion.—Certain degree.—Sort; kind.—Mien; caſt of the look.—Peculiar way.—Way; ſort.—Character of the mind.—*Manners* in the plural. General way of life; morals; habits.—[In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; ſtudied civility.

MA'NNERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mannerly.*] Civility; ceremonious complaiſance.

MA'NNERLY. *adj.* [from *manner.*] Civil; ceremonious; complaiſant.

MA'NNERLY. *adv.* Civilly; without rudeneſs.

MA'NNIKIN. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *klein*, German.] A little man; a dwarf.

MA'NNISH. *adj.* [from *man.*] Having the appearance of a man; bold; maſculine; impudent.

MA'NOR — MAN-OR. *n. ſ.* [*manoir*, old French; *manerium*, low Latin; *maner*, Armorick.] In common law, a rule or government which a man hath over ſuch as hold land within his fee.

MANQUE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [man and cpellan, Saxon.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manſlayer.

MA'NSION — MAN-SION. *n. ſ.* [*manſio*, Latin.] Place of reſidence; abode; houſe.—Reſidence; abode.

MA'NSLA'UGHTER — MAN-SLAUGH-TER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *ſlaughter.*] Murder; deſtruction of the human ſpecies.—[In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MA'NSLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *ſlay.*] Murderer; one that has killed another.

MA'NTEL — MAN-TEL. *n. ſ.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raiſed before a chimney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally ſignifies a cloak.

MA'NTELE'T. *n. ſ.* [*mantelet*, French.] A ſmall cloak worn by women.—[In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouſe, made of pieces of timber ſawed into planks.

MA'NTI'GER — MAN-TI-GER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *tiger.*] A large monkey or baboon.

MA'NTLE — MAN-TLE. *n. ſ.* [*mantell*, Welſh.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the reſt of the dreſs.

To MA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke; to cover; to diſguiſe.

To MA'NTLE. *v. n.* [*Skinner* conſiders this word as relative to the expanſion of a *mantle*: as, *the hawk* mantleth; ſhe ſpreads her wings like a *mantle.*] To ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure.—To joy; to revel.—To be expanded; to ſpread luxuriantly.—To gather any thing on the ſurface; to froth.—To ferment; to be in ſprightly agitation.

MA'NTUA — MAN-TUA. *n. ſ.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, Fr.] A lady's gown.

MA'NTUAMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*mantua* and *maker.*] One who makes gowns for women.

MA'NUAL — MAN-U-AL. *adj.* [*manualis*, Lat. *manuel*, French.] Performed by the hand.—Uſed by the hand.

MA'NUAL. *n. ſ.* A ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the hand.

MA'NUDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the hand.

MA'NUFA'CTURE — MAN-U-FAC-TURE. [*manus* and *facio*, Lat. *manufacture*, Fr.] The practice of making any piece of workmanſhip.—Any thing made by art.

To MANUFA'CTURE. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.] To make by art and labour; to form by workmanſhip.

MANUFA'CTURER. *n. ſ.* [*manufacturier*, French; *manufacturus*, Lat.] A workman; an artificer.

To MA'NUMI'SE. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To ſet free; to diſmiſs from ſlavery.

MA'NUMI'SSION — MAN-U-MISSI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*manumiſſion*, Fr. *manumiſſio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to ſlaves.

To MA'NUMI'T — MAN-U-MIT. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To releaſe from ſlavery.

To MANU'RE — MA-NURE. *v. a.* [*manouvrer*, Fr.] To cultivate by manual labour.—To dung; to fatten with compoſts.

MANU'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compoſt to fatten land.

MANU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a huſbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT — MAN-U-SCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*manuſcrit*, Fr. *manuſcriptum*, Lat.] A book written, not printed.

MA'NY — MAN-Y. *adj.* comp. *more*, ſuperl. *moſt.* [mænig, Saxon.] Conſiſting of a great number; numerous; more than few.—Marking number indefinite.—Powerful; with *too*, and in low language.

MA'NY. *n. ſ.* A multitude; a company; a great number; people.—*Many*, when it is uſed before a ſingular noun, ſeems to be a ſubſtantive.—*Many* is uſed much in compoſition.

MANYCO'LOURED. *adj.* [*many* and *colour.*] Having many colours.

MANYHE'ADED. *adj.* [*many* and *head.*] Having many heads.

MANYLA'NGUAGED. *adj.* [*many* and *language.*] Having many languages.

MANYPE'OPLED. *adj.* [*many* and *people.*] Numerouſly populous.

MANYTI'MES, an adverbial phraſe. Often; frequently.

MAP—MAP. *n. ſ.* [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and ſeas are delineated according to the latitude and longitude.

To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to ſet down.

MAPLE—MA-PLE. *n. ſ.* A tree frequent in hedge-rows.—It is of ſeveral kinds.—The greater maple is falſely called the ſycamore.

To MAR—MAR. *v. a.* [amyrran, Saxon.] To injure; to ſpoil; to hurt; to miſchief; to damage.

MARA'SMUS. *n. ſ.* [μαρασμὸς, μαραίνω.] A conſumption, in which perſons waſte much of their ſubſtance.

MA'RBLE—MAR-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*marbre*, French; *marmor*, Latin.] Stone uſed in ſtatutes and elegant buildings, capable of a bright poliſh, and in a ſtrong heat calcining into lime.—Little balls of marble with which children play.—A ſtone remarkable for the ſculpture or inſcription; as, the Oxford *marbles*.

MA'RBLE. *adj.* Made of marble.—Variegated, or red like *marble*.

To MA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like *marble*.

MA'RBLEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*marble* and *heart*.] Cruel; inſenſible; hard-hearted.

MA'RCASITE. *n. ſ.* The term *marcaſite* has been very improperly uſed by ſome for biſmuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always expreſs a ſubſtance different from either of theſe by it, ſulphureous and metallick The *marcaſite* is a ſolid hard foſſil, of an obſcurely and irregularly foliaceous ſtructure, of a bright glittering appearance, and naturally found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fiſſures of ſtone. It is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more ſo in Germany, where they extract vitriol and ſulphur from it, beſides which it contains a quantity of arſenick.

MARCH—MARCH. *n. ſ.* [from *Mars*.] The third month of the year.

To MARCH. *v. n.* [*marcher*, Fr. for *varicare*, *Menage*, from *Mars*, *Junius*.] To move in military form.—To walk in a grave, deliberate, or ſtately manner.

To MARCH. *v. n.* To put in military movement.—To bring in regular proceſſion.

MARCH. *n. ſ.* [*marcher*, French.] Movement; journey of ſoldiers.—Grave and ſolemn walk.—Deliberate or laborious walk.—Signals to move.—*Marches*, without ſingular. [*marcu*, Gothick; mearc, Saxon; *marche*, French.] Borders; limits; confines.

MA'RCHIONESS—MAR-CHION-ESS. *n. ſ.* [feminine, formed by adding the Engliſh female termination to the Latin *marchio*.] The wife of a marquis.

MA'RCHPANE. *n. ſ.* [*maſſepane*, French.] A kind of ſweet bread, or biſcuit.

MARE—MARE. *n. ſ.* [mare, Saxon.] The female of a horſe.—[From *mara*, the name of a ſpirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment ſleepers.] A kind of torpor or ſtagnation, which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight; the night hag.

MA'RESCHAL—MARE-SCHALL. *n. ſ.* [*mareſchal*, Fr. derived by *Junius* from *mare*, the female of an horſe.] A chief commander of an army.

MA'RGARITE. *n. ſ.* [*margarita*, Latin; *marguerite*, Fr.] A pearl.

MARGE. } *n. ſ.* [*margo*, Lat. *marge*, Fr.] The border;
MA'RGENT. } the brink; the edge; the verge.—The edge
MA'RGIN. } of a page left blank, or fill'd with a ſhort note.—The edge of a wound or ſore.

MA'RGINAL. *n. ſ.* [*marginal*, Fr. from *margin*.] Placed, or written on the margin.

MA'RGRAVE. *n. ſ.* [*marck* and *graff*, German.] A title of ſovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.

MA'RIGOLD. *n. ſ.* [*Mary* and *gold*.] A yellow flower, devoted, I ſuppoſe, to the virgin.

MARI'NE—MA-RINE. *adj.* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſea.

MARI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*la marine*, French.] Sea-affairs.—A ſoldier taken on ſhipboard to be employed in deſcents upon the land.

MA'RINER—MAR-I-NER. *n. ſ.* [from *mare*, Latin; *marinier*, French.] A ſeaman; a ſailor.

MA'RJORAM—MAR-JO-RAM. *n. ſ.* [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds; the baſtard kind only grows here.

MA'RISH—MA-RISH. *n. ſ.* [*marais*, French; mepꝛc, Saxon; *maerſche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a ſwamp; watry ground; a marſh; a moraſs; a more.

MA'RISH. *adj.* Moriſh; fenny; boggy; ſwampy.

MA'RITAL. *n. ſ.* [*maritus*, Lat. *marital*, French.] Pertaining to a huſband; incident to a huſband.

MA'RITIME—MAR-I-TIME. *adj.* [*maritimus*, Latin; *maritime*, Fr.] Performed on the ſea; marine.—Relating to the ſea; naval.—Bordering on the ſea.

MARK—MARK. *n. ſ.* [*mare*, Welſh; mearc, Saxon *mercke*, Dutch; *marque*, French] A token by which any thing is known.—A token; an impreſſion.—A proof; an evidence.—Notice taken.—Conveniency of notice.—Any thing at which a miſſile weapon is directed.—The evidence of a horſe's age.—[*Marque*, French.] Licence of repriſals.—[*Marc*, Fr.] A ſum of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence.—A character made by thoſe who cannot write their names.

To MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; mearcan, Saxon; *marquer*, French.] To impreſs with a token, or evidence.—To diſtinguiſh as by a mark.—To note; to take notice of.

To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

MA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*marqueur*, French, from *mark*.] One that puts a mark on any thing.—One that notes, or takes notice.

MA'RKET—MAR-KET. *n. ſ.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.] A publick time of buying and ſelling.—Purchace and ſale.—Rate; price. [*marché*, French.]

To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or ſell; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-BELL. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

MA'RKET-CROSS. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *croſs*.] A croſs ſet up where the market is held.

MA'RKET-DAY. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *day*.] The day on which things are publickly bought and ſold.

MA`RKET-FOLKS. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *folks.*] People that come to the market.

MA`RKET-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *man.*] One who goes to the market to ſell or buy.

MA`RKET-MAID. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *maid.*] A woman that goes to buy or ſell.

MA`RKET-PLACE. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *place.*] Place where the market is held.

MA`RKET-PRICE. } *n. ſ.* [*market* and *price* or *rate.*] The
MA`RKET-RATE. } price at which any thing is currently ſold.

MA`RKET-TOWN. *n. ſ.* A town that has the privilege of a ſtated market; not a village.

MA`RKETABLE. *adj.* [from *market.*] Such as may be ſold; ſuch for which a buyer may be found.—Current in the market.

MA`RKMAN. } *n. ſ.* [*mark* and *man.*] A man ſkilful to
MA`RKSMAN. } hit a mark.

MARL—10 MARL. *n. ſ.* A kind of clay, ſuppoſed to be much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its ſalt and oily quality.

To MARL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl.

MA`RLINE. *n. ſ.* [meapn, *Skinner.*] Long wreaths of untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded againſt friction.

MA`RLINESPIKE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of iron for faſtening ropes together, or to open the bolt rope when the ſale is to be ſewed in it.

MA`RLPIT. *n. ſ.* [*marl* and *pit.*] Pit out of which marl is dug.

MA`RLY. *adj.* [from *marl.*] Abounding with marl.

MA`RMALADE. } *n. ſ.* [*marmelade*, Fr. *marmelo*, Portu-
MA`RMALET. } gueſe, a quince.] The pulp of quinces boiled into a conſiſtence with ſugar.

MA´RMOSET. *n. ſ.* [*marmouſet*, French.] A ſmall monkey.

MARMO´T. } *n. ſ.* [Italian.] An Alpine mouſe as
MARMO´TTO. } big or bigger than a rabbit, which abſconds all winter, and lives upon its own fat.

MA`RQUETRY—10 MAR-13 QUE-15 TRY. *n. ſ.* [*marqueterie*, Fr.] Checquered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA`RQUIS—10 MAR-15 QUIS. *n. ſ.* [*marquis*, French; *marchio*, Lat. *margrave*, German.] In England one of the ſecond order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

MA`RQUISATE. *n. ſ.* [*marquiſat*, French.] The ſeigniory of a marquis.

MA´RRIAGE—11 MAR-15 RIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mariage*, French; *maritagium*, low Latin, from *maritus.*] The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

MA´RRIAGE is often uſed in compoſition.

MA´RRIAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *marriage.*] Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.—Capable of union.

MA´RRIED. *adj.* [from *marry.*] Conjugal; connubial.

MA´RROW—11 MAR-7 ROW. *n. ſ.* [mepȝ, Saxon.] An oleagenous ſubſtance, contained in proper veſicles or membranes in the bones.

MA´RROWBONE. *n. ſ.* [*marrow* and *bone.*] Bone boiled for the marrow.

MA´RROWFAT. *n. ſ.* A kind of pea.

MA´RROWLESS. *adj.* [from *marrow.*] Void of marrow.

To MA´RRY—11 MAR-15 RY. *v. a.* [*marier*, Fr. *maritor*, Latin.] To join a man and woman.—To diſpoſe of in marriage.—To take for huſband or wife.

To MA´RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal ſtate.

MARSH—MARSH. 10 *n. ſ.* [mepꝛe, Saxon. See MARISH.] A fen; a bog; a ſwamp; a watry tract of land.

MARSH-MALLOW. *n. ſ.* [*althæa*, Lat.] It is in all reſpects like the mallow, but its leaves are generally more ſoft and woolly.

MA`RSHAL—10 MAR-11 SHAL. *n. ſ.* [*mareſchal*, French; *mareſchallus*, low Lat. from *marſcale*, old French; a word compounded of *mare*, which, in old French, ſignified a horſe, and *ſcale*, a ſort of ſervant; one that has the charge of horſes.] The chief officer of arms.—An officer who regulates combats in the liſts.—Any one who regulates rank or order at a feaſt, or any other aſſembly.—An harbinger; a purſuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

To MA`RSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To arrange; to rank in order.—To lead as an harbinger.

MA`RSHALSE`A—10 MAR-11 SHAL-15 SEA. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal.*] The priſon in Southwark belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſhold.

MA`RSHALSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal.*] The office of a marſhal.

MA`RSHY—10 MARSH-15 Y, or 11 MARSH-15 Y. *adj.* [from *marſh.*] Boggy; wet; fenny; ſwampy.—Produced in marſhes.

MA`RT—10 MART. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *market.*] A place of publick traffick.—Bargain; purchaſe and ſale.—Letters of *mart*. See MARK.

To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or ſell.

MA`RTEN } *n. ſ.* [*marte*, *martre*, Fr. *martes*, Lat.] A
MA`RTERN. } large kind of weeſel whoſe fur is much valued.—[*Martelet*, Fr.] A kind of ſwallow that builds in houſes; a martlet.

MA`RTIAL—10 MAR-11 TIAL. *adj.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Latin.] Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.—Having a warlike ſhow; ſuiting war.—Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.—Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars—Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemiſts.

MA`RTIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *martial.*] A warrior; a fighter.

MA`RTINGAL. *n. ſ.* [*martingale*, French.] A broad ſtrap made faſt to the girths under the belly of a horſe, and running between the two legs to faſten the other end, under the noſe-band of the bridle.

MA´RTI`NMAS. *n. ſ.* [*martin* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of St. Martin; the eleventh day of November, commonly corrupted to *martilmaſs* or *martlemaſs*.

MA`RTINE´T. } *n. ſ.* [*martinet*, French.] A kind of ſwal-
MA`RTLET. } low.—A *martinet* is alſo an officer aſſiduous and ſevere on his duty.

MA`RTYR—10 MAR-1 TYR. *n. ſ.* [μάρτυς; *martyr*, Fr.] One who by his death bears witneſs to the truth.

To MA`RTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to death for virtue.—To murder; to deſtroy.

MA`RTYRDOM—10 MAR-1 TYR-1 DOM. *n. ſ.* [from *martyr.*] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr.

MA`RTYRO´LOGY—10 MAR-15 TYR-7 OL-7 O-15 GY. *n. ſ.* [*martyrologe*, Fr. *martyrologium*, Lat.] A regiſter of martyrs.

MA´RTYRO´LOGIST.

MA'RTYRO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [*martyrologiſte*, Fr.] A writer of martyrology.

MA'RVEL—MAR-VEL. *n. ſ.* [*merveille*, Fr.] A wonder; any thing aſtoniſhing.—Little in uſe.

To MA'RVEL. *v. n.* [*merveille*, Fr.] To wonder; to be aſtoniſhed. Somewhat antiquated.

MA'RVELLOUS. *adj.* [*merveilleux*, French.] Wonderful; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing.—Surpaſſing credit.—*The marvellous* is uſed, in works of criticiſm, to expreſs any thing exceeding natural power, oppoſed to *the probable*.

MA'RVELLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfully; ſtrangely.

MA'SCULINE—MAS-CU-LINE. *adj.* [*maſculin*, Fr. *maſculinus*, Latin.] Male; not female.—Reſembling man; virile; not ſoft; not effeminate.—[In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expreſſing ſex.

MA'SCULINELY. *adv.* [from *maſculine*.] Like a man.

MA'SH—MASH. *n. ſ.* [*maſche*, Dutch.] Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undiſtinguiſhed or confuſed body. [from *miſchen*, Dutch, to mix, or *maſcher*, Fr.]—A mixture for a horſe.

To MA'SH—MASH. *v. a.* [*maſcher*, French.] To beat into a confuſed maſs.—To mix malt and water together in brewing.

MA'SK—MASK. *n. ſ.* [*maſque*, French.] A cover to diſguiſe the face; a viſor.—Any pretence or ſubterfuge.—A feſtive entertainment, in which the company is maſked.—A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild buſtle.—A dramatick performance, written in a tragick ſtile without attention to rules or probability.

To MA'SK. *v. a.* [*maſquer*, Fr.] To diſguiſe with a maſk or viſor.—To cover; to hide.

To MASK. *v. n.* To revel; to play the mummer.—To be diſguiſed any way.

MA'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *maſk*.] One who revels in a maſk; a mummer.

MA'SON—MA-SON. *n. ſ.* [*maçon*, French; *machiò*, low Lat.] A builder with ſtone.

MA'SONRY. *n. ſ.* [*maçonerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a maſon.

MA'SQUERA'DE—MAS-QUE-RADE. *n. ſ.* [from *maſque*.] A diverſion in which the company is maſked.—Diſguiſe.

To MA'SQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in diſguiſe.—To aſſemble in maſks.

MA'SQUERA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *maſquerade*.] A perſon in a maſk.

MASS—MASS. *n. ſ.* [*maſſe*, Fr. *maſſa*, Latin.] A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.—A large quantity.—Bulk; vaſt body.—Congeries; aſſemblage indiſtinct.—Groſs body; the general.—[*Miſſa*, Latin.] The ſervice of the Romiſh church.

MA'SSACRE—MAS-SA-CRE. *n. ſ.* [*maſſacre*, French, from *mazzare*, Italian.] Carnage; ſlaughter; butchery; indiſcriminate deſtruction.—Murder.

To MA'SSACRE. *v. a.* [*maſſacrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To butcher; to ſlaughter indiſcriminately.

MA'SSICOT. *n. ſ.* [French.] Cerus calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three ſorts, the white, the yellow, and that of a golden colour, their difference ariſing from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation: they are uſed in painting.

MA'SSINESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *maſſy*, *maſſive*.] Weight;
MA'SSIVENESS. } bulk; ponderouſneſs.

MA'SSIVE. } *adj.* [*maſſif*, French.] Heavy;
MA'SSY—MAS-SY. } weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous.

MAST—MAST. *n. ſ.* [*maſt*, *mât*, French; mæſt, Saxon.] The beam or poſt raiſed above the veſſel, to which the ſail is fixed.—The fruit of the oak and beech.

MA'STED. *adj.* [from *maſt*.] Furniſhed with maſts.

MA'STER—MAS-TER. *n. ſ.* [*meeſter*, Dutch; *maiſtre*, French; *magiſter*, Lat.] One who has ſervants; oppoſed to man or ſervant.—A director; a governor.—Owner; proprietor.—A lord; a ruler.—Chief; head.—Poſſeſſor.—Commander of a trading ſhip.—One uncontrouled.—A compellation of reſpect.—A young gentleman.—One who teaches; a teacher.—A man eminently ſkilful in practice or ſcience.—A title of dignity in the univerſities; as, maſter of arts.

To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be a maſter to; to rule; to govern.—To conquer; to overpower; to ſubdue.—To execute with ſkill.

MA'STER-HAND. *n. ſ.* The hand of a man eminently ſkilful.

MA'STER-KEY. *n. ſ.* The key which opens many locks, of which the ſubordinate keys open each only one.

MA'STER-STRING. *n. ſ.* Principal ſtring.

MA'STER-STROKE. *n. ſ.* Capital performance.

MA'STERLESS. *adj.* [from *maſter*.] Wanting a maſter or owner.—Ungoverned; unſubdued.

MA'STERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *maſterly*.] Eminent ſkill.

MA'STERLY. *adv.* With the ſkill of a maſter.

MA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *maſter*.] Suitable to a maſter; artful; ſkilful.—Imperious; with the ſway of a maſter.

MA'STERPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*maſter* and *piece*.] Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary ſkill.—Chief excellence.

MA'STERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *maſter*.] Dominion; rule; power.—Superiority; pre-eminence.—Chief work.—Skill; knowledge.—A title of ironical reſpect.

MA'STERY. *n. ſ.* [*maiſtriſe*, French, from *maſter*.] Dominion; rule.—Superiority; pre-eminence.—Skill.—Attainment of ſkill or power.

MA'STICA'TION—MAS-TI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*maſticatio*, Lat.] The act of chewing.

MA'STICATORY. *n. ſ.* [*maſticatoire*, French.] A medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed.

MA'STIC—MAS-TIC. *n. ſ.* [*maſtic*, French.] A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name in Scio.—A kind of mortar or cement.

MA'STIFF—MAS-TIFF. *n. ſ.* *maſtives*, plural. [*maſtin*, French; *maſtino*, Italian.] A dog of the largeſt ſize; a bandog; dogs kept to watch the houſe.

MA'T—MAT. *n. ſ.* [meatte, Saxon; *matte*, German; *matta*, Lat.] A texture of ſedge, flags, or ruſhes.

To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with mats.—To twiſt together; to join like a mat.

MA'TADORE—MAT-A-DORE. *n. ſ.* [*matador*, a murderer, Spaniſh.] A hand of cards ſo called from its efficacy againſt the adverſe player.

MA'TCH—MATCH. *n. ſ.* [*meche*, French; *miccia*, Italian; probably from *mico*, to ſhine, Latin: ſurely not, as *Skinner* conjectures, from the Saxon maca, a companion, becauſe a match is companion to a gun.] Any thing that catches fire; generally a card, rope, or ſmall chip of wood dipped in melted ſulphur.—[From μάχη, a fight, or from maca, Saxon, one equal to another.] A conteſt; a game; any thing in which there is conteſt or oppoſition.—[From maca, Saxon.] One equal to another; one able to conteſt with another.—One that ſuits or tallies with another.—A marriage.—One to be married.

To MA'TCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal to.—To ſhew an equal.—To equal; to oppoſe.—To ſuit; to proportion.—To marry; to give in marriage.

To MA'TCH. *v. n.* To be married.—To ſuit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE. *adj.* [from *match.*] Suitable; equal; fit to be joined.—Correſpondent.

MA'TCHLESS. *adj.* [from *match.*] Without an equal.

MA'TCHLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *matchleſs.*] State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHMA`KER. *n. ſ.* [*match* and *make.*] One who contrives marriages.—One who makes matches to burn.

MA`TE—MATE. *n. ſ.* [maca, Saxon; *maet*, Dutch.] A huſband or wife.—A companion, male or female.—The male or female of animals.—One that ſails in the ſame ſhip.—One that eats at the ſame table.—The ſecond in ſubordination; as, the maſter's *mate*; the chirurgeon's *mate*.

To MA`TE—MATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To match; to marry.—To be equal to.—To oppoſe; to equal.

MATE`RIAL—MA-TE RI-AL. *adj.* [*materiel*, French; *materialis*, Lat.] Conſiſting of matter; corporeal; not ſpiritual.—Important; momentous; eſſential.

MATE`RIALS. *n. ſ.* [this word is ſcarcely uſed in the ſingular; *materiaux*, Fr.] The ſubſtance of which any thing is made.

MATE`RIALIST—MA-TE-RI-AL-IST. *n. ſ.* from *material.*] One who denies ſpiritual ſubſtances.

MA'TERIA'LITY—MA-TE-RI-AL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*materialité*, Fr. from *material.*] Corporeity; material exiſtence; not ſpirituality.

MATE`RIALLY. *adv.* [from *material.*] In the ſtate of matter.—Not formally.—Importantly; eſſentially.

MATE'RNAL—MA-TER-NAL. *adj.* [*materne*, Fr. *maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MA'THEMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*ma-*
MA'THEMA'TIC—MATH-E-MAT-IC. } *thematicus*, Lat.] Conſidered according to the doctrines of the mathematicians.

MA'THEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *mathematick.*] According to the laws of the mathematical ſciences.

MA'THEMATI'CIAN—MATH-E-MA-TICI-AN. *n. ſ.* [*mathematicus*, Lat. *mathematicien*, Fr.] A man verſed in the mathematicks.

MA'THEMA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [μαθηματικὴ.] That ſcience which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or meaſured; and is either pure or mixt: pure conſiders abſtracted quantity, without any relation to matter; mixt is interwoven with phyſical conſiderations.

MA'TIN—MAT-IN. *adj.* [*matine*, Fr. *matutinus*, Latin.] Morning; uſed in the morning.

MA'TIN. *n. ſ.* Morning.

MA'TINS. *n. ſ.* [*matines*, Fr.] Morning worſhip.

MA'TRASS—MA-TRASS. *n. ſ.* [*matras*, Fr.] A chemical glaſs veſſel made for digeſtion or diſtillation, being ſometimes bellied, and ſometimes riſing gradually taper into a conical figure.

MA`TRICE—MA-TRICE. *n. ſ.* [*matrix*, Latin.] The womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed.—A mould; that which gives form to ſomething incloſed.

MA'TRICIDE.—MAT-RI-CIDE. *n. ſ.* [*matricidium*, Lat.] Slaughter of a mother.—[*Matricida*, Lat. *matricide*, Fr.] A mother killer.

To MATRI'CULATE—MA-TRIC-U-LATE. *v. a.* [from *matricula.*] To enter or admit to a membership of the univerſities of England.—To enliſt.—To enter into a ſociety by ſetting down the name.

MATRI'CULATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated.

MATRI'CULA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *matriculate.*] The act of matriculating.

MA'TRIMO`NIAL—MAT-RI-MO-NI-AL. *adj.* [*matrimonial*, Fr. from *matrimonium*, Latin.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal.

MA'TRIMO'NIALLY. *adv.* [from *matrimonial.*] According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MA'TRIMONY—MAT-RI-MON-Y. *n. ſ.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial ſtate; the contract of man and wife; nuptials.

MA`TRIX—MA-TRIX. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MA`TRON—MA-TRON, or MAT-RON. *n. ſ.* [*matrone*, Fr. *matrona*, Lat.] An elderly lady.—An old woman.

MA`TRONLY. *adj.* [*matron* and *like.*] Elderly; ancient.

MATRO'SS—MA-TROSS. *n. ſ.* *Matroſſes*, in the train of artillery, are a ſort of ſoldiers next in degree under the gunners, who aſſiſt about the guns in traverſing, ſponging, firing, and loading them: they carry firelocks, and march along with the ſtore-waggons as a guard.

MA'TTER—MAT-TER. *n. ſ.* [*matiere*, Fr. *materia*, Lat.] Body; ſubſtance extended.—Materials; that of which any thing is compoſed.—Subject; thing treated.—The whole; the very thing ſuppoſed.—Affair; buſineſs: in a familiar ſenſe.—Cauſe of diſturbance. Thus we ſay, What's the *matter?*—Subject of ſuit or complaint.—Import; conſequence; importance; moment.—Thing; object; that which has ſome particular relation, or is ſubject to particular conſideration.—Queſtion conſidered.—Space or quantity nearly computed.—Purulent running; that which is formed by ſuppuration.

To MA'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be of importance; to import.—To generate matter by ſuppuration.

To

To MA'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect: as, *I* matter *not that calumny.*

MA'TTOCK—MAT-TOCK. *n. ſ.* [mattuc, Saxon.] A kind of toothed inſtrument to pull up wood.—A pickax.

MA'TTRESS—MAT-TRESS. *n. ſ.* [*matras*, French.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

MA'TURA'TION—MAT-U-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *maturo*, Lat.] The act of ripening; the ſtate of growing ripe.—[In phyſick.] *Maturation*, by ſome phyſical writers, is applied to the ſuppuration of excrementitious or extravaſated juices into matter.

MA'TURATIVE. *adj.* [from *maturo*, Latin.] Ripening; conducive to ripeneſs.—Conducive to the ſuppuration of a ſore.

MATU'RE—MA-TURE. *adj.* [*maturus*, Lat.] Ripe; perfected by time.—Brought near to completion.—Well-diſpoſed; fit for execution; well-digeſted.

To MATU'RE—MA-TURE. *v. a.* [*maturo*, Latin.] To ripen; to advance to ripeneſs.

MATU'RELY. *adv.* [from *mature.*] Ripely; completely.—With counſel well-digeſted.—Early; ſoon.

MATU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*maturité*, Fr. *maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeneſs; completion.

MA'UDLIN—MAUD-LIN. *adj.* [*Maudlin* is the corrupt appellation of *Magdelen*, who being drawn by painters with ſwoln eyes, and diſordered look, a drunken countenance, ſeems to have been ſo named from a ludicrous reſemblance to the picture of *Magdelen.*] Drunk; fuddled.

MA'UGRE—MAU-GRE. *adj.* [*malgre*, Fr.] In ſpite of; notwithſtanding. It is now almoſt out of uſe.

To MA'UL—MAUL. *v. a.* [from *melleus*, Lat.] To beat; to bruiſe; to hurt in coarſe or butcherly manner.

MA'UL. *n. ſ.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A heavy hammer.

MA'UND—MAUND, or MAUND. *n. ſ.* [manb, Saxon; *mande*, Fr.] A hand-baſket.

To MA'UNDER. *v. n.* [*maudire*, Fr.] To grumble; to murmur.

MA'UNDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *maunder.*] A murmurer; a grumbler.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Spelman*, from *mande*, a hand-baſket, in which the king was accuſtomed to give alms to the poor.] The Thurſday before Good-friday.

MAUSO'LEUM—MAU-SO-LE-UM. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *mauſolée*, French. A name which was firſt given to a ſtately monument erected by his queen Artimeſia to her huſband Mauſolus, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument.

MA'W—MAW. *n. ſ.* [maga, Saxon; *maeg*, Dutch.] The ſtomach of animals, and of human beings, in contempt.—The craw of birds.

MA'WKISH—MAWK-ISH. *adj.* [perhaps from *maw.*] Apt to give ſatiety; apt to cauſe loathing.

MA'WKISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mawkiſh.*] Aptneſs to cauſe loathing.

MA'XILLAR. } *adj.* [*maxillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to
MAXI'LLARY. } the jaw-bone.

MA'XIM—MAX-IM. *n. ſ.* [*maxime*, Fr. *maximum*, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.

MA'Y—MAY, auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. [magan, Saxon; *mogen*, Dutch.] To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed; as, you *may* do for me all you can.—To be poſſible; with the words *may be*.—To be by chance.—To have power.—A word expreſſing deſire.

MAY-*be*. Perhaps.

MA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*Maius*, Latin.] The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer; the early or gay part of life.

To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on *May* morning.

MAY-DAY. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *day.*] The firſt of *May.*

MAY-FLY. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *fly.*] An inſect.

MAY-GAME. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *game.*] Diverſion; ſport; ſuch as are uſed on the firſt of *May.*

MAY-POLE. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *pole.*] Pole to be danced round in *May.*

MA'YOR—MAYOR. *n. ſ.* [*major*, Lat.] The chief magiſtrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor.*

MA'YORALTY—MAYOR-AL-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *mayor.*] The office of a mayor.

MA'YORESS—MAYOR-ESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mayor.*] The wife of the mayor.

MA'ZARD—MAZ-ARD. *n. ſ.* [*maſchoire*, Fr.] A jaw.

MA'ZE—MAZE. *n. ſ.* [*miſſen*, Dutch, to miſtake; maze, a whirlpool, *Skinner.*] A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding paſſages.—Confuſion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.

To MAZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuſe.

MA'ZY. *adj.* [from *maze.*] Perplexed; confuſed.

ME—ME. The oblique caſe of *I.*

ME'AD—MEAD. *n. ſ.* [mæbo, Saxon; *meethe*, Dutch; *meth*, German; *hydromeli*, Lat.] A kind of drink made of water and honey.

ME'AD—MEAD. } *n. ſ.* [æbe, Saxon.] Ground
ME'ADOW—MEAD-OW. } ſomewhat watery, not plowed, but covered with graſs and flowers.

ME'AGER—MEA-GER. *adj.* [*maigre*, Fr. *macer*, Latin.] Lean; wanting fleſh; ſtarven.—Poor; hungry.

To ME'AGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make lean.

ME'AGERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meager.*] Leanneſs; want of fleſh.—Scantineſs; bareneſs.

ME'AL—MEAL. *n. ſ.* [male, Saxon, repaſt or portion.] The act of eating at a certain time.—A repaſt.—A part; a fragment.—[Mælepe, Saxon; *meel*, Dutch; *mahlen*, to grind, German.] The flower or edible part of corn.

ME'ALMAN—MEAL-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*meal* and *man.*] One that deals in meal.

ME'ALY—MEAL-Y. *adj.* [from *meal.*] Having the taſte or ſoft inſipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal.—Beſprinkled, as with meal.

ME`ALY-MO`UTHED. *adj.* Soft mouthed; unable to ſpeak freely.

ME`AN—MEAN. *adj.* [mœne, Saxon.] Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.—Low-minded; baſe; ungenerous; ſpiritleſs.—Contemptible; deſpicable.—Low in the degree of any property; low in worth; low in power.—[*Moyen*, Fr.] Middle; moderate; without exceſs.—Intervening; intermediate.

ME`AN—MEAN. *n. ſ.* [*moyen*, French.] Mediocrity; middle rate; medium.—Meaſure; regulation.—Interval; interim; mean time.—Inſtrument; meaſure; that which is uſed in order to any end.—It is often uſed in the plural, and by ſome ungrammatically with an adjective ſingular.—*By all* MEANS. Without doubt; without heſitation; without fail.—*By no* MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all.—*Means* are likewiſe uſed for revenue; fortune; probably from *deſmenes*.—MEAN-TIME, MEAN-WHILE. In the intervening time: ſometimes an adverbial mode of ſpeech.

To ME`AN. *v. n.* [*meenen*, Dutch.] To have in the mind; to intend; to purpoſe.

To ME`AN. *v. a.* To purpoſe; to intend; to deſign.—To intend; to hint covertly; to underſtand.

MEA´NDER—ME-AN-DER. *n. ſ.* [*Meander* is a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding courſe.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous paſſage; ſerpentine winding; winding courſe.

ME`ANING—MEAN-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *mean*.] Purpoſe; intention.—Habitual intention.—The ſenſe; the thing underſtood.

MEA`NLY—MEAN-LY. *adv.* [from *mean*.] Moderately; not in a great degree.—Without dignity; poorly.—Without greatneſs of mind; ungenerouſly.—Without reſpect.

ME`ANNESS—MEAN-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mean*.] Want of excellence.—Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.—Lowneſs of mind.—Sordidneſs; niggardlineſs.

ME´ANT—MEANT, perf. and part. paſſ. of *to mean*.

ME`ASLES. *n. ſ.* [*morbilli*, Latin.] A ſort of fever attended with a critical eruption, well known in the common practice, which is a diminutive of morbus, becauſe it hath been accounted a ſpecies of ſuch malignant and peſtilential fevers, to which comparatively this is ſo in a much inferior degree—A diſeaſe of ſwine.—A diſeaſe of trees.

ME`ASLED. *adj.* [from *meaſles*.] Infected with the meaſles.

ME`ASLY. *adj.* [from *meaſles*.] Scabbed with the meaſles.

ME´ASURABLE—MEAS-*UR*-A-BLE. *adj.* Such as may be meaſured; ſuch as may admit of computation.—Moderate; in ſmall quantity.

ME´ASURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meaſurable*.] Quality of admitting to be meaſured.

ME´ASURABLY. *adv.* [from *meaſurable*.] Moderately.

ME´ASURE—MEAS-*URE*. *n. ſ.* [*meſure*, Fr. *menſura*, Latin.] That by which any thing is meaſured.—The rule by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned.—Proportion; quantity ſettled.—A ſtated quantity: as, a meaſure of wine.—Sufficient quantity.—Allotment; portion allotted.—Degree.—Proportionate-time; muſical time.—Motion harmonically regulated.—A ſtately dance. This ſenſe is, I believe, obſolete.—Moderation; not exceſs.—Limit; boundary.—Any thing adjuſted.—Syllables metrically numbered; metre.—Tune; proportionate notes.—Mean of action; mean to an end.—To have hard *meaſure*; to be hardly dealt by.

To ME´ASURE—MEAS-URE. *v. a.* This word is pronounced as if it were written *mezhure*. The ſame mode of pronunciation alſo obtains throughout its derivatives. [*meſurer*, French; *menſuro*, Lat.] To compute the quantity of any thing by ſome ſettled rule.—To paſs through; to judge of extent by marching over.—To judge of quantity or extent, or greatneſs.—To adjuſt; to proportion.—To mark out in ſtated quantities.—To allot or diſtribute by meaſure.

ME´ASURELESS. *adj.* [from *meaſure*.] Immenſe; immeaſureable.

ME´ASUREMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *meaſure*.] Menſuration; act of meaſuring.

ME´ASURER. *n. ſ.* [from *meaſure*.] One that meaſures.

ME´ASURING. *adj.* [from *meaſure*.] It is applied to a caſt not to be diſtinguiſhed in its length from another but by meaſuring.

ME`AT—MEAT. *n. ſ.* [*met*, French.] Fleſh to be eaten.—Food in general.

MECHA´NICAL. } *adj.* [*mechanicus*, Lat.
MECHA´NIC—ME-CHAN-IC. } *mechanique*, Fr. from μηχανὴ.] Mean; ſervile; of mean occupation.—Conſtructed by the laws of mechanicks.—Skilled in mechanicks.

MECHA´NICK. *n. ſ.* A manufacturer; a low workman.

MECHA´NICKS. *n. ſ.* [*mechanica*, Lat.] The geometry of motion, a mathematical ſcience, which ſhews the effects of powers, or moving forces, ſo far as they are applied to engines, and demonſtrates the laws of motion.

MECHA´NICALLY. *adv.* [from *mechanick*.] According to the laws of mechaniſm.

ME´CHANI´CIAN—MECH-A-NIC*I*-AN. *n. ſ.* [*mechanicien*, French.] A man profeſſing or ſtudying the conſtruction of machines.

ME´CHANISM. *n. ſ.* [*mechaniſme*, Fr.] Action according to mechanick laws.—Conſtruction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECO`NIUM. *n. ſ.* [μηκώνιον.] Expreſſed juice of *poppy*.—The firſt excrement of children.

ME´DAL—MED-AL. *n. ſ.* [*medaille*, Fr. probably from *metallum*, Lat.] An ancient coin.—A piece ſtamped in honour of ſome remarkable performance.

MEDA´LLIC. *adj.* [from *medal*.] Pertaining to medals.

MEDA´LLION—ME-DALL-ION. *n. ſ.* [*medaillon*, Fr.] A large antique ſtamp or medal.

ME´DALLIST—MED-AL-LIST. *n. ſ.* [*medailliſte*, Fr.] A man ſkilled or curious in medals.

To ME´DDLE—MED-DLE. *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.] To have to do: in this ſenſe it is always followed by *with*.—To interpoſe; to act in any thing.—To interpoſe or intervene importunely or officiouſly.

To ME´DDLE. *v. a.* [from *meſler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Obſolete.

ME´DDLER—MED-DLER. *n. ſ.* [from *meddle*.] One who buſies himſelf with things in which he has no concern.

ME´DDLESOME—MED-DLE-SOME. *adj.* Intermeddling: as, *a meddleſome, buſy body*.

To ME`DIATE. *v. n.* [from *medius*, Lat.] To interpoſe as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between

tween contending parties; to intercede.—To be between two.

To Me`diate—Me-di-ate. *v. a.* To form by mediation.—To limit by ſomething in the middle.

Me`diate. *adj.* [*mediat*, French; *medius*, Latin.] Interpoſed; intervening.—Middle; between two extremes.

Me`diately. *adv.* [from *mediate.*] By a ſecondary cauſe; in ſuch a manner that ſomething acts between the firſt cauſe and the laſt effect.

Me`dia`tion. *n. ſ.* [*mediation*, Fr. from *medius*, Lat.] Interpoſition; intervention; agency between two parties, practiſed by a common friend.—Agency; an intervenient power.—Interceſſion; entreaty for another.

Me`dia`tor—Me-di-a-tor, or Med-i-a-tor. *n. ſ.* [*mediateur*, Fr.] One that intervenes between two parties.—An interceſſor; an entreater for another; one who uſes his influence in favour of another.—One of the characters of our bleſſed Saviour.

Me`diato`rial. } *adj.* [from *mediator.*] Belonging to a
Me`diatory. } mediator.

Media`torſhip. *n. ſ.* [from *mediator.*] The office of a mediator.

Media`trix. *n. ſ.* [*medius*, Lat.] A female mediator.

Me´dical—Med-ic-al. *adj.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Phyſical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

Me´dically. *adv.* [from *medical.*] Phyſically; medicinally.

Me´dicament. *n. ſ.* [*medicament*, Fr. *medicamentum*, Lat.] Any thing uſed in healing; generally topical applications.

Me´dicame´ntal. *adj.* [*medicamenteux*, Fr. from *medicament.*] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

Me´dicame´ntally. *n. ſ.* [from *medicamental.*] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

To Me´dicate. *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

Me´dica`tion—Med-i-ca-tion. *n. ſ.* [from *medicate.*] The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.—The uſe of phyſick.

Medicinal—Me-dic-i-nal. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Lat. having the accent on the ſecond ſyllable.] Having the power of healing; having phyſical virtue.—Belonging to phyſick.

Medi´cinally. *adv.* [from *medicinal.* The accent is almoſt always laid on the ſecond ſyllable.] Phyſically.

Me´dicine. *n. ſ.* [*medicine*, Fr. *medicina*, Lat. It is generally pronounced as if only of two ſyllables, *medicine.*] Phyſick; any remedy adminiſtered by a phyſician.

To Me´dicine—Med-i-cine. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To operate as phyſick. Not uſed.

Medio´crity—Me-di-oc-ri-ty. *n. ſ.* [*mediocrité*, Fr. *mediocritas*, Lat.] Small degree; middle rate; middle ſtate.

To Me´ditate—Med-i-tate. *v. a.* [*mediter*, Fr. *meditor*, Lat.] To plan; to ſcheme; to contrive.—To think on; to revolve in the mind.

To Me´ditate. *v. n.* To think; to muſe; to contemplate; to dwell on with intenſe thought. It is commonly uſed of pious contemplation.

Me´dita`tion—Med-i-ta-tion. *n. ſ.* [*meditation*, Fr. *meditatio*, Lat.] Deep thought; cloſe attention; contrivance; contemplation.—Thought employed upon ſacred objects.—A ſeries of thoughts, occaſioned by any object or occurrence.

Me´dita`tive—Med-i-ta-tive. *adj.* [from *meditate.*] Addicted to meditation.—Expreſſing intention or deſign.

Me´diterra`ne.
Me´diterra`nean. } *adj.* [*me-*
Me´diterra`neous—Med-i-ter-ra-ne-ous. } *dius* and *terra*; *meditirranée*, Fr.] Encircled with land.—Inland; remote from the ſea.

Me`dium—Me-di-um. *n. ſ.* [*medium*, Lat.] Any thing intervening.—Any thing uſed in ratiocination, in order to a concluſion; the middle term in an argument, by which propoſitions are connected.—The middle place or degree; the juſt temperature between extremes.

Me´dlar—Med-lar. *n. ſ.* [*meſpilus*, Lat.] A tree.—The fruit of that tree.

Me´dly—Med-ly. *n. ſ.* [from *meddle* for *mingle.*] A mixture; a miſcellany; a mingled maſs. It is commonly uſed with ſome degree of contempt.

Me´dley—Med-ley. *adj.* Mingled; confuſed.

Medu´llary—Me-dul-la-ry. *adj.* [*medullaire*, Fr. from *medulla*, Latin.] Pertaining to the marrow.

Me`ed—Meed. *n. ſ.* [med, Saxon; *miete*, Teutonick.] Reward; recompence. Now rarely uſed.—Preſent; gift.

Mee`k—Meek. *adj.* [*minkr*, Iſlandick.] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not eaſily provoked; ſoft; gentle.

To Me`eken. *v. a.* [from *meek.*] To make meek; to ſoften.

Me`ekly. *adv.* [from *meek.*] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.

Me`ekneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *meek.*] Gentleneſs; mildneſs; ſoftneſs of temper.

Me`er. *adj.* [See Mere.] Simple; unmixed.

Me`er. *n. ſ.* [See Mere.] A lake; a boundary.

Me`et—Meet. *adj.* [of obſcure etymology.] Fit; proper; qualified. A word ſomewhat antiquated.—Meet *with.* Even with. [from *meet*, the verb.] A low expreſſion.

To Me`et—Meet. *v. a.* pret. *I met*; *I have met*; particip. *met.* [metan, Saxon, to find; *moeten*, Dutch.] To come face to face; to encounter.—To join another in the ſame place.—To cloſe one with another.—To find; to be treated with; to light on.—To aſſemble from different parts.

To Me`et—Meet. *v. n.* To encounter; to cloſe face to face.—To encounter in hoſtility.—To aſſemble; to come together.—*To* Meet *with.* To light on; to find.—To join.—To encounter; to engage.—A latiniſm. To obviate; *occurrere objecto.*—To advance half way.—To unite; to join: as, theſe rivers *meet* at ſuch a place and join.

Me`eting—Meet-ing. *n. ſ.* [from *meet.*] An aſſembly; a convention.—A congreſs.—A conventicle; an aſſembly of Diſſenters.—A conflux: as, the *meeting* of two rivers.

Me`eting-ho`uſe. *n. ſ.* [*meeting* and *houſe.*] Place where Diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip.

Me'etly. [from the adjective.] Fitly; properly.

Me'etness. *n. ſ.* [from *meet*.] Fitneſs; propriery.

Me grim. *n. ſ.* [from *Hemicrany, migrain, megrim, ἡμικρανία.*] Diſorder of the head.

Me'lancho'lic — Mel-an-chol-ic. *adj.* [from *melancholy*.] Diſordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy.

ME'LANCHO'LY. *n. ſ.* [*melancolie*, Fr. from μέλας and χολὴ.] A diſeaſe, ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; but it is better known to ariſe from too heavy and too viſcid blood: its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful ſtimuli. — A kind of madneſs, in which the mind is always fixed on one object.—A gloomy, penſive, diſcontented temper.

Me'lancho'ly — Mel-an-chol-y. *adj.* [*melancolique*, French.] Gloomy; diſmal.—Diſeaſed with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected.

To Me'liorate — Mel-i-o-rate, or Mel-io-rate. The ſame is to be obſerved of its derivatives. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior*.] To better; to improve.

Me'liora'tion. *n. ſ.* [*melioration*, Fr. from *meliorate*.] Improvement; act of bettering.

Melio'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *melior*.] State of being better.

Melli'ferous. *adj.* Productive of honey.

Me'llifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*mellifico*, Latin.] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

Melli'fluence. *n. ſ.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] A honied flow; a flow of ſweetneſs.

Melli'fluent — Mel-lif-lu-ent. } *adj.* [*mel* and
Melli'fluous. } *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with honey; flowing with ſweetneſs.

Me'llow — Mel-low. *adj.* [meapa, ſoft, Saxon, *Skinner*: more nearly from *mollis, molle, mollow, mellow*; though *a* is indeed eaſily changed into *l* in common ſpeech.] Soft with ripeneſs; full ripe.—Soft in ſound.—Soft; unctuous.—Drunk; melted down with drink.

To Me'llow. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to mature; to ſoften by ripeneſs; to ripen by age.—To ſoften.—To mature to perfection.

To Me'llow. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen.

Me'llowness. *n. ſ.* [from *mellow*.] Maturity of fruits; ripeneſs; ſoftneſs by maturity.—Maturity; full age.

Melo'dious — Me-lo-di-ous, *adj.* [from *melody*.] Muſical; harmonious.

Melo'diously. *adv.* [from *melodious*.] Muſically; harmonioufly.

Melo'diousness. *n. ſ.* [from *melodious*.] Harmonioufneſs; muſicalneſs.

ME'LODY — Mel-o-dy. *n. ſ.* [μελωδία.] Muſick; harmony of ſound.

Me'lon — Mel-on. *n. ſ.* [*melon*, Fr. *melo*, Latin.] A plant.—The fruit.

Me'lon-thi'stle. *n. ſ.* [*melocactus*, Latin.] See Thistle.

To Me'lt — Melt. *v. a.* [mylran, Saxon.] To diſſolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat.—To diſſolve; to break in pieces.—To ſoften to love or tenderneſs.—To waſte away.

To Melt. *v. n.* To become liquid; to diſſolve; to be made fluid.—To be ſoftened to pity, or any gentle paſſion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle.—To be diſſolved; to loſe ſubſtance.—To be ſubdued by affliction.

Me'lter — Melt-er. *n. ſ.* [from *melt*.] One that melts metals.

Me'ltingly. *adv.* [from *melting*.] Like ſomething melting.

Me'mber — Mem-ber. *n. ſ.* [*membre*, French; *membrum*, Latin.] A limb; a part appendant to the body.—A part of a diſcourſe or period; a head; a clauſe.—Any part of an integral.—One of a community.

Me'mbrane — Mem-brane. *n. ſ.* [*membrane*, French; *membrana*, Latin.] A web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up ſome parts.

Me'mbra'neous — Mem-bra-ne-ous. *adj.* [*membraneux*, French, from *membrana*, Latin.] Conſiſting of membranes.

MEME'NTO — Me-men-to. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

Memo'ir — Mem-oir, *n. ſ.* [*memoire*, French.] An account of tranſactions familiarly written.—Hint; notice; account of any thing.

Me'morable — Mem-o-ra-ble. *adj.* [*memorable*, Fren. *memorabilis*, Latin.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten.

Me'morably — Mem-o-ra-bly. *adv.* [from *memorable*.] In a manner worthy of memory.

ME'MORA'NDUM — Mem-o-ran-dum. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A note to help the memory.

Memo'rial — Me-mo-ri-al. *adj.* [*memorial*, French; *memorialis*, Latin.] Preſervative of memory.—Contained in memory.

Memo'rial. *n. ſ.* A monument; ſomething to preſerve memory.—Hint to aſſiſt the memory.

Memo'rialist. *n. ſ.* [from *memorial*.] One who writes memorials.

Me'morize — Mem-o-rize. *v. a.* [from *memory*.] To record; to commit to memory by writing.

ME'MORY — Mem-o-ry. *n. ſ.* [*memoire*, Fr. *memoria*, Latin.] The power of retaining or recollecting things paſt; retention; reminiſcence; recollection.—Exemption from oblivion.—Time of knowledge.—Memorial; monumental record.—Reflection.

Men, the plural of *man*.

To Me'nace — Men-ace. *v. a.* [*menacer*, French.] To threaten; to threat,

Me'nace. *n. ſ.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat.

Me'nacer. *n. ſ.* [*menaceur*, Fr. from *menace*.] A threatener; one that threats.

To Me'nd — Mend. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Latin.] To repair from breach or decay.—To correct; to alter for the better.—To help to advance.—To improve; to increaſe.

To Me'nd. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good; to be changed for the better.

Menda'city — Men-dac-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *mendax*, Latin.] Falſehood.

ME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *mend.*] One who makes any change for the better.

ME'NDICANT — MEN-DI-CANT. *adj.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] Begging; poor to a ſtate of beggary.

ME'NDICANT. *n. ſ.* [*mendicant*, Fr.] A beggar; one of ſome begging fraternity in the Romiſh church.

To ME'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Lat. *mendier*, Fr.] To beg; to aſk alms.

MENDI'CITY — MEN-DIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*mendicitas*, Lat. *mendicité*, Fr.] The life of a beggar.

ME'NIAL — ME-NI-AL. *adj.* [from *meiny* or *many*; meni, Saxon, or *meſnie*, old French.] Belonging to the retinue, or train of ſervants.

ME'NIAL. *n. ſ.* One of the train of ſervants.

ME'NSTRUAL — MEN-STRU-AL. *adj.* [*menſtrual*, Fren. *menſtruus*, Latin.] Monthly; happening once a month; laſting a month.—Pertaining to a menſtruum. [*menſtrueux*, French.]

ME'NSTRUOUS. *adj.* [*menſtruus*, Latin.] Having the catamenia.

ME'NSTRUUM. *n. ſ.* [This name probably was derived from ſome notion of the old chemiſts about the influence of the moon in the preparation of diſſolvents.] All liquors are called *menſtruums* which are uſed as diſſolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infuſion, decoction.

ME'NSURABI'LITY — MEN-SU-RA-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*menſurabilité*, French.] Capacity of being meaſured.

ME'NSURABLE — MEN-SU-RA-BLE. *adj.* [*menſura*, Lat.] Meaſurable; that may be meaſured.

ME'NSURA'TION — MEN-SU-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *menſura*, Latin.] The act or practice of meaſuring; reſult of meaſuring.

ME'NTAL — MEN-TAL. *adj.* [*mentale*, French; *mentis*, Latin.] Intellectual; exiſting in the mind.

ME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *mental.*] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

ME'NTION — MEN-TION. *n. ſ.* [*mention*, French; *mentio*, Latin.] Oral or written expreſſion, or recital of any thing.

To ME'NTION. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To write or expreſs in words or writing.

ME'RCANTILE — MER-CAN-TILE. *adj.* Trading; commercial.

ME'RCENARY — MER-CE-NA-RY. *adj.* [*mercenaire*, French; *mercenarius*, Latin.] Venal; hired; ſold for money; acting only for hire.

ME'RCENARY. *n. ſ.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.] A hireling; one retained or ſerving for pay.

ME'RCER — MER-CER. *n. ſ.* [*mercier*, French.] One who ſells ſilks.

ME'RCERY. *n. ſ.* [*mercerie*, Fr. from *mercer.*] Trade of mercers; dealing in ſilks.

ME'RCHANDISE — MER-CHAN-DISE. *n. ſ.* [*merchandiſe*, French.] Traffick; commerce; trade.—Wares; any thing to be bought or ſold.

To ME'RCHANDISE. *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exerciſe commerce.

ME'RCHANT — MER-CHANT, and vulgarly MER-CHANT. *n. ſ.* [*marchand*, French.] One who trafficks to remote countries.

ME'RCHANTABLE. *adj.* [*mercabilis*, Latin, from *merchant.*] Fit to be bought or ſold.

ME'RCIFUL — MER-CI-FUL. *adj.* [*mercy* and *full.*] Compaſſionate; tender; kind; unwilling to puniſh; willing to pity and ſpare.

ME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compaſſion.

ME'RCIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderneſs; willingneſs to ſpare.

ME'RCILESS — MER-CI-LESS. *adj.* [from *mercy.*] Void of mercy; pitileſs; hard hearted; cruel; ſevere.

ME'RCILESSLY. *adv.* [from *mercileſs.*] In a manner void of pity.

MERCU'RIAL — MER-CU-RI-AL. *adj.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] Formed under the influence of mercury; active; ſprightly.—Conſiſting of quickſilver.

ME'RCURY — MER-CU-RY. *n. ſ.* [*mercurius*, Latin.] The chemiſt's name for quickſilver is *mercury.*—Sprightly qualities.—A news-paper.—It is now applied, in cant phraſe, to the carriers of news and pamphlets.

ME'RCURY. *n. ſ.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.] A plant.

ME'RCY — MER-CY. *n. ſ.* [*merci*, French, contracted from *miſericordia*, Latin.] Tenderneſs; goodneſs; pity; willingneſs to ſave; clemency; mildneſs; unwillingneſs to puniſh.—Pardon.—Diſcretion; power of acting at pleaſure.

ME'RCY-SEAT. *n. ſ.* [*mercy* and *ſeat.*] The *mercy-ſeat* was the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were depoſited.

ME'RE — MERE. *adj.* [*merus*, Latin.] That or this only; ſuch and nothing elſe; this only.

ME'RE or *mer*, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of a word, always ſignify the ſame with the Saxon mere, a pool or lake.

ME'RE. *n. ſ.* [mere, Saxon.] A pool; commonly a large pool or lake: as, *Winander mere.*—A boundary.

ME'RELY — MERE-LY. *adv.* [from *mere.*] Simply; only; thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpoſe.

ME'RETRI'CIOUS — MER-E-TRI'CI-OUS. *adj.* [*meretricius*, *meretrix*, Latin.] Whoriſh; ſuch as is practiſed by proſtitutes; alluring by falſe ſhow.

ME'RETRI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meretricious.*] Whoriſhly; after the manner of whores.

ME'RETRI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meretricious.*] Falſe allurement like thoſe of ſtrumpets.

MERI'DIAN — ME-RID-I-AN. *n. ſ.* [*meridien*, French; *meridies*, Latin.] Noon; mid-day.—The line drawn from North to South, which the Sun croſſes at noon.—The particular place or ſtate of any thing.—The higheſt point of glory or power.

MERI'DIAN. *adj.* At the point of noon.—Extended from North to South.—Raiſed to the higheſt point.

MERI'DIONAL. *adj.* [*meridional*, French.] Southern.—Southerly; having a ſouthern aſpect.

MERI'DIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *meridional.*] Poſition in the South; aſpect towards the South.

MERI'DIONALLY. *adv.* [from *meridional.*] With a ſouthern aſpect.

ME'RIT — MER-IT. *n. ſ.* [*meritum*, Latin; *merite*, Fr.] Deſert; excellence deſerving honour or reward.—Reward deſerved.—Claim; right.

To ME'RIT. *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.] To deſerve; to have a right to claim any thing as deſerved.—To deſerve; to earn: it is uſed generally of good, but ſometimes of ill.

ME'RITO`RIOUS — MER-IT-O-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*meritoire*, French, from *merit.*] Deſerving of reward; high in deſert.

ME'RITO`RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meritorious.*] In ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward.

ME'RITO`RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meritorious.*] The act or ſtate of deſerving well.

ME'RMA`ID — MER-MAID. *n. ſ.* [*mer*, the ſea, and *maid.*] A ſea woman; an animal with a woman's head and fiſh's tail.

ME'RRILY — MER-RI-LY. *adv.* [from *merry.*] Gaily; civily; cheerfully; with mirth; with gaiety; with laughter.

To ME'RRIMAKE. *v. a.* To feaſt; to be jovial.

ME'RRIMENT — MER-RI-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulneſs; laughter.

ME'RRINESS — MER-RI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; merry diſpoſition.

ME'RRY. *adj.* Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.—Cauſing laughter.—Proſperous.—*To make* MERRY. To junket; to be jovial.

ME'RRY-A'NDREW. *n. ſ.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding.

ME'RRYTHOU`GHT. *n. ſ.* [*merry* and *thought.*] A forked bone in the body of fowls; ſo called becauſe boys and girls pull in play at the two ſides, the longeſt part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

MESERA`ICK. *n. ſ.* [μεσάραιον: *meſaraique*, Fr. analogy requires it *meſaraick.*] Belonging to the myſentery.

ME'SENTERY. *n. ſ.* [μεσεντέριον; *meſentere*, Fr.] That round which the guts are convolved.

MESENTE'RIC. *adj.* [*meſenterique*, French, from *meſentery.*] Relating to the meſentery.

MESH — MESH, and ſometimes MESH. *n. ſ.* [*maeſche*, Dutch; *mache*, old French: it were therefore better written, as it is pronounced, *maſh.*] The interſtice of a net; the ſpace between the threads of a net.

To MESH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to enſnare.

ME'SHY. *adj.* [from *meſh.*] Reticulated; of net-work.

MESS. *n. ſ.* [*mes*, old French; *meſſo*, Italian; *miſſus*, Latin; *mes*, Gothick; mere, Saxon, a diſh.] A diſh; a quantity of food ſent to table together.

To ME'SS — MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.

ME'SSAGE — MESS-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*meſſage*, French.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

ME'SSENGER — MES-SEN-GER. *n. ſ.* [*meſſager*, French.] One who carries an errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; an harbinger; a forerunner.

MESSI'AH — MES-SI-AH. *n. ſ.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Chriſt; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

MESSI'EURS *n. ſ.* [French, plural of *monſieur.*] Sirs; gentlemen.

ME'SSMATE. [*meſs* and *mate.*] One who eats at the ſame table.

ME'SSUAGE — MES-SUAGE. *n. ſ.* [*meſſuagium*, law Lat. formed perhaps *meſnage* by miſtake of the *n* in court-hand for *u*, they being written alike, *meſnage* from *maiſon*, Fren.] The houſe and ground ſet apart for houſhold uſes.

MET — MET, the preterite and part. of *meet.*

ME'TAL — MET-AL. *n. ſ.* [*metal*, French; *metallum*, Latin.] We underſtand by the term *metal* a firm, heavy, and hard ſubſtance, opake, fuſible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a ſolid body ſuch as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright, gloſſy, and glittering ſubſtance where newly cut or broken. The *metals* are ſix in number: 1. gold; 2. ſilver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead.—Courage; ſpirit. In this ſenſe it is more frequently written *mettle.* See METTLE.

META'LLIC — ME-TAL-LIC. } *adj.* [from *metallum*, Lat.
META'LLICAL. } *metallique*, French.] Partaking of metal; containing metal; conſiſting of metal.

ME'TALLINE — MET-AL-LINE. *Johnſon* lays the accent on the middle ſyllable, which is not according to the common method of pronouncing words ending in *ine. adj.* [from *metal.*] Impregnated with metal.—Conſiſting of metal.

ME'TALLIST — MET-AL-LIST. *n. ſ.* [from *metal*; *metalliſte*, Fr.] A worker in metals; or ſkilled in metals.

ME'TALLU'RGIST. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] A worker in metals.

ME'TALLU'RGY. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] The art of working metals, or ſeparating them from their ore.

To ME'TAMO'RPHOSE — MET-A-MOR-PHOSE. *v. a.* [*metamorphoſer*, Fr. μεταμορφόω.] To change the form or ſhape of any thing.

ME'TAMO'RPHOSIS — MET-A-MOR-PHO-SIS. *n. ſ.* [*metamorphoſe*, Fr. μεταμόρφωσις.] Transformation; change of ſhape.—It is applied, by *Harvey*, to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by ſeveral to the various ſhapes ſome inſects in particular paſs through, as the ſilk-worm, and the like.

ME'TAPHOR — MET-A-PHOR. *n. ſ.* [*metaphore*, Fr. μεταφορα.] The application of a word to an uſe to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the ſound; the ſpring *awakes* the flowers. A *metaphor* is a ſimile comprized in a word.

ME'TAPHO'RIC. } *adj.* [*metaphorique*, Fr.
ME'TAPHO'RICAL — MET-A-PHOR-I-CAL. } from *metaphor.*] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

ME'TAPHRA`SE. *n. ſ.* [μεταφράσις.] A mere verbal tranſlation from one language into another.

ME'TAPHRA`ST. *n. ſ.* [*metaphraſte*, Fr. μεταφραστης.] A literal tranſlator; one who tranſlates word for word from one language into another.

Me'taphy'sic. } *adj.* Verſed in metaphyſicks; re-
Me'taphy'sical. } lating to metaphyſicks.
Me'taphy'sick. } *n. ſ.* [*metaphyſique*, Fr. μεταφυσικὴ.]
Me'taphy'sicks. } Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of ſubſtances exiſting.

To Me`te — Mete. *v. a.* [*metior*, Latin.] To meaſure; to reduce to meaſure.

Metewand. } *n. ſ.* [*mete* and *yard*, or *wand*.] A ſtaff
Meteyard. } of a certain length wherewith meaſures are taken.

Mete'mpsycho`sis. *n. ſ.* [μεταμψύχωσις.] The tranſmigration of ſouls from body to body.

Me`teor — Me-te-or. *n. ſ.* [*meteore*, Fr. μετέωρα.] Any bodies in the air or ſky that are of a flux and tranſitory nature.

Me`teorolo'gical. *adj.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

Me`teoro'logist. *n. ſ.* [from *meteorology*.] A man skilled in meteors, or ſtudious of them.

Me`teoro'logy. *n. ſ.* [μετέωρα and λέγω.] The doctrine of meteors.

Me`ter — Me-ter. *n. ſ.* [from *mete*.] A meaſurer: as, a coal *meter*, a land-*meter*.

Methe'glin. *n. ſ.* [*meddyglyn*, Welſh, from *medd* and *glyn*, glutinare ſays Minſhew, or from medclyg medicus & llyn potus, becauſe a medicinal drink.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

Me'thinks, verb imperſonal. [*me* and *thinks*. This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound *me* and *I*.] I think; it ſeems to me. It is an inelegant word.

METHOD — METH-OD. *n. ſ.* [*methode*, Fr. μέθοδος.] A mode or manner. Taken in the largeſt ſenſe, it implies the placing of ſeveral things, or performing ſeveral operations in ſuch an order as is moſt convenient to attain ſome end.

Metho'dical — Me-thod-i-cal. *adj.* [*methodique*, Fr. from *method*.] Ranged or proceeding in due or juſt order.

Metho'dically. *adv.* [from *methodical*.] According to method and order.

To Me'thodi`ze — Meth-od-ize. *v. a.* [from *method*.] To regulate; to diſpoſe in order.

Me'thodist — Meth-od-ist. *n. ſ.* [from *method*.] A phyſician who practiſes by theory.—One of a new kind of puritans lately ariſen: ſo called from their profeſſion to live by rules and in conſtant method.

Metho`ught, the preterite of *methinks*. See Methinks I thought; it appeared to me. A very inelegant word.

Me'tony'mical. *adj.* [from *metonymy*.] Put by metonymy for ſomething elſe.

Me'tony'mically. *adv.* [from *metonymical*.] By metonymy; not literally.

METO`NYMY — ME-TO-NY-MY, agreeable to the etymology, but more generally MET-O-NYM-Y. *n. ſ.* [*metonymie*, Fr. μετωνυμία.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate: *he died by ſteel*, that is, by a ſword.

ME`TRE — ME-TRE. *n. ſ.* [*metrum*, Latin; μέτρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick diſpoſition of ſyllables; verſe; meaſure; numbers.

Me'trical — Met-ri-cal. *adj.* [*metricus*, Latin; *metrique*, Fr.] Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METRO'POLIS — ME-TROP-O-LIS. *n. ſ.* [*metropolis*, Latin; *metropole*, French; μήτης and πόλις.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or diſtrict.

Metropo'litan — Me-tro-pol-i-tan. *n. ſ.* [*metropolitanus*, Latin.] A biſhop of the mother church; an archbiſhop.

Metropo'litan. *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis.

ME'TTLE — MET-TLE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *metal*, but commonly written ſo when the metaphorical ſenſe is uſed.] Spirit; ſprightlineſs; courage.—Subſtance: this at leaſt ſhould be *metal*.

Me'ttled — Met-tled. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Sprightly; courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Me'ttlesome. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Sprightly; lively; gay; briſk; airy; fiery; courageous.

Me'ttlesomely. *adv.* [from *mettleſome*.] With ſprightlineſs.

Me`w — Mew. *n. ſ.* [*mue*, French.] A cage; an incloſure; a place where any thing is confined.—[Mæp, Saxon.] A ſea-fowl.

To Mew. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up; to confine; to impriſon; to incloſe.—[*Miauler*, French.] To cry as a cat.

To Mewl. *v. n.* [*miauler*, French.] To ſquall as a child.

ME'ZZOTI'NTO — MEZ-ZO-TIN-TO. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A kind of graving, ſo named as nearly reſembling paint, the word importing half-painted: it is done by punching over the whole ſurface of the plate, then by ſcraping it, and then rubbing it down with a ſtone to the reſemblance intended.

Mice — Mice, the plural of *mouſe*.

Mi'chaelma's — Mich-ael-mas. *n. ſ.* [*Michael* and *maſs*.] The feaſt of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

Mi'ckle. *adj.* [micel, Saxon.] Much; great. In Scotland it is pronounced *muckle*. It is uſed only in ludicrous language.

Mi`croco'sm — Mi-cro-cosm. *n. ſ.* [μικρὸς and κόσμος.] The little world. Man is ſo called as being imagined, by ſome fanciful philoſophers, to have in him ſomething analogous to the four elements.

MI'CROSCOPE — MI-CRO-SCOPE. *n. ſ.* [μικρὸς and σκοπέω; *microſcope*, Fr.] An optick inſtrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwiſe be ſeen.

Micro'meter — Mi-crom-e-ter. *n. ſ.* [μικρὸς and μέτρον; *micrometre*, French.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure ſmall ſpaces.

Mi`crosco'pic. } *n. ſ.* [from *microſcope*.] Made by a
Mi`crosco'pical. } microſcope.—Aſſiſted by a microſcope.—Reſembling a microſcope.

Mi'd — Mid. *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or derived from *mid*, Dutch.] Middle; equally between two extremes. —It is much uſed in compoſition.

Mi'dco`urse. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *courſe*.] Middle of the way.

Mi'd-da`y. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *day*.] Noon; meridian.

Mi'ddle — Mid-dle. *adj.* [middle, Saxon.] Equally diſtant from the two extremes.—Intermediate; intervening. —Middle finger; the long finger.

Mi'ddle. *n. ſ.* Part equally diſtant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge.—The time that paſſes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.

Mi'ddle-a`ged. *adj.* [*middle* and *age*.] Placed about the middle of life. See Aged.

Mi'ddlemo'st. *adj.* [from *middle*.] Being in the middle.

Mi'ddling. *adj.* [from *middle*.] Of middle rank.—Of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities of any kind.

Mi'dland. *adj.* [*mid* and *land*.] That which is remote from the coaſt.—In the midſt of the land; mediterranean.

Midge — Midge. *n. ſ.* [mieȝe, Saxon.] A gnat.

Mi'dleg. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *leg*.] Middle of the leg.

Mi'dni`ght. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *night*.] The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night.

Mi'driff. *n. ſ.* [midȝiꝛe, Saxon.] The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen. It is by anatomiſts called the diaphragm.

Mid-sea. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſea*.] The Mediterranean ſea.

Mi'dshipman. *n. ſ.* [from *mid*, *ſhip*, and *man*.] An officer aboard a ſhip, whoſe ſtation, when on duty, is on the quarter-deck, or on the poop, &c.

Midst. *n. ſ.* Middle.

Midst. *adj.* [contracted from *middeſt*, the ſuperlative of *mid*.] Being in the middle.

Mi'dstre`am. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſtream*.] Middle of the ſtream.

Mi'dsummer. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſummer*.] The ſummer ſolſtice, popularly reckoned to fall on June the twenty-fourth.

Mi'dway. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *way*.] The part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end.

Mi'dway. *adj.* Middle between two places.

Mi'dway. *adv.* In the middle of the paſſage.

Mi'dwife. *n. ſ.* [This is derived, both by *Skinner* and *Junius*, from mið or *meed*, a reward, and pıf, Saxon.] A woman who aſſiſts women in childbirth.

Mi'dwifery — Mid-wife-ry. *n. ſ.* [from *midwife*.] Aſſiſtance given at childbirth.—Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production.—Trade of a midwife.

Mi'dwinter. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *winter*.] The winter ſolſtice.

Mi`en — Mien. *n. ſ.* [*mine*, French.] Air; look; manner.

Mi`ght — Might, the preterite of *may*.

Mi`ght — Might. *n. ſ.* [miȝht, Saxon.] Power; ſtrength; force.

Mi`ghtily — Might-i-ly. *adv.* [from *mighty*.] With great power; powerfully; efficaciouſly; forcibly.—Vehemently; vigorouſly; violently.—In a great degree; very much. This is a ſenſe ſcarcely to be admitted but in low language.

Mi`ghtiness — Might-i-ness. *n. ſ.* [from *mighty*.] Power; greatneſs; height of dignity.

Mi`ghty — Might-y. *adj.* [from *might*.] Powerful; ſtrong.—Excellent, or powerful in any act.

Mi`ghty. *adv.* In a great degree. Not to be uſed but in very low language.

Migra`tion — Mi-gra-tion. *n. ſ.* [*migratio*, *migro*, Lat.] Act of changing place.

Mi'lch — Milch. *adj.* [from *milk*.] Giving milk.

Mild — Mild. *adj.* [milb, Saxon.] Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compaſſionate; clement; ſoft; not ſevere; not cruel.—Soft; gentle; not violent.—Not acrid; not corroſive; not acrimonious; demulcent; aſſuaſive; mollifying; lenitive.—Not ſharp; mellow; ſweet; having no mixture of acidity.

Mi'ldew — Mil-dew. *n. ſ.* [milbeape, Saxon.] A diſeaſe that happens in plants, and is cauſed by a dewy moiſture which falls on them, and continuing, for want of the ſun's heat, to draw it up, by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and ſpoils the inmoſt ſubſtance of the plant, and hinders the circulation of the nutritive ſap; upon which the leaves begin to fade, and the bloſſoms and fruit are much prejudiced: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete ſubſtance, which exſudes through the pores of the leaves.

To Mi'ldew. *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

Mi`ldly — Mild-ly. *adv.* [from *mild*.] Tenderly; not ſeverely.—Gently; not violently.

Mi`ldness — Mild-ness. *n. ſ.* [from *mild*.] Gentleneſs; tenderneſs; mercy; clemency.—Contrariety to acrimony.

Mi`le — Mile. *n. ſ.* [*mille paſſus*, Latin.] The uſual meaſure of roads in England, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty yards, or, five thouſand two hundred and eighty feet.

Mi`lesto`ne. *n. ſ.* [*mile* and *ſtone*.] Stone ſet to mark the miles.

Mi'lfoil. *n. ſ.* [*milleſolium*, Latin.] A plant, the ſame with yarrow.

Mi'liary. *adj.* [*milium* millet, Latin; *miliaire*, French.] Small; reſembling a millet ſeed.

Mi'liary *fever*. A fever that produces ſmall eruptions.

Mi'litant — Mil-i-tant. *adj.* [*militans*, Latin; *militante*, French.] Fighting; proſecuting the buſineſs of a ſoldier.—Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Chriſt on earth, as oppoſed to the church triumphant.

Mi'litary — Mil-i-ta-ry. *adj.* [*militaris*, Latin; *militaire*, Fr. *Militar* is now wholly out of uſe.] Engaged in the life of a ſoldier; ſoldierly.—Suiting a ſoldier; pertaining to a ſoldier; warlike.—Effected by ſoldiers.

Mili'tia — Mi-li*ti*-a. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The trainbands; the ſtanding force of a nation.

Milk — Milk. *n. ſ.* [meelc, Saxon; *melck*, Dutch.] The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breaſt.

To Mi'lk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw milk from the breaſt by the hand.—To ſuck.

Mi'lken. *adj.* [from *milk*.] Conſiſting of milk.

Mi'lker.

MI'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *milk.*] One that milks animals.

MI'LKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *milky.*] Softneſs like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.

MI'LKMAID. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *maid.*] Woman employed in the dairy.

MI'LKMAN. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *man.*] A man who ſells milk.

MI'LKPAIL. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *pail.*] Veſſel into which cows are milked.

MI'LKPO'TTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *pottage.*] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

MI'LKSCO'RE. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *ſcore.*] Account of milk owed for, ſcored on a board.

MI'LKSO'P. *n ſ.* [*milk* and *ſop.*] A ſoft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MI'LKTO'OTH. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *tooth.*] *Milkteeth* are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to caſt about two years and a half after, in the ſame order as they grew.

MI'LKWHITE. *adj.* [*milk* and *white*] White as milk.

MI'LKWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *woman.*] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk.

MI'LKY. *adj.* [from *milk.*] Made of milk.—Reſembling milk.—Yielding milk.—Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.

MI'LKY-WAY. *n. ſ.* [*milky* and *way.*] Is a broad white path or track, encompaſſing the whole heavens, and extending itſelf in ſome places with a double path, but for the moſt part with a ſingle one. It is called by aſtronomers the *galaxy*, or the *via lactea*.

MI'LL—MILL. *n. ſ.* [μύλη; *mola*, Latin; *melin*, Welſh; mỳln, Saxon; *moulin*, Fr. *molen*, Dutch.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.

To MI'LL. *v. a.* [from the noun; μυλεῖν; *mila*, Iſland.] To grind; to comminute.—To beat up chocolate.—To ſtamp coin in the mints.

MI'LL-COG. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *cog.*] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

MI'LL-DAM. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *dam.*] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill.

MI'LL-HORSE. *n. ſ.* Horſe that turns a mill.

MILLE'NARY. *adj.* [*millenaire*, Fr. *millenarius*, Latin.] Conſiſting of a thouſand.

MILLE'NNIUM. *n ſ.* [Latin.] A thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

MILLE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*millennium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.

MI'LLEPEDES. *n. ſ.* [*millepieds*, French; *mille* and *pes*, Latin.] Wood-lice, ſo called from their numerous feet.

MI'LLER—MIL-LER. *n. ſ.* [from *mill.*] One who attends a mill.

MI'LLER'S-THUMB. *n. ſ.* [*miller* and *thumb.*] A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bulhead.

MILLE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*milleſimus*, Latin.] Thouſandth; conſiſting of thouſandth parts.

MI'LLET—MIL-LET. *n. ſ.* [*milium*, Lat. *mil* and *millet*, Fren.] A plant.—A kind of fiſh.

MI'LLINER—MIL-LI-NER. *n. ſ.* [I believe from *Milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker, or rather pawn-broker.] One who ſells ribbands and dreſſes for women.

MI'LLION—MILL-ION. *n. ſ.* [*million*, Fr. *milliogne*, Italian.] The number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand.—A proverbial name for any very great number.

MI'LLIONTH. *adj.* [from *million.*] The ten hundred thouſandth. An ill-ſounding and inelegant word.

MI'LLSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone by which corn is comminuted.

MILT—MILT, ſometimes pronounced MILT. *n. ſ.* [*mildt*, Dutch.] The ſperm of the male fiſh.—[Milꞇ, Sax.] The ſpleen.

To MI'LT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or ſpawn of the female fiſh.

MIME—MIME. *n. ſ.* [*mime*, French; μῖμος; *mimus*, Latin.] A buffoon; who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth.

To MI'ME. *v. n.* To play the mime.

MI'MER—MIM-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *mime.*] A mimick; a buffoon.

MI'MICAL—MIM-I-CAL. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick.

MI'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *mimical.*] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

MI'MICK. *n. ſ.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner ſo as to excite laughter.—A mean or ſervile imitator.

MI'MIC. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative.

To MI'MICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burleſque imitation.

MI'MICKRY—MIM-ICK-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *mimick.*] Burleſque imitation.

To MINCE—MINCE. *v. a.* [contracted, as it ſeems, from *miniſh*, or from *mincer*; *mince*, French, ſmall.] To cut into very ſmall parts.—To mention any thing ſcrupulouſly, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.

To MINCE. *v. n.* To walk nicely by ſhort ſteps; to act with appearance of ſcrupulouſneſs and delicacy; to affect nicety.—To ſpeak ſmall and imperfectly.

MI'NCINGLY—MIN-CING-LY. *adv.* [from *mince.*] In ſmall parts; not fully.

MIND—MIND. *n. ſ.* [ȝemynd, Saxon.] The intelligent power.—Liking; choice; inclination; propenſion; affection.—Thoughts; ſentiments.—Opinion.—Memory; remembrancy.

To MI'ND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark; to attend.—To put in mind; to remind.

To MI'ND. *v. n.* To incline; to be diſpoſed.

MI'NDED. *adj.* [from *mind.*] Diſpoſed; inclined; affected.

MI'NDFUL. *adj.* [*mind* and *full.*] Attentive; having memory.

MI'NDFULLY. *adv.* [from *mindful.*] Attentively.

MI'NDFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mindful.*] Attention; regard.

MINE,

MINE, pronoun poſſeſſive. [myn, Saxon; *mein*, German; *mien*, French; *meus*, Latin. It was anciently the practice to uſe *my* before a conſonant and *mine* before a vowel, which the ſound ſtill requires to be obſerved. *Mine* is always uſed when the ſubſtantive precedes: as, *this is* my *cat*; *this cat is* mine.] Belonging to me.

MINE. *n. ſ.* [*mine*, French; *mwyn* or *mwn*, Welſh, from *maen*, *lapis*, in the plural *meini*.] A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals.—A cavern dug under any fortification that it may ſink for want of ſupport, or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may be blown up and deſtroyed.

To MINE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows; to form any hollows underground.

To MINE. *v. a.* To ſap; to ruin by mines; to deſtroy by ſlow degrees, or ſecret means.

MI'NER — MI-NER. *n. ſ.* [*mineur*, Fr. from *mine*.] One hat digſor metals.—One who makes military mines.

MI'NERAL — MIN-E-RAL. *n. ſ.* [*minerale*, Lat.] Foſſile body; matter dug out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals.

MI'NERAL. *adj.* Conſiſting of foſſile bodies.

MI'NERALIST. *adj.* [from *mineral*.] One ſkilled or employed in minerals.

MINERA'LOGIST — MIN-ER-AL-O-GIST. *n. ſ.* [*mineralogie*, French; from *mineral* and λόγος.] One who diſcourſes on minerals.

MINERA'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *mineral* and λόγος.] The doctrine of minerals.

To MI'NGLE — MIN-GLE. *v. a.* To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with ſomething ſo as to make one maſs.

To MI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.

MI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confuſed maſs.

MI'NIATURE — MIN-I-A-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*miniature*, Fr.] Repreſentation in a ſmall compaſs; repreſentation leſs than the reality.

MI'NIKIN — MI-NI-KIN. *adj.* Small; diminutive. Uſed in ſlight contempt.

MI'NIKIN. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſort of pins.

MI'NIM — MIN-IM. *n. ſ.* [from *minimus*, Lat.] A ſmall being; a dwarf.—This word is ſometimes applied to a ſmall ſort of fiſh.

MI'NION — MIN-ION. *n. ſ.* [*mignon*, French.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant; one who pleaſes rather than benefits. A word of contempt, or of ſlight and familiar kindneſs.

MI'NISTER — MIN-IS-TER. *n. ſ.* [*miniſter*, Latin; *miniſtre*, French.] An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts not by any inherent authority, but under another.—One who is employed in the adminiſtration of government.—One who ſerves at the altar; one who performs ſacerdotal functions.—A delegate; an official.—An agent from a foreign power, without the dignity of an ambaſſador.

To MI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*miniſtro*, Latin.] To give; to ſupply; to afford.

To MI'NISTER. *v. n.* To attend; to ſerve in any office.—To give medicines.—To give ſupplies of things needful; to give aſſiſtance; to contribute; to conduce.—To attend on the ſervice of God.

MI'NISTE'RIAL — MIN-IS-TE-RI-AL. *adj.* [from *miniſter*.] Attendant; acting at command.—Acting under ſuperior authority.—Sacerdotal; belonging to the eccleſiaſticks or their office.—Pertaining to miniſters of ſtate, or perſons in ſubordinate authority.

MI'NISTRAL. *adj.* [from *miniſter*.] Pertaining to a miniſter.

MI'NISTRANTS. *adj.* [from *miniſter*.] Attendant; acting at command.

MI'NISTRA'TION — MIN-IS-TRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *miniſtro*, Latin.] Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commiſſioned by another.—Service; office; eccleſiaſtical function.

MI'NISTRY — MIN-IS-TRY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *miniſtery*; *miniſterium*, Latin.] Office; ſervice.—Office of one ſet apart to preach; eccleſiaſtical function.—Agency; interpoſition.—Buſineſs.—Perſons employed in the publick affairs of a ſtate.

MI'NNOW. *n. ſ.* [*menue*, French.] A very ſmall fiſh; a pink: a corruption of MINIM; which ſee.

MI'NOR — MI-NOR. *adj.* [Latin.] Petty; inconſiderable.—Leſs; ſmaller.

MI'NOR. *n. ſ.* One under age; one whoſe youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs.—The ſecond or particular propoſition in the ſyllogiſm.

MINO'RITY — MI-NOR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*minorité*, Fr. from *minor*, Latin.] The ſtate of being under age.—The ſtate of being leſs.—The ſmaller number: as, the *minority* held for that queſtion in oppoſition to the majority.

MI'NOTAUR — MI-NO-TAUR. *n. ſ.* [*minotaure*, French; *minos* and *taurus*.] A monſter invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept in Dædalus's labyrinth.

MI'NSTER — MIN-STER. *n. ſ.* [minſtepe, Saxon.] A monaſtery; an eccleſiaſtical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Lichfield.

MI'NSTREL — MIN-STREL. *n. ſ.* [*meneſtril*, Spaniſh; *meneſtrallus*, low Latin.] A muſician; one who plays upon inſtruments.

MI'NSTRELSY. *n. ſ.* [from *minſtrel*.] Muſick; inſtrumental harmony.—A number of muſicians.

MI'NT. *n. ſ.* [minze, Saxon; *menthe*, French; *mentha*, Latin.] A plant.

MI'NT. *n. ſ.* [*munte*, Dutch; mynetian, *to coin*, Saxon.] The place where money is coined.—Any place of invention.

To MI'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To coin; to ſtamp money.—To invent; to forge.

MI'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *mint*.] That which is coined or ſtamped.—The duty paid for coining.

MI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *mint*.] Coiner.

MI'NTMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*mint* and *maſter*.] One who preſides in coinage.—One who invents.

MI'NUET — MIN-U-ET. *n. ſ.* [*minuet*, Fren.] A ſtately regular dance.

MI'NUM — MIN-UM. *n. ſ.* [With printers.] A ſmall ſort of printing letter.—[With muſicians.] A note of ſlow time, two of which make a ſemibrief, as two crotchets make a minum; two quavers a crotchet, and two ſemiquavers a quaver.

MINU'TE — MI-NUTE. *adj.* [*minutus*, Latin.] Small; little; ſlender; ſmall in bulk; ſmall in conſequence.

MI'NUTE — MIN-UTE. *n. ſ.* [*minutum*, Latin.] The ſixtieth part of an hour.—Any ſmall ſpace of time.—The firſt draught of any agreement in writing: as, have you made a *minute* of that contract?

To MI'NUTE — MIN-UTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To ſet down in ſhort hints.

MI'NUTE-BOOK. *n ſ.* [*minute* and *book*.] Book of ſhort hints.

MI'NUTE-GLASS. *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *glaſs*.] Glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute.

MINU'TELY — MI-NUTE-LY. *adv.* [from *minute*.] To a ſmall point; exactly; to the leaſt part; nicely.

MI'NUTELY. *adv.* [from *minute*, the ſubſtantive.] Every minute; with very little time intervening.

MINU'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *minute*.] Smallneſs; exility; inconſiderableneſs.

MI'NUTE-WATCH. *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *watch*.] A watch in which minutes are more diſtinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

MINX. *n. ſ.* [contracted, poſſibly, from *minnock*.] A young, pert, wanton girl.

MI'RACLE — MIR-A-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*miracle*, French; *miraculum*, Latin.] A wonder; ſomething above human power.—[In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in atteſtation of ſome truth.

MIRA'CULOUS — MI-RAC-U-LOUS. *adj.* [*miraculeux*, Fr. from *miracle*.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural.

MIRA'CULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *miraculous*.] By miracle; by power above that of nature.

MIRA'CULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miraculous*.] The ſtate of being effected by miracle; ſuperiority to natural power.

MI'RE — MIRE. *n. ſ.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water.

To MI'RE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud; to ſoil with mud.

MI'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miry*.] Dirtineſs; fullneſs of mire.

MI'RKSOME — MIRK-SOME. *n. ſ.* [*morck*, dark, Daniſh. In the derivatives of this ſet, no regular orthography is obſerved: it is common to write *murky*, to which, ſays *Johnſon*, the reſt ought to conform.] Dark; obſcure.

MI'RROR — MIR-ROR. *n. ſ.* [*miroir*, French; *mirar*, Spaniſh, to look.] A looking glaſs; any thing which exhibits repreſentations of objects by reflection.—It is uſed for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed; an exemplar; an archetype.

MI'RTH — MIRTH. *n. ſ.* [myɼþe, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter.

MI'RTHFUL. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full*.] Merry; gay; cheerful.

MI'RY — MI-RY. *adj.* [from *mire*.] Deep in mud; muddy.—Conſiſting of mire.

MIS, an inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition to mark an ill ſenſe, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *miſchance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning; *miſcomputation*, falſe reckoning; *to like*, to be pleaſed; *to miſlike*, to be offended; from *mes*, in Teutonick and French, uſed in the ſame ſenſe. Of this it would be tedious to give many examples; but thoſe that follow will ſufficiently explain it.

MISA'CCEPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *acceptation*.] The act of taking in a wrong ſenſe. For the pronunciation of this and all words ſo compounded, ſee the radicals.

MI'SADVE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*miſadventure*, Fr. *mis* and *adventure*.] Miſchance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune.—[In law.] Manſlaughter.

MISADVI'SED. *adj.* [*mis* and *adviſed*.] Ill directed.

MISA'IMED. *adj.* [*mis* and *aim*.] Not aimed rightly.

MI'SANTHRO'PE — MIS-AN-THROPE. *n. ſ.* [*miſanthrope*, French; μισάνθρωπος.] A hater of mankind.

MISA'NTHROPY — MIS-AN-THRO-PY. *n. ſ.* [*miſanthropie*, Fr. from *miſanthrope*.] Hatred of mankind.

MISA'PPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *application*.] Application to a wrong purpoſe.

To MI'SAPPLY'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply*.] To apply to wrong purpoſes.

To MISA'PPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend*.] Not to underſtand rightly.

MISA'PPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *apprehenſion*.] Miſtake; not right apprehenſion.

To MISBECO'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become*.] Not to become; to be unſeemly; not to ſuit.

MISBEGO'T. } *adj.* [*begot* or *begotten* with *mis*.] Un-
MISBEGO'TTEN. } lawfully or irregularly begotten.

To MISBEHA'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave*.] To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHA'VED. *adj.* [*mis* and *behaved*.] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.

MISBEHA'VIOUR. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *behaviour*.] Ill conduct; bad practice.

MISBELI'EF. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *belief*.] Falſe religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELIE'VER. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *believer*.] One that holds a falſe religion, or believes wrongly.

To MISCA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate*.] To reckon wrong.

To MISCA'L. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call*.] To name improperly.

MISCA'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *carriage*.] Unhappy event of our undertaking; failure; ill conduct.—Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

To MISCA'RRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry*.] To fail; not to have the intended event; not to ſucceed; to be loſt in an enterpriſe; not to reach the effect intended.—To have an abortion.

MISCELLA'NEOUS — MIS-CEL-LA-NE-OUS. *adj.* [*miſcellaneus*, Latin.] Mingled; compoſed of various kinds.

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſcellaneous*.] Compoſition of various kinds.

MISCE'LLANY — MIS-CEL-LA-NY. *adj.* [*miſcellaneus*, Latin.] Mixed of various kinds.

MISCE'LLANY. *n. ſ.* A maſs formed out of various kinds.

To MISCA'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *caſt*.] To take a wrong account of.

MISCHA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *chance*.] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; miſhap.

MI'SCHIEF — MIS-CHIEF. *n. ſ.* [*meſchef*, old French.] Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriouſly done.—Ill conſequence; vexatious affair.

MI'SCHIEF-

Mi'schiefma'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *miſchief* and *make.*] One who cauſes miſchief.

Mischie'vous — Mis-chie-vous, ſometimes the accent is laid on the firſt ſyllable. *adj.* [from *miſchief.*] Harmful; hurtful; deſtructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked.—Spiteful; malicious.

Mi'schie'vously. *adv.* [from *miſchief.*] Noxiouſly; hurtfully; wickedly.

Mi'schie'vousness. *n. ſ.* [from *miſchievous.*] Hurtfulneſs; perniciouſneſs; wickedneſs.

Mi'scible — Mis-ci-ble. *adj.* [from *miſceo*, Latin.] Poſſible to be mingled.

Miscla'im. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *claim.*] Miſtaken claim.

Misco'mputa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *computation.*] Falſe reckoning.

To Mi'sconce'ive. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conceive.*] To miſjudge; to have a falſe notion of.

Mi'sconce'it. } *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conceit*, and *conception.*] Falſe opinion; wrong notion.
Mi'sconce'ption. }

Misco'nduct. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] Ill behaviour; ill management.

To Mi'sondu'ct. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] To manage amiſs; to carry on wrong.

Mi'sconje'cture. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] A wrong gueſs.

To Mi'sconje'cture. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] To gueſs wrong.

Mi'sconstru'ction. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conſtruction.*] Wrong interpretation of words or things.

To Misco'nstrue. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conſtrue.*] To interpret wrong.

To Misco'unsel. *v. a.* [*mis* and *counſel.*] To adviſe wrong.

To Misco'unt. *v. a.* [*meſcounter*, French, *mis* and *count.*] To reckon wrong.

MI'SCREANT — MIS-CRE-ANT. *n. ſ.* [*meſcreant*, French.] One that holds a falſe faith; one who believes in falſe gods.—A vile wretch.

Mi'screa'te. } *adj.* [*mis* and *created.*] Formed unMi'screa'ted. } naturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.

Misde'ed. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *deed.*] Evil action.

To Misde'em. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To judge ill of; to miſtake.

Mi'sdeme'anor. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *demean.*] Offence; ill behaviour; ſomething leſs than an atrocious crime.

To Mi'semplo'y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] To uſe to wrong purpoſes.

Misemplo'yment. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *employment.*] Improper application.

Mi'ser — Mi-ſer. *n. ſ.* [*miſer*, Latin.] A wretched perſon; one overwhelmed with calamity.—A wretch; a mean fellow.—A wretch covetous to extremity; one who in wealth makes himſelf miſerable by the fear of poverty.

Mi'serable — Mis-er-a-ble. *adj.* [*miſerable*, French; *miſer*, Latin.] Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.—Wretched; worthleſs.—Culpably parſimonious; ſtingy.

Mi'serably. *adv.* [from *miſerable.*] Unhappily; calamitouſly.—Wretchedly; meanly.—Covetouſly.

Mi'sery — Mis-er-y. *n. ſ.* [*miſeria*, Latin; *miſere*, French.] Wretchedneſs; unhappineſs.—Calamity; misfortune; cauſe of miſery.—[From *miſer.*] Covetouſneſs; avarice. Not in uſe.

Miseste'em. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *eſteem.*] Diſregard; ſlight.

To Misfa'shion. *v. a.* [*mis* and *faſhion.*] To form wrong.

To Misfo'rm. *v. a.* [*mis* and *form.*] To put in an ill form.

Misfo'rtune. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.

To Misgi've. *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. It is uſed always with the reciprocal pronoun.

To Misgo'vern. *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern.*] To govern ill; to adminiſter unfaithfully.

Misgo'vernment. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *government.*] Ill adminiſtration of publick affairs.—Ill management.—Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.

Misgu'idance. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *guidance.*] Falſe direction.

To Misgu'ide. *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.

Misha'p. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.

To Mi'sinfo'rm. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] To deceive by falſe accounts.

Misi'nforma'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *miſinform.*] Falſe intelligence; falſe accounts.

To Misinte'rpret. *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret.*] To explain to a wrong ſenſe.

To Misju'dge. *v. a.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To form falſe opinions; to judge ill.

To Misla'y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay in a wrong place.

To Misle'ad. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To guide a wrong way; to betray to miſchief or miſtake.

To Misli'ke. *v. a.* [*mis* and *like.*] To diſapprove; to be not pleaſed with; to diſlike.

Misli'ke. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſapprobation; diſtaſte.

To Mi'sle — Mis-le. *v. n.* [from *miſt.*] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick miſt: properly *miſtle.*

To Misma'nage. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*] To manage ill.

Misma'nagement. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *management.*] Ill management; ill conduct.

To Misma'tch. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unſuitably.

To Misna'me. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name.

MISNO'MER — MIS-NO-MER. *n. ſ.* [French.] In law, an indictment, or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To Mispe'l. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſpell.*] To ſpell wrong.

To Mispe'nd. *v. a.* preterite and part. paſſive *miſpent*, [*mis* and *ſpend.*] To ſpend ill; to waſte; to conſume to no purpoſe; to throw away.—To waſte, with the reciprocal pronoun.

To Mispla'ce — Mis-place. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place.

To Mispo'int. *v. a.* [*mis* and *point.*] To confuſe ſentences by wrong punctuation.

Mispri'sion — Mis-pris-ion. *n. ſ.* Scorn; contempt. —Miſtake; miſconception.—[In common law.] It ſignifies neglect, negligence, or overſight. *Miſpriſion* of treaſon is the concealment, or not diſcloſing, of known treaſon. *Miſ-*

priſion

priſon of felony, is the letting any perſon, committed for treaſon or felony, or ſuſpicion of either, to go before he be indicted.

To MISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion.*] To join without due proportion.

To MISQUO'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falſly.

To MISRE'CKON. *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

To MI'SREME'MBER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To miſtake by truſting to memory.

To MI'SREPO'RT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a falſe account of; to give an account diſadvantageous and falſe.

MI'SREPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Falſe account; falſe and malicious repreſentation.

To MI'SREPRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *repreſent.*] To repreſent not as it is; to falſify to diſadvantage: *mis* often ſignifies not only error, but malice or miſchief.

MI'SREPRESENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *miſrepreſent.*] The act of miſrepreſenting.—Account maliciouſly falſe.

MISRU'LE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *rule.*] Tumult; confuſion; revel; unjuſt domination.

MI'SS—MISS. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *miſtreſs. Bailey.*] The term of honour to a young girl.—A ſtrumpet; a concubine; a whore; a proſtitute.

To MI'SS. *v. a.* [*miſſen*, Dutch and German.] *Miſſed* preter. *miſt* part. Not to hit by the mind; to miſtake.—Not to hit by manual aim.—To fail of obtaining.—To diſcover ſomething to be unexpectedly wanting.—To be without.—To omit.—To perceive want of.

To MISS. *v. n.* To fly wide; not to hit.—Not to ſucceed.—To fail; to miſtake.—To be loſt; to be wanting.—To miſcarry; to fail.—To fail to obtain, learn, or find: ſometimes with *of* before the object.

MISS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Loſs; want.—Miſtake; errour.

MI'SSAL. *n. ſ.* [*miſſale*, Lat. *miſſale*, French.] The maſs book.

To MISSA'Y. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ſay.*] To ſay ill or wrong.

To MISSHA'PE. *v. a.* part. *miſhaped* and *miſhapen.* [*mis* and *ſhape.*] To ſhape ill; to form ill; to deform.

MI'SSILE—MIS-SILE. *adj.* [*miſſilis*, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; ſtriking at diſtance.

MI'SSION—MIS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*miſſion*, Latin.] Commiſſion; the ſtate of being ſent by ſupreme authority.—Perſons ſent on any account, uſually to propagate religion.—Diſmiſſion; diſcharge. Not in uſe.—Faction; party. Not in uſe.

MI'SSIONARY. } *n. ſ.* [*miſſionaire*, Fr.] One ſent to pro-
MI'SSIONER. } pagate religion.

MI'SSIVE—MIS-SIVE. *adj.* [*miſſive*, French.] Such as may be ſent.—Uſed at diſtance.

MIST—MIST. *n. ſ.* [myſt, Saxon.] A low thin cloud; a ſmall thin rain not perceived in ſingle drops.—Any thing that dims or darkens.

To MIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapor or ſteam.

To MISTA'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *take.*] To conceive wrong; to take ſomething for that which it is not.

To MISTA'KE. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.

MISTA'KE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Miſconception; error.

To MISTA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſtate.*] To ſtate wrong.

To MISTE'ACH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach.*] To teach wrong.

To MISTE'RM *v. a.* [*mis* and *term.*] To term erroneouſly.

MI'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſty.*] Cloudineſs; ſtate of being overcaſt.

MI'STION. *n. ſ.* [from *miſtus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being mingled.

MI'STLETO'E—MIS-TLE-TOE. *n. ſ.* [myſtelran, Saxon; *miſtel*, Daniſh, *birdlime*, and tan, *a twig.*] A plant.

MISTO'OK, particip. paſſ. of *miſtake.*

MI'STRESS—MIS-TRESS. *n. ſ.* [*maiſtreſſe*, *maîtreſſe*, Fr.] A woman who governs: correlative to ſubject or to ſervant.—A woman who poſſeſſes faculties uninjured.—A woman ſkilled in any thing.—A woman teacher.—A woman beloved and courted.—A term of contemptuous addreſs.—A whore; a concubine.

MI'STRU'ST. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *truſt.*] Diffidence; ſuſpicion; want of confidence.

To MISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *truſt.*] To ſuſpect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence.

MISTRU'STFUL. *adj.* [*miſtruſt* and *full.*] Diffident; doubting.

MISTRU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *miſtruſtful.*] With ſuſpicion; with miſtruſt.

MISTRU'STLESS. *adj.* [from *miſtruſt.*] Confident; unſuſpecting.

MI'STY. *adj.* [from *miſt.*] Clouded; overſpread with miſts.—Obſcure; dark; not plain.

To MI'SUNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *underſtand.*] To miſconceive; to miſtake.

MI'SUNDERSTA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *miſunderſtand.*] Difference; diſagreement.—Error; miſconception.

To MISUSE. *v. a.* [*meſuſer*, Fr. *mis* and *uſe.*] To treat or uſe improperly; to abuſe.

MISU'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bad uſe; bad treatment.

MI'TE—MITE. *n. ſ.* [*mite*, Fr. *mijt*, Dutch.] A ſmall inſect found in cheeſe or corn; a weevil.—The twentieth part of a grain.—Any thing proverbially ſmall; the third part of a farthing.—A ſmall particle.

MI'THRIDA'TE—MITH-RI-DATE. *n. ſ.* [*mithridate*, Fr.] One of the capital medicines of the ſhops, conſiſting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus.

MI'TIGANT—MIT-I-GANT. *adj.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] Lenient; lenitive.

To MI'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Lat. *mitiger*, Fr.] To ſoften; to make leſs rigorous.—To alleviate; to make mild; to aſſuage.—To mollify; to make leſs ſevere.—To cool; to moderate.

MI'TIGA'TION—MIT-I-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*mitigatio*, Lat. *mitigation*, Fr. from *mitigate.*] Abatement of any thing penal, harſh, or painful.

MI'TRE—MI-TRE. *n. ſ.* [*mitre*, Fr. *mitra*, Lat.] An ornament for the head.—A kind of epiſcopal crown.

MI'TRED—MI-TRED. *adj.* [*mitre*, Fr. from *mitre.*] Adorned with a mitre.

MI'TTENT. *adj.* [*mittens*, Lat.] Sending forth; emitting.

MI'TTENS—MIT-TENS. *n. ſ.* [*mitaines*, French.] Coarſe

gloves for the winter.—Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

MI'TTIMUS—MIT-TI-MUS. [Latin.] A warrant by which a juſtice commits an offender to priſon.

To MI'X—MIX. *v. a.* [*miſſchen*, Dutch; *miſcio*, Latin.] To unite different bodies into one maſs; to put various ingredients together.—To form of different faiths.—To join; to mingle.

MI'XTION—MIXT-ION. *n. ſ.* [*mixtion*, Fr. from *mix.*] Mixture; confuſion of one body with another.

MI'XTURE—MIX-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*mixtura*, Lat.] The act of mixing; the ſtate of being mixed.—A maſs formed by mingled ingredients.—That which is added and mixed.

MI'ZZEN. *n. ſ.* [*mezaen*, Dutch.] A maſt in the ſtern or back of a ſhip: in ſome large ſhips there are two ſuch maſts.

MI'ZZY. *n. ſ.* A bog; a quagmire.

To MO'AN—MOAN. *v. a.* [from mænan, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.

To MO'AN. *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation.

MO'AN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Lamentation; audible ſorrow; grief expreſſed in words or cries.

MO'AT—MOAT. *n. ſ.* [*motte*, French, a mound; *mota*, low Latin.] A canal of water round a houſe or caſtle for defence.

To MO'AT—MOAT. *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſurround with canals by way of defence.

MOB—MOB. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *mobile*, Lat.] The croud; a tumultous rout.

MOB. *n. ſ.* A kind of female head-dreſs.

To MOB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harraſs, or overbear by tumult.

MO'BBISH. *adj.* [from *mob.*] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

MOBI'LITY—MO-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Lat.] Nimbleneſs; activity.—Fickleneſs; inconſtancy.

MO'CHO-STONE. *n. ſ.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-ſtone.*] It is nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with declinations repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs, and branches, in black, brown, or red, in the ſubſtance of the ſtone.

To MOCK—MOCK. *v. a.* [*mocquer*, Fr. *moccio*, Welſh.] To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.—To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt.—To defeat; to delude.—To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuouſly.

To MOCK. *v. n.* To make contemptuous ſport.

MOCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; act of contempt; ſleer; ſneer; gibe; flirt.—Imitation; mimickry.

MOCK. *adj.* Falſe; counterfeit; not real.

MO'CKER—MOCK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *mock.*] One who mocks; a ſcorner; a ſcoffer; a derider.—A deceiver; an eluſory impoſtor.

MO'CKERY—MOCK-ER-Y. *n. ſ.* [*moequerie*, Fr.] Deriſion; ſcorn; ſportive inſult.—Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.—Sport; ſubject of laughter.—Vanity of attempt; deluſory labour; vain effort.—Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain ſhow.

MO'CKINGLY. *adv.* [from *mockery.*] In contempt; petulantly; with inſult.

MO'DAL. *adj.* [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Lat.] Relating to the form or mode, not the eſſence.

MODA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *modal.*] Accidental difference; modal accident.

MODE—MODE. *n. ſ.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Latin.] Form; external variety; accidental diſcrimination; accident.—Gradation; degree.—Manner; method; form; faſhion.—State; appearance.—[*Mode*, French.] Faſhion; cuſtom.

MO'DEL—MOD-EL. *n. ſ.* [*modele*, Fr. *modulus*, Lat.] A repreſentation in miniature of ſomething made or done.—A copy to be imitated.—A mould; any thing which ſhows or gives the ſhape of that which it incloſes.—Standard; that by which any thing is meaſured.—Something ſmall and diminutive; which, perhaps, is likewiſe the meaning of the example affixed to the third ſenſe.

To MO'DEL. *v. a.* [*modeler*, Fr.] To plan; to ſhape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

MO'DELLER—MOD-EL-LER. *n. ſ.* [from *model.*] Planner; ſchemer; contriver.

MO'DERATE—MOD-E-RATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Lat.] *moderé*, Fr.] Temperate; not exceſſive.—Not hot of temper.—Not luxurious; not expenſive.—Not extreme in opinion; not ſanguine in a tenet.—Placed between extremes; holding the mean.—Of the middle rate.

To MO'DERATE. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Lat. *moderer*, Fr.] To regulate; to reſtrain; to ſtill; to pacify; to quiet; to repreſs.—To make temperate.

MO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *moderate.*] Temperately; mildly.—In a middle degree.

MO'DERA'TION—MOD-E-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*moderatio*, Lat.] Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; ſtate of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.—Calmneſs of mind; equanimity. [*moderation*, Fr.] Frugality in expence.

MO'DERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*moderator*, Lat. *moderateur*, Fr.] The perſon or thing that calms or reſtrains.—One who preſides in a diſputation, to reſtrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion.

MO'DERN—MOD-ERN. *n. ſ.* [*moderne*, Fr. from *modernus*, low Latin, ſuppoſed a caſual corruption of *hodiernus.* Vel potius ab adverbio, *modò*, modernus, ut a *die* diurnus. *Ainſ.*] Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.

MO'DERNS. *n. ſ.* Thoſe who have lived lately, oppoſed to the ancients.

To MO'DERNISE—MOD-ER-NISE. *v. a.* [from *modern.*] To adapt ancient compoſitions to modern perſons or things; to change ancient to modern language.

MO'DEST—MOD-EST. *adj.* [*modeſte*, Fr. *modeſtus*, Lat.] Not arrogant; not preſumptuous; not boaſtful; baſhful.—Not impudent; not forward.—Not looſe; not unchaſte.—Not exceſſive; not extreme; moderate; within a mean.

MO'DESTLY. *adv.* [from *modeſt.*] Not arrogantly; not preſumptuouſly.—Not impudently; not forwardly; with modeſty.—Not looſely; not lewdly.—Not exceſſively; with moderation.

MO'DESTY—MOD-ES-TY. *n. ſ.* [*modeſtie*, Fr. *modeſtas*, Lat.] Not arrogance; not preſumptuouſneſs.—Not impudence; not forwardneſs.—Moderation; decency.—Chaſtity; purity of manners.

MO'DESTY-PIECE.

Mo'DESTY-PIECE. *n. ſ.* A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modeſty-piece*.

Mo'DICUM—MOD-I-CUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Small portion; pittance.

Mo'DIFI`ABLE. *adj.* [from *modify*.] That may be diverſified by accidental differences.

Mo'DIFICA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*modification*, French.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of form or mode.

To Mo'DIFY—MOD-I-FY. *v. a.* [*modifier*, Fr.] To change the form or accidents of any thing; to ſhape.—To ſoften; to moderate.

MODI'LLION—MO-DILL-ION. *n. ſ.* [French; *modiolus*, Lat.] *Modillions*, in architecture, are little brackets which are often ſet under the corinthian and compoſite orders, and ſerve to ſupport the projecture of the larmier or drip.

Mo`DISH—MOD-ISH. *adj.* [from *mode*.] Faſhionable; formed according to the reigning cuſtom.

Mo`DISHLY. *adv.* [from *modiſh*.] Faſhionably.

Mo`DISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *modiſh*.] Affectation of the faſhion.

To Mo'DULATE—MOD-U-LATE. *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.] To form ſounds to a certain key, or to certain notes.

Mo'DULA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, Fr.] The act of forming any thing to certain proportion.—Sound modulated; agreeable harmony.

Mo'DULA`TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *modulate*.] He who forms ſounds to a certain key; a tuner; that which modulates.

Mo'DULE. *n. ſ.* [*modulus*, Latin.] An empty repreſentation; a model.

Mo`DUS—MO-DUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compenſation for tithes on the ſuppoſition of being a moderate equivalent.

Mo`HAIR—MO-HAIR. *n. ſ.* [*mohere*, *moire*, Fr.] Thread or ſtuff made of camels or other hair.

Mo`IDORE—MOI-DORE. *n. ſ.* [*moede*, Fr.] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound ſeven ſhillings.

Mo`IETY—MOI-E-TY. *n. ſ.* [*moitié*, French, from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts.

To MOIL—MOIL. *v. a.* [*mouiller*, Fr.] To dawb with dirt.—To weary.

To MOIL. *v. n.* [*mouiller*, French.] To labour in the mire.—To toil; to drudge.

MOIST—MOIST. *adj.* [*moiſte*, *moite*, French.] Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a ſmall degree.—Juicy; ſucculent.

To MOIST. } *v. a.* [from *moiſt*.] To make damp; to
To MOISTEN. } make wet to a ſmall degree; to damp.

MOI`STENER. *n. ſ.* [from *moiſten*.] The perſon or thing that moiſtens.

Mo`ISTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *moiſt*.] Dampneſs; wetneſs in a ſmall degree.

Mo`ISTURE—MOIST-URE. *n. ſ.* [*moiteur*, Fr. from *moiſt*.] Small quantity of water or liquid.

MOLE—MOLE. [mœl, Saxon; *mole*, Fr. *mola*, Latin.] A *mole* is a formleſs concretion of extravaſated blood, which grows unto a kind of fleſh in the uterus, and is called a falſe conception.—A natural ſpot or diſcolouration of the body.—[From *moles*, Lat. *mole*, Fr.] A mound; a dyke.—A little beaſt that works under-ground.

MO`LECAST. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and *caſt*.] Hillock caſt up by a mole.

MO`LECATCHER. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and *catcher*.] One whoſe employment is to catch moles.

MO`LEHILL. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and *hill*.] Hillock thrown up by the mole working underground.

To MOLE'ST—MO-LEST. *v. a.* [*moleſter*, Fr. *moleſtus*, Lat.] To diſturb; to trouble; to vex.

MO'LESTA`TION—MOL-ES-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*moleſtia*, Lat. from *moleſt*.] Diſturbance; uneaſineſs cauſed by vexation.

MO`LETRACK. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and *track*.] Courſe of the mole under-ground.

MO`LEWARP. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and peopꝑan, Saxon.] A mole.

MO'LLIENT. *adj.* [*molliens*, Lat.] Softening.

MO'LLIFI`ABLE. *adj.* [from *mollify*.] That may be ſoftened.

MO'LLIFICA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *mollify*.] The act of mollifying or ſoftening.—Pacification; mitigation.

MO'LLIFI`ER. *n. ſ.* [from *mollify*.] That which ſoftens; that which appeaſes.—He that pacifies or mitigates.

To MO'LLIFY—MOL-LI-FY. *v. a.* [*mollio*, Lat. *mollir*, Fr.] To ſoften; to make ſoft.—To aſſwage.—To appeaſe; to pacify; to quiet,—To qualify; to leſſen any thing harſh or burdenſome.

MO`LTEN—MOLT-EN. part. paſſ. from *melt*.

MOLO'SSES—MO-LOSS-ES. } *n. ſ.* [*mellazzo*, Italian.]
MOLA'SSES. } Treacle; the ſpume or ſcum of the juice of the ſugar-cane.

MOME—MOME. *n. ſ.* A dull, ſtupid blockhead, a ſtock, a poſt: this owes its original to the French word *momon*, which ſignifies the gaming at dice in maſquerade, the cuſtom and rule of which is, that a ſtrict ſilence is to be obſerved; whatſoever ſum one ſtakes another covers, but not a word is to be ſpoken; from hence alſo comes our word *mum* for ſilence.

MO`MENT—MO-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Latin.] Conſequence; importance; weight; value.—Force; impulſive weight; actuating power.—An indiviſible particle of time.

MOME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] For a moment.

MO`MENTA`NEOUS—MO-MEN-TA-NE-OUS. *adj.* [*momentanée*, Fr. *momentaneus*, Lat.] Laſting but a moment.

MO`MENTARY. *adj.* [from *moment*.] Laſting for a moment; done in a moment.

MOME'NTOUS—MO-MENT-OUS. *adj.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] Important; weighty; of conſequence.

MO'MMERY—MOM-MER-Y. *n. ſ.* [or *mummery*, from *mummer*, *momerie*, Fr.] An entertainment in which maſkers play frolicks. See MOME.

MO`NACHISM—MO-NA-CHISM. *n. ſ.* [*monachiſme*, Fr.] The ſtate of monks; the monaſtick life.

MO`NAD. } *n. ſ.* [μονὰς.] An indiviſible thing.
MO`NADE. }

MO'NARCH—MON-ARCH. *n. ſ.* [*monarch*, French; μόναρχος.] A governor inveſted with abſolute authority; a king.—One ſuperior to the reſt of the ſame kind.—Preſident.

MONA'RCHAL—MO-NARCH-AL. *adj.* [from *monarch.*] Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial.

MONA'RCHICAL—MO-NARCH-I-CAL. *adj.* [*monarchique*, Fr. μοναρχικὸς, from *monarch.*] Veſted in a ſingle ruler.

MO'NARCHY—MON-AR-CHY. *n. ſ.* [*monarchie*, Fr. μοναρχία.] The government of a ſingle perſon.—Kingdom; empire.

MO'NASTERY—MON-AS-TE-RY. *n. ſ.* [*monaſtere*, Fr. *monaſterium*, Lat.] Houſe of religious retirement; convent. It is uſually pronounced, and often written, *monaſtry*.

MONA'STIC—MO-NAS-TIC. } *adj.* [*monaſtique*, Fr. *monaſticus*, Lat.] Religiouſly
MONA'STICAL. } recluſe; pertaining to a monk.

MONA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *monaſtic.*] Recluſely; in the manner of a monk.

MO'NDAY—MON-DAY. *n. ſ.* [from *moon* and *day.*] The ſecond day of the week.

MO'NEY—MON-EY. *n. ſ.* [*monnoye*, Fr. *moneta*, Lat. It has properly no plural except when money is taken for a ſingle piece; but monies was formerly uſed for ſums.] Metal coined for the purpoſes of commerce.

MO'NEYBAG. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *bag.*] A large purſe.

MO'NEYBOX. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *box.*] A till.

MO'NEYCHANGER. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *change.*] A broker in money.

MO'NEYED—MON-EY-ED, or MON-IED, as it is now generally written. *adj.* [from *money.*] Rich in money: often uſed in oppoſition to thoſe who are poſſeſſed of lands.

MO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *money.*] Wanting money; pennileſs.

MO'NEYMATTER. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *matter.*] Account of debtor and creditor.

MO'NEYSCRI'VENER. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *ſcrivener.*] One who raiſes money for others.

MO'NEYSWORTH. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *worth.*] Something valueable; ſomething that will bring money.

MO'NGCORN. *n. ſ.* [mang, Saxon, and *corn.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rie.

MO'NGER—MON-GER. *n. ſ.* [mangere, Saxon, a trader; from mangian, Saxon, to trade.] A dealer; a ſeller. It is uſed after the name of any commodity to expreſs a ſeller of that commodity: as, a *fiſhmonger*; and ſometimes a medler in any thing: as, a *whoremonger*; a *newſmonger*.

MO'NGREL—MON-GREL. *adj.* [as *mongcorn*, from mang, Saxon, or *mengen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed.

To MO'NISH—MON-ISH. *v. a.* [*moneo*, Lat.] To admoniſh, of which it is a contraction.

MONI'TION—MO-NI'TI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*monitio*, Lat. *monition*, Fr.] Information; hint.—Inſtruction; document.

MO'NITOR—MON-I-TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives uſeful hints. It is uſed of an upper ſcholar in a ſchool commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys in his abſence.

MO'NITORY. *adj* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying uſeful inſtruction; giving admonition.

MO'NITORY. *n. ſ.* Admonition; warning.

MONK—MONK. *n. ſ.* [monec, Saxon; *monachus*, Lat. μοναχὸς.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain obſervances.

MO'NKEY—MON-KEY. *n. ſ.* [*monikin*, a little man.] An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing ſome reſemblance of a man.—A word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs.

MO'NKERY—MONK-ER-Y. *n. ſ.* [from *monk.*] The monaſtick life.

MO'NKHOOD. *n. ſ.* [*monk* and *hood.*] The character of a monk.

MO'NKISH. *adj.* [from *monk.*] Monaſtick; pertaining to monks; taught by monks.

MO'NOCHO'RD—MO-NO-CHORD. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and χορδὴ.] An inſtrument of one ſtring: as, the trumpet marine.—A kind of inſtrument anciently of ſingular uſe for the regulating of ſounds: the ancients made uſe of it to determine the proportion of ſounds to one another.

MONO'CULAR—MO-NOC-U-LAR. } *adj.* [μόνος and *oculus.*] One-eyed;
MONO'CULOUS. } having only one eye.

MO'NODY—MON-O-DY. *n. ſ.* [μονωδία; *monodie*, Fr.] A poem ſung by one perſon, not in dialogue.

MO'NOGRAM. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and γράμμα; *monogramme*, Fr.] A cypher, a character compounded of ſeveral letters.

MO'NOLOGUE. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and λόγος; *monologue*, Fr.] A ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf; a ſoliloquy.

MONO'MACHY. *n. ſ.* [μονομαχία; μόνος and μάχη.] A duel; a ſingle combat.

MO'NOPE'TALOUS. *adv.* [*monopetale*, Fr. μονος and πέταλον.] It is uſed for ſuch flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howſoever they may be ſeemingly cut into ſmall ones, and thoſe fall off together.

MONO'POLIST—MO-NOP-O-LIST. *n. ſ.* [*monopoleur*, Fr.] One who by engroſſing obtains the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONO'POLIZE—MO-NOP-O-LIZE. *v. a.* [μονος and πωλέω; *monopoler*, Fr.] To have the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

MONO'POLY—MO-NOP-O-LY. *n. ſ.* [μονοπωλία; *monopole*, Fr. μονος and πωλέω.] The excluſive privilege of ſelling any thing.

MO'NOSY'LLABLE—MON-O-SYL-LA-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*moneſyllable*, Fr. μόνος and συλλαβὴ.] A word of only one ſyllable.

MONO'TONY—MO-NOT-O-NY. *n. ſ.* [μονοτονία; μόνος and τόνος; *monotonie*, Fr.] Uniformity of ſound; want of variety in cadence.

MONSO'ON—MON-SOON. *n. ſ.* [*monſon*, *moncon*, Fr.] *Monſoons* are ſhifting trade winds in the Eaſt Indian ocean, which blow periodically; ſome for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then ſhift and blow for ſix or three months directly contrary.

MO'NSTER—MON-STER. *n. ſ.* [*monſtre*, Fr. *monſtrum*, Lat.] Something out of the common order of nature.—Something horrible for deformity, wickedneſs, or miſchief.

MONSTRO'SITY—MON-STROS-I-TY. } *n. ſ.* [from *monſtrous.*] The ſtate
MONSTRUO'SITY. } of being monſtrous, or out of the common order of the univerſe. *Monſtroſity* is more analogous.

MO'NSTROUS—MON-STROUS. *adj.* [*monſtreux*, Fr. *monſtroſus*, Lat.] Deviating from the ſtated order of nature.—Strange; wonderful. Generally with ſome degree of diſlike.—Irregular; enormous.—Shocking; hateful.

MO'NSTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *monſtrous.*] In a manner out of the common order of nature; ſhockingly; terribly; horribly.—To a great or enormous degree.

MO'NTANT—MONT-ANT. *n. ſ.* [French.] A term in fencing.

MONTE'RO—MON-TE-RO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A horſeman's cap.

MONTE'TH—MON-TETH. *n. ſ.* [from the name of the inventor.] A veſſel in which glaſſes are waſhed.

MONTH—MONTH. *n. ſ.* [monaδ, Saxon.] A ſpace of time either meaſured by the ſun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the ſame point: the ſolar month is the time in which the ſun paſſes through a ſign of the zodiack: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

MONTH's *mind. n. ſ.* Longing deſire. A low phraſe.

MO'NTHLY. *adj.* [from *month.*] Continuing a month; performed in a month.—Happening every month.

MO'NTHLY. *adv.* Once in a month.

MONTRO'SS—MON-TROSS. *n. ſ.* An under gunner, or aſſiſtant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-maſter.

MO'NUMENT—MON-U-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*monument*, Fr. *monumentum*, Lat.] Any thing by which the memory of perſons or things is preſerved; a memorial.—A tomb; a cenotaph; ſomething erected in memory of the dead.

MO'NUME'NTAL—MON-U-MENT-AL. *adj.* [from *monument.*] Memorial; preſerving memory.—Raiſed in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.

MOOD—MOOD. *n. ſ.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.] The form of an argument.—Stile of muſick.—The change the verb undergoes in ſome languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to ſignify various intentions of the mind, is called *mood.*—[From *mod*, Gothick; *mod*, Saxon; *moed*, Dutch; and generally in all Teutonick dialects.] Temper of mind; ſtate of mind as affected by any paſſion; diſpoſition.—Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Mod*, in Gothick, ſignifies habitual temper.

MO'ODY—MOOD-Y. *adj.* [from *mood.*] Angry; out of humour.—Mental; intellectual: *mod* in Saxon ſignifies the mind.

MOON—MOON. *n. ſ.* [μην; *mena*, Gothick; mena, Saxon; *mona*, Iſlandick; *maane*, Daniſh; *mane*, German; *maan*, Dutch.] The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe.—A month.—[In fortification.] It is uſed in compoſition to denote a figure reſembling a creſcent: as, a half *moon.*

MOON-BEAM. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *beam.*] Rays of lunar light.

MOON-CALF. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *calf.*] A monſter; a falſe conception: ſuppoſed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon.—A dolt; a ſtupid fellow.

MOON-EYED. *adj.* [*moon* and *eye.*] Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.—Dim eyed; purblind.

MO'ONLESS. *adj.* [from *moon.*] Not enlightened by the moon.

MO'ONLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *light.*] The light afforded by the moon.

MO'ONLIGHT. *adj.* Illuminated by the moon.

MO'ONSHINE. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *ſhine.*] The luſtre of the moon.

MO'ONSHINE. } *adj.* [*moon* and *ſhine.*] Illuminated by
MO'ONSHI'NY. } the moon: both ſeem a popular corruption of *moonſhining.*

MO'ONSTRU'CK. *adj.* [*moon* and *ſtruck.*] Lunatick; affected by the moon.

MO'ONWO'RT. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *wort.*] Station flower; honeſty. A plant.

MO'ONY—MOON-Y. *adj.* [from *moon.*] Lunated; having a creſcent for the ſtandard reſembling the moon.

MOOR—MOOR. *n. ſ.* [*moer*, Dutch; *modder*, Teutonick, clay.] A marſh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watry grounds.—[*Maurus*, Latin.] A negro; a black-a-moor.

To MOOR. *v. a.* [*morer*, Fr.] To faſten by anchors or otherwiſe.

To MOOR. *v. n.* To be fixed; to be ſtationed.—*To blow a* MOOR. [at the fall of a deer, corrupted from *a mort*, Fr.] To ſound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters.

MO'ORCOCK. *n. ſ.* [*moor* and *cock.*] The male of the moorhen.

MO'ORHEN. *n. ſ.* [*moor* and *hen.*] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

MO'ORISH. *n. ſ.* [from *moor.*] Fenny; marſhy; watry.

MO'ORLAND. *n. ſ.* [*moor* and *land.*] Marſh; fen; watry ground.

MO'ORSTONE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of granite.

MO'ORY. *adj.* [from *moor.*] Marſhy; fenny; watry.

MOOSE—MOOSE. *n. ſ.* The large American deer; the biggeſt of the ſpecies of deer.

To MOOT—MOOT. *v. a.* [from motian, mot, gemot, *meeting together*, Saxon, or perhaps, as it is a law term, from *mot*, French.] To plead a mock cauſe; to ſtate a point of law by way of exerciſe, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOT *caſe* or *point.* A point or caſe unſettled and diſputable, ſuch as may properly afford a topick of diſputation.

MO'OTER. *n. ſ.* [from *moot.*] A diſputer of moot points.

MOP—MOP. *n. ſ.* [*moppa*, Welſh; *mappa*, Latin.] Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors.

To MOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To Mop. *v. n.* [from *mock.*] To make wry mouths in contempt.

To MOPE—MOPE. *v. n.* To be ſtupid; to drowſe; to be in a conſtant day-dream; to be ſpiritleſs, unactive and inattentive; to be ſtupid and delirious.

To Mope. *v. a.* To make ſpiritleſs, to deprive of natural powers.

Mo'pe-eyed. *adj.* Blind of one eye.

Mo'ppet—Mop-pet. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *mop.*] A puppet made of rags, as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl.

MO'RAL—MOR-AL. *adj.* [*moral*, Fr. *moralis*, Latin.] Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad.—Reaſoning or inſtructing with regard to vice and virtue.—Popular; ſuch as is known or admitted in the general buſineſs of life.

Mo'ral. *n. ſ.* Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life: this is rather a French than Engliſh ſenſe.—The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

Mo'ralist—Mor-al-ist. *n. ſ.* [*moraliſte*, Fr.] One who teaches the duties of life.

Mora'lity—Mo-ral-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral.*] The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks.—The form of an action which makes it the ſubject of reward or puniſhment.

To Mo'ralize—Mor-al-ize. *v. a.* [*moraliſer*, Fr.] To apply to moral purpoſes; to explain in a moral ſenſe.

To Mo'ralize. *v. n.* To ſpeak or write on moral ſubjects.

Mo'rali'zer. *n. ſ.* [from *moralize.*] He who moralizes.

Mo'rally—Mor-al-ly. *adv.* [from *moral.*] In the ethical ſenſe.—According to the rules of virtue.—Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgment made of things.

Mo'rals. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with reſpect to others.

Mora'ss—Mo-rass. *n. ſ.* [*marais*, French.] Fen; bog; moor.

Mo'rbid—Mor-bid. *n. ſ.* [*morbidus*, Latin.] Diſeaſed; in a ſtate contrary to health.

Mo'rbidness. *n. ſ.* [from *morbid.*] State of being diſeaſed.

Morbi'fic—Mor-bif-ic. *n. ſ.* [*morbus* and *facio*, Lat. *morbifique*, Fr.] Cauſing diſeaſes.

Morbo'se—Mor-bose. *n. ſ.* [*morboſus*, Lat.] Proceeding from diſeaſe; not healthy.

Morbo'sity—Mor-bos-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *morboſus*, Lat.] Diſeaſed ſtate. A word not in uſe.

Morda'cious—Mor-da-cious. *adj.* [*mordax*, Latin.] Biting; apt to bite.

Morda'city—Mor-dac-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*mordacitas*, *mordacité*, Fr. from *mordax*, Lat.] Biting quality.

Mo'rdicant—Mor-di-cant. *n. ſ.* [*mordeo*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid.

Mo'rdica'tion—Mor-di-ca-tion. *n. ſ.* [from *mordicant.*] The act of corroding or biting.

MORE—MORE. *adj.* [mare, Saxon, the comparative of *ſome* or *great.*] In greater number; in greater quantity; in greater degree.

More. *adv.* To a greater degree.—The particle that forms the comparative degree.—Again; a ſecond time.—Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle.

More. *n. ſ.* [A kind of comparative from *ſome* or *much.*] A greater quantity; a greater degree. Perhaps ſome of theſe examples which are adduced under the adverb, with *the* before *more*, ſhould be placed here.—Greater thing; other thing.—Second time; longer time.—It is doubtful whether the word, in ſome caſes, be a noun or adverb.

More'l—Mo-rel. *n. ſ.* [*ſolanum*, Latin.] The *morel* is a plant, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies: one ſort has a black fruit, pretty hard, at firſt green like an olive, then black, and full of a limpid juice and a great number of ſeeds. There is alſo a ſort of *morel* that has a red fruit; and likewiſe another that has a yellow fruit.—A kind of cherry.

Mo'reland—More-land. *n. ſ.* [moꝛland, Saxon; moꝛ, a mountain, and land.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordſhire is called the *Morlands.*

Mo'reo'ver. *n. ſ.* [*more* and *over.*] Beyond what has been mentioned; beſides; likewiſe; alſo; over and above.

Mori'sco—Mo-ris-co. *n. ſ.* [*moriſco*, Spaniſh.] A dancer of the morris or mooriſh dance.

MORN—MORN. *n. ſ.* [maꝛne, Saxon.] The firſt part of the day; the morning. *Morn* is not uſed but by the poets.

Mo'rning—Morn-ing. *n. ſ.* [*mergen*, Teutonick; but our *morning* ſeems rather to come from *morn.*] The firſt part of the day, from the firſt appearance of light to the end of the firſt fourth part of the ſun's daily courſe, or from daylight till noon.

Mo'rning-gown. *n. ſ.* A looſe gown worn before one is formally dreſſed.

Mo'rning-star. *n. ſ.* The planet Venus when ſhe ſhines in the morning.

MORO'SE—MO-ROSE. *adj.* [*moroſus*, Lat.] Sour of temper; peeviſh; ſullen.

Moro'sely. *adv.* [from *moroſe.*] Sourly; peeviſhly.

Moro'seness—Mo-rose-ness. *n. ſ.* [from *moroſe.*] Sourneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Moro'sity—Mo-ros-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*moroſitas*, Lat. from *moroſe.*] Moroſeneſs; ſourneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Mo'rris—Mor-ris. } *n. ſ.* [that is *mooriſh* or *moriſco-*
Mo'rris-dance. } *dance.*] A dance in which bells are gingled, or ſtaves or ſwords claſhed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance.—*Nine mens* Morris. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

Mo'rris-dancer. *n. ſ.* [*morris* and *dance.*] One who dances *a la moreſco*, the mooriſh dance.

Mo'rphew. *n. ſ.* [*morphee*, Fr. *morphæa*, low Latin; *mirfea*, Italian.] A ſcurf on the face.

Mo'rrow—Mor-row. *n. ſ.* [moꝛgen, Saxon; *morgen*, Dutch.

Dutch. The original meaning of *morrow* ſeems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was underſtood in time to ſignify the whole day next following.] The day after the preſent day.—*To* Mo'RROW. [This is an idiom of the ſame kind, ſuppoſing *morrow* to mean originally *morning:* as, *to night*; *to day*.] On the day after this current day.—*To morrow* is ſometimes, but Mr. *Johnſon* thinks improperly, uſed as a noun: as, *to morrow* is the day.

MORSE. *n. ſ.* A ſea-horſe. That which is commonly called a ſea-horſe is properly called a *morſe*, and makes not out that ſhape.

Mo'RSEL—MOR-SEL. *n. ſ.* [*morſellus*, low Latin, from *morſus*.] A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful.—A piece; a meal.—A ſmall quantity.

Mo'RSURE—MOR-SURE. *n. ſ.* [*morſure*, Fr. *morſura*, Latin.] The act of biting.

MORT—MORT. *n. ſ.* [*morte*, French.] A tune ſounded at the death of the game.—[*Morgt*, Iſlandick.] A great quantity. Not in elegant uſe.

Mo'RTAL—MORT-AL. *adj.* [*mortalis*, Lat. *mortel*, Fr.] Subject to death; doomed ſometime to die.—Deadly; deſtructive; procuring death.—Bringing death.—Human; belonging to man.

Mo'RTAL. *n. ſ.* Man; human being.—This is often uſed in ludicrous language.

MORTA'LITY—MOR-TAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *mortal*.] Subjection to death; ſtate of a being ſubject to death.—Death.—Power of deſtruction.—Frequency of death.—Human nature.

Mo'RTALLY. *adv.* [from *mortal*.] Irrecoverably; to death.—Extremely; to extremity.

Mo'RTAR—MOR-TAR. *n. ſ.* [*mortarium*, Lat. *mortier*, Fr.] A ſtrong veſſel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a peſtle.—A ſhort wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.

Mo'RTAR. *n. ſ.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, Fr.] Cement made of lime and ſand with water, and uſed to join ſtones or bricks.

Mo'RTGAGE—MORT-GAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mort* and *gage*, Fr.] A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor.—The ſtate of being pledged.

To Mo'RTGAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to put to pledge; to make over to a creditor as a ſecurity.

Mo'RTGAGE'E—MORT-GA-GEE. *n. ſ.* [from *mortgage*.] He that takes or receives a mortgage.

Mo'RTGAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *mortgage*.] He that gives a mortgage.

Mo'RTIFICA'TION—MOR-TIF-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*mortification*, Fr. from *mortify*.] The ſtate of corrupting, or loſing the vital qualities; gangrene.—Deſtruction of active qualities.—The act of ſubduing the body by hardſhips and macerations.—Humiliation; ſubjection of the paſſions.—Vexation; trouble.

To M'RTIFY—MOR-TI-FY. *v. a.* [*mortifie*, French.] To deſtroy vital qualities.—To deſtroy active powers, or eſſential qualities.—To ſubdue inordinate paſſions.—To macerate or harraſs the body to compliance with the mind.—To humble; to depreſs; to vex.

To Mo'RTIFY. *v. n.* To gangrene; to corrupt.

Mo'RTISE—MOR-TISE. *n. ſ.* [*mortaiſe*, *mortoiſe*, Fr.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it and form a joint.

To Mo'RTISE. *v. a.* To cut with a mortiſe; to join with a mortiſe.

Mo'RTMAIN—MORT-MAIN. *n. ſ.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] Such a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable; whence it is ſaid to be in a *dead hand*, in a hand that cannot ſhift away the property.

Mo'RTUARY—MOR-TU-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [*mortuaire*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Lat.] A gift left by a man at his death to his pariſh church, for the recompence of his perſonal tythes and offerings not duly paid in his life-time.

MOSA'IC—MO-SA-IC. *adj.* [*moſaique*, Fr. ſuppoſed corrupted from *muſæus*, Latin.] *Moſaic* is a kind of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of ſundry colours; and of late days likewiſe with pieces of glaſs figured at pleaſure.

MOSQUE—MOSQUE. *n. ſ.* [*moſquée*, French; *moſchit*, Turkiſh.] A Mahometan temple.

MOSS—MOSS. *n. ſ.* [*muſcus*, Lat. meoꝛ, Saxon.] A plant, formerly ſuppoſed to be only an excreſcence produced from the earth and trees, but it is no leſs a perfect plant than thoſe of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and ſeeds, yet cannot be propagated from ſeeds by any art: the botaniſts diſtinguiſh it into many ſpecies: it chiefly flouriſhes in cold countries, and in the winter ſeaſon, and is many times very injurious to fruit trees.

To MOSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moſs.

Mo'SSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *moſſy*.] The ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs.

Mo'SSY—MOS-SY. *adj.* [from *moſs*.] Overgrown with moſs; covered with moſs.

MOST—MOST. *adj.* the ſuperlative of *more*. [mæꝛt, Saxon; *meeſt*, Dutch.] Conſiſting of the greateſt number; conſiſting of the greateſt quantity.

MOST. *adv.* [*maiſts*, Gothick; mæꝛt, Saxon; *meeſt*, Dutch; *meſt*, Daniſh.] The particle noting the ſuperlative degree.—In the greateſt degree.

MOST. [this is a kind of ſubſtantive, being, according to its ſignification, ſingular or plural.] The greateſt number: in this ſenſe it is plural.—The greateſt value: in this ſenſe, ſingular.—The greateſt degree; the greateſt quantity.

Mo'STLY. *adv.* [from *moſt*.] For the greateſt part.

MOTE—MOTE. *n. ſ.* [moꝛ, Saxon; *atomus*, Lat.] A ſmall particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.

MOTH—MOTH. *n. ſ.* [moð, Saxon.] A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings.

MO'THER—MO*TH*-ER. *n. ſ.* [moðoꝛ, Saxon; *moder*, Daniſh; *moeder*, Dutch.] A woman that has born a child; it is correlative to ſon or daughter.—That which has produced any thing.—That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels.—That which requires reverence and obedience.—Hyſterical paſſion; ſo called, as being imagined peculiar to women.—A familiar term of addreſs to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious auſterities.—MOTHER *in law*. A huſband's or wife's mother.—

[*Moeder*,

[*Moeder*, Dutch, from *madder*, mud.] A thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors; the lees or ſcum concreted.

MO'THER. *adj.* Had at the birth; native.

To MO'THER. *v. n.* To gather concretion.

MO'THER *of pearl.* A kind of coarſe pearl; the ſhell in which pearls are generated.

MŌ'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *mother.*] Deſtitute of a mother; orphan of a mother.

MO'THERLY. *adj.* [from *mother* and *like.*] Belonging to a mother; ſuitable to a mother.

MO'THERLY. *adv.* [from *mother.*] In manner of a mother.

MO'THER *of thyme. n. ſ.* [*ſerpyllum*, Lat.] A plant, that hath trailing branches, which are not ſo woody and hard as thoſe of thyme, but in every other reſpect is the ſame.

MO'THERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*cardiaca*, Latin.] A plant.

MO'THERY. *adj.* [from *mother.*] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MO'THWORT. *n. ſ.* [*moth* and *wort.*] An herb.

MO`THY—MOTH-Y. *adj.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths.

MO`TION—MO-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*motion*, Fr. *motio*, Lat.] The act of changing place.—Manner of moving the body; port; gait.—Change of poſture; action.—Tendency of the mind; thought.—Propoſal made.—Impulſe communicated.

MO`TIONLESS. *adj.* [from *motion.*] Wanting motion; being without motion.

MO`TIVE—MO-TIVE. *adj.* [*motivus*, Lat.] Cauſing motion; having moment.—Having the power to move; having power to change place; having power to paſs foremoſt to motion.

MO`TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*motif*, French.] That which determines the choice; that which incites the action.—Mover.

MO'TLEY—MOT-LEY. *adj.* [ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *medley*, perhaps from *mothlike* coloured, ſpotted or variegated like a garden *moth.*] Mingled of various colours.

MO`TOR—MO-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*moteur*, Fr. from *moveo*, Lat.] A mover.

MO`TORY—MO-TOR-Y. *adj.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion.

MO'TTO—MOT-TO. *n. ſ.* [*motto*, Italian.] A ſentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

To MOVE—MOVE. *v. a.* [*moveo*, Latin.] To put out of one place into another; to put in motion.—To give an impulſe to.—To propoſe; to recommend.—To perſuade; to prevail on the mind.—To affect; to touch pathetically; to ſtir paſſion.—To make angry.—To put into commotion.—To conduct regularly in motion.

To MOVE. *v. n.* To go from one place to another.—To walk; to bear the body.—To go forward.—To change the poſture of the body in ceremony.

MO`VEABLE—MOVE-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *move.*] Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; ſuch as may be carried from place to place.—Changing the time of the year.

MO`VEABLES. *n. ſ.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture; diſtinguiſhed from real or immoveable poſſeſſions: as, lands or houſe.

MO`VEABLY—MOVE-A-BLY. *adv.* [from *moveable.*] So as it may be moved.

MOV`EMENT—MOVE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*mouvement*, Fr.] Manner of moving.—Motion.—The inſide part of a watch without the caſe.

MO`VER—MOV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *move.*] The perſon or thing that gives motion.—Something that moves, or ſtands not ſtill.—A propoſer.

MO`VING—MOV-ING. *participial adj.* [from *move.*] Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the paſſions.

MO`VINGLY. *adj.* [from *moving.*] Pathetically; in ſuch a manner as to ſeize the paſſions.

MOULD—MOULD. *n. ſ.* [*moegel*, Swediſh.] A kind of concretion on the top or outſide of things kept, motionleſs and damp; now diſcovered by microſcopes to be perfect plants.—[Molo, Saxon.] Earth; ſoil; ground in which any thing grows.—Matter of which any thing is made.—[*Molde*, Spaniſh; *moule*, French.] The matrix in which any thing is caſt; in which any thing receives its form.—Caſt; form.—The future or contexture of the ſkull.

To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contract concreted matter; to gather mould.

To MOULD. *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt by mould.

To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form; to ſhape; to model.—To knead: as, to *mould* bread.

To MO`ULDER—MOULD-ER. *v. n.* [from *mould.*] To be turned to duſt; to periſh in duſt; to be diminiſhed.

To MO`ULDER. *v. a.* [from *mould.*] To turn to duſt; to crumble.

MO`ULDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mouldy.*] The ſtate of being mouldy.

MO`ULDING—MOULD-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *mould.*] Ornamental cavities in wood or ſtone.

MO`ULDWARP. *n. ſ.* [molb and peonpan, Saxon.] A mole; a ſmall animal that throws up the earth.

MO`ULDY—MOULD-Y. *adj.* [from *mould.*] Overgrown with concretions.

To MOULT—MOULT. *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To ſhed or change the feathers; to loſe feathers.

MOUND—MOUND. *n. ſ.* [mundian, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raiſed to fortify or defend: uſually a bank of earth and ſtone.

To MOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT—MOUNT. *n. ſ.* [*mont*, Fr. *mons*, Lat.] A mountain; a hill.—An artificial hill raiſed in a garden, or other place.—A publick treaſure; a bank. Now obſolete.

To MOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, French.] To riſe on high.—To tower; to be built up to great elevation.—To get on horſeback.—[For *amount.*] To riſe in value.

To MOUNT. *v. a.* To raiſe aloft; to lift on high.—To aſcend; to climb.—To place on horſeback.—To embelliſh with ornaments.—*To* MOUNT *guard.* To do duty and watch at any particular poſt.—*To* MOUNT *a cannon.* To ſet a piece on its wooden frame for the more eaſy carriage and management in firing it.

MO`UNTAIN—MOUNT-AIN. *n. ſ.* [*montaigne*, French.] A large hill; a vaſt protuberance of the earth.

MO`UNTAIN. *adj.* [*montanus*, Latin.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains.

MO`UNTAINE'ER.

Mo`UNTAINE`ER. *n. ſ.* [from *mountain.*] An inhabitant of the mountains.—A ſavage; a free booter; a ruſtick.

Mo`UNTAINOUS — MOUNT-AIN-OUS. *adj.* [from *mountain.*] Hilly; full of mountains.—Large as mountains; huge; bulky.—Inhabiting mountains.

Mo`UNTAIN-PA`RSLEY. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Mo`UNTAIN-ROSE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Mo`UNTEBA´NK — MOUNT-E-BANK. *n. ſ.* [*montare in banco*, Italian.] A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boaſts his infallible remedies and cures.—Any boaſtful and falſe pretender.

To Mo`UNTEBA´NK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by falſe boaſts or pretences.

Mo`UNTER. *n. ſ.* [from *mount.*] One that mounts.

To MOURN — MOURN. *v. n.* [murnnan, Saxon.] To grieve; to be ſorrowful.—To wear the habit of ſorrow.—To preſerve appearance of grief.

To MOURN. *v. a.* To grieve for; to lament.—To utter in a ſorrowful manner.

Mo`URNER. *n. ſ.* [from *mourn.*] One that mourns; one that grieves.—One who follows a funeral in black.—Something uſed at funerals.

Mo`URNFUL — MOURN-FUL. *adj.* [*mourn* and *full.*] Having the appearance of ſorrow.—Cauſing ſorrow.—Sorrowful; feeling ſorrow.—Betokening ſorrow; expreſſive of grief.

Mo`URNFULLY. *adv.* [from *mournful.*] Sorrowfully; with ſorrow.

Mo`URNFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mournful.*] Sorrow; grief.—Show of grief; appearance of ſorrow.

Mo`URNING — MOURN-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *mourn.*] Lamentation; ſorrow.—The dreſs of ſorrow.

Mo`URNINGLY. *adv.* [from *mourning.*] With the appearance of ſorrow.

MOUSE — MOUSE. plural *mice.* *n. ſ.* [muſ, Saxon; *mus*, Latin.] The ſmalleſt of all beaſts; a little animal haunting houſes and corn fields, deſtroyed by cats.

To MOUSE — MOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch mice.

Mo`USE-EAR. *n. ſ.* [*myoſotis*, Latin.] The *mouſe-ear* hath the whole appearance of chick-weed; but the flower is larger, and the fruit ſhaped like an ox's horn, gaping at the top, and full of ſmall round ſeeds.

Mo`USEHUNT. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hunt.*] Mouſer; one that hunts mice.

Mo`USE-HOLE. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hole.*] Small hole; hole at which a mouſe only may run in.

Mo`USER — MOU-SER. *n. ſ.* [from *mouſe.*] One that catches mice.

Mo`USETAIL. *n. ſ.* An herb.

Mo`USE-TRAP. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *trap.*] A ſnare or gin in which mice are taken.

MOUTH — MOUTH. *n. ſ.* [muð, Saxon.] The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received.—The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance; the part of a veſſel by which it is filled and emptied.—The inſtrument of ſpeaking.—A ſpeaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burleſque language.—Cry; voice.—Diſtortion of the mouth; wry face. In this ſenſe we ſay to *make mouths.*—*Down in the* MOUTH. Dejected; clouded in the countenance.

To MOUTH — MOUTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpeak big; to ſpeak in a ſtrong and loud voice; to vociferate.

To MOUTH. *v. a.* To utter with a voice affectedly big; to roll in the mouth with tumult.—To chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth.—To ſeize in the mouth.—To form by the mouth.

Mo`UTHED. *adj.* [from *mouth.*] Furniſhed with a mouth.—In compoſition, foul *mouthed* or contumelous; mealy *mouthed* or baſhful; and a hard *mouthed* horſe, or a horſe not obedient to the bit.

Mo`UTH-FRIEND. *n. ſ.* [*mouth* and *friend.*] One who profeſſes friendſhip without intending it.

Mo`UTHFUL. *n. ſ.* [*mouth* and *full.*] What the mouth contains at once.—Any proverbially ſmall quantity.

Mo`UTH-HONOUR. *n. ſ.* [*mouth* and *honour.*] Civility outwardly expreſſed without ſincerity.

Mo`UTHLESS. *adj.* [from *mouth.*] Without a mouth.

Mow — Mow. *n. ſ.* [mope, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up: hay in *mow*, is hay laid up in a houſe; hay in *rick*, is hay heaped together in a field.

To Mow — Mow. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown.* [mapan, Saxon.] To cut with a ſcythe.—To cut down with ſpeed and violence.

To Mow — Mow. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To Mow — Mow. *v. n.* To gather the harveſt.

Mo`WER — MOW-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *mow.*] One who cuts with a ſcythe.

Mo´XA. *n. ſ.* An Indian moſs, uſed in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MUCH — MUCH. *adj.* [*mycker*, Swediſh; *mucho*, Span.] Large in quantity; long in time; many in number.

MUCH. *adv.* In a great degree; by far.—To a certain degree.—To a great degree.—Often, or long.—Nearly.

MUCH. *n. ſ.* A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity.—More than enough; a heavy ſervice or burthen.—Any aſſignable quantity or degree.—An uncommon thing; ſomething ſtrange.—*To make* MUCH *of.* To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper.

MUCH *at one.* Of equal value; of equal influence.

MU`CID — MU-CID. *n. ſ.* [*mucidus*, Latin; *mucre*, Fr.] Slimy; muſty.

MU`CIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mucid.*] Slimineſs; muſtineſs.

MU`CILAGE — MU-CI-LAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mucilage*, Fren.] A ſlimy or viſcous body; a body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together.

MU`CILA´GINOUS — MU-CI-LAG-I-NOUS. *adj.* [*mucilagineux*, French, from *mucilage.*] Slimy; viſcous; ſoft, with ſome degree of tenacity.

MUCK — MUCK. *n. ſ.* [meox, Saxon; *myer*, Iſlandick.] Dung for manure of grounds.—Any thing low, mean, and filthy.—*To run a* MUCK, ſignifies, I know not from what derivation, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

To Muck. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with muck; to dung.

Mu'ckender. *n. ſ.* [*mouchoir*, French; *mocadero*, Span. *muccinium*, low Latin.] A handkerchief. A low word.

Mu'ckhill. *n. ſ.* [*muck* and *hill*] A dunghill.

Mu'cksweat. *n. ſ.* [*muck* and *ſweat*: in this low word, *muck* ſignifies wet, moiſt.] Profuſe ſweat.

Mu'ckworm. *n. ſ.* [*muck* and *worm*.] A worm that lives in dung.—A miſer; a curmudgeon.

Mu'cky. *adj.* [from *muck*.] Naſty; filthy.

Mu`cous — Mu-cous. *adj.* [*mucoſus*, Latin.] Slimy; viſcous.

Mu`cousness. *n. ſ.* [from *mucous*.] Slime; viſcoſity.

Mu`culent — Mu-cu-lent. *adj.* [from *mucus*, Lat.] Viſcous; ſlimy.

MU'CUS — MU-CUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Any ſlimy liquor or moiſture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief paſſages in the body; and it is ſeparated by the mucilaginous glands.

MUD — MUD. *n. ſ.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The ſlime and muliginous matter at the bottom of ſtill water.

To Mud. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury in the ſlime or mud.—To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to daſh with dirt; to fowl by ſtirring up the ſediment.

Mu'ddily. *adv.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture.

Mu'ddiness. *n. ſ.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidneſs; foulneſs cauſed by mud, dregs, or ſediment.

To Mu'ddle — Mud-dle. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make turbid; to foul; to make muddy.—To make half drunk; to cloud or ſtupify.

Mu'ddy — Mud-dy. *adj.* [from *mud*.] Turbid; foul with mud.—Impure; dark; groſs.—A bird ſo called.—Soiled with mud.—Dark; not bright.—Cloudy; dull.

To Mu'ddy. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make muddy; to cloud; to diſturb.

Mu'dwa`ll. *n. ſ.* [*mud* and *wall*.] A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud, and ſuffering it to dry.—A bird ſo called.

Mu'dwa`lled. *adj.* [*mud* and *wall*.] Having a mud-wall.

Muff — Muff. *n. ſ.* [*muff*, Swediſh.] A ſoft cover for the hands in winter.

To Mu'ffle — Muf-fle. *v. a.* [from *mouſle*, French, a winter glove.] To cover from the weather.—To blindfold.—To conceal; to involve.

To Mu'ffle. *v. n.* [*maffelen*, *moffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak inwardly; to ſpeak without clear and diſtinct articulation.

Mu'ffler — Muf-fler. *n. ſ.* [from *muffle*.] A cover for the face.—A part of a woman's dreſs by which the face was covered.

Mufti — Muf-ti. *n. ſ.* [a Turkiſh word.] The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG — MUG. *n. ſ.* [*Skinner* derives it from *mwgl*, Welſh, warm.] A cup to drink in.

Mu'ggy. } *adj.* [A cant word.] Moiſt; damp; moul-
Mu'ggish. } dy.

Mu'ghouse. *n. ſ.* [*mug* and *houſe*.] An alehouſe; a low houſe of entertainment.

Mu'gwort. *n. ſ.* [muȝpyꝛꝛ, Saxon; *artemiſia*, Latin.] A plant, the flowers and fruit of which are very like thoſe of the wormwood.

MULA'TTO — MU-LAT-TO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh; *mulat*, French; from *mulus*, Latin.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different ſpecies of animals.

Mu'lberry — Mul-ber-ry. *n. ſ.* [moꝛbeꝛiȝ, Saxon; *morus*, Latin.] A fruit.

Mulct — Mulct. The *c* in this word is uſually mute. *n. ſ.* [*mulcta*, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: uſed commonly of pecuniary penalty.

To Mulct. *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Latin; *mulcter*, French.] To puniſh with fine or forfeiture.

Mule — Mule. *n. ſ.* [*mule*, *mulet*, French; *mula*, Lat.] An animal generated between a he aſs and a mare, or ſometimes between a horſe and a ſhe aſs.

Mu`lete`er — Mu-le-teer. *n. ſ.* [*muletier*, French; *mulio*, Latin.] Mule-driver; horſe-boy.

To Mull — Mull. *v. a.* [*mollitus*, Latin.] To ſoften and diſpirit, as wine is when burnt and ſweetened.—To heat any liquor, and ſweeten and ſpice it.

Mu'llar — Mul-lar. *n. ſ.* [*mouleur*, French.] A ſtone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal ſtone. It is now often called improperly *mullet*.

Mu'llein. *n. ſ.* [*verbaſcum*, Latin.] A plant.

Mu'llet — Mul-let. *n. ſ.* [*mullus*, Latin; *mulet*, Fr.] A ſea fiſh.

Multa'ngular — Mult-an-gu-lar. *adj.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

Multa'ngularly. *adv.* [from *multangular*.] Polygonally; with many corners.

Mu'ltifa`rious — Mul-ti-fa-ri-ous. *adj.* [*multifarius*, Latin.] Having a great multiplicity; having different reſpects; having great diverſity in itſelf.

Mu'ltifa`riously. *adv.* [from *multifarious*.] With multiplicity.

Mu'ltifa`riousness. *n. ſ.* [from *multifarious*.] Multiplied diverſity.

Multi'fidous. *adj.* [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

Mu'ltifo`rm — Mul-ti-form. *adj.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Having various ſhapes or appearances.

Mu'ltifo`rmity. *n. ſ.* [*multiformus*, Lat.] Diverſity of ſhapes or appearances ſubſiſting in the ſame thing.

Mu'ltila'teral. *adj.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many ſides.

Multi'loquous. *adj.* [*multiloquus*, Latin.] Very talkative.

Mu'ltino'minal. *adj.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having many names.

Mul-

MULTI'PAROUS. *n. ſ.* [*multiparus*, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth.

MU'LTIPLE — MUL-TI-PLE. *adj.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another ſeveral times: as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times. Manifold.

MU'LTIPLI`ABLE. *adj.* [*multipliable*, French; from *multiply*.] Capable to be multiplied.

MU'LTIPLICA'ND — MUL-TI-PLI-CAND. *n. ſ.* [*multiplicandus*, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

MU'LTIPLICA`TION — MUL-TI-PLI-CA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*multiplication*, French; *multiplicatio*, Latin.] The act of multiplying or increaſing any number by addition or production of more of the ſame kind.—[In arithmetick.] *Multiplication* is the increaſing of any one number by another, ſo often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increaſed.

MU'LTIPLICA`TOR — MUL-TI-PLI-CA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*multiplicateur*, French; from *multiplico*, Latin.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MU'LTIPLI'CITY — MUL-TI-PLIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*multiplicité*, French.] More than one of the ſame kind.—State of being many.

MU'LTIPLI`ER — MUL-TI-PLI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *multiply*.] One who multiplies or increaſes the number of any thing.—The multiplicator in arithmetick.

To MU'LTIPLY — MUL-TI-PLY. *v. a.* [*multiplier*, French; *multiplico*, Latin.] To increaſe in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.—To perform the proceſs of arithmetical multiplication.

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. n.* To grow in number.—To increaſe themſelves.

MULTITUDE — MUL-TI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*multitude*, French; *multitudo*, Latin.] The ſtate of being many; the ſtate of being more than one.—Number; many; more than one.—A great number; looſely and indefinitely.—A crowd or throng; the vulgar.

MUM — MUM. *interject.* [Of this word I know not the original: it may be obſerved, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips cloſed.] A word denoting prohibition to ſpeak, or reſolution not to ſpeak; ſilence; huſh.

MUM. *n. ſ.* [*mumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat.

To MU'MBLE — MUM-BLE. *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch; *mutio*, Latin.] To ſpeak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to ſpeak with imperfect ſound or articulation.—To chew; to bite ſoftly; to eat with the lips cloſe.

To MU'MBLE. *v. a.* To utter with a low inarticulate voice.—To mouth gently.—To ſlubber over; to ſuppreſs; to utter imperfectly.

MU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *mumble*.] One that ſpeaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MU'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *mumbling*.] With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM. *v. a.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] To maſk; to frolic in diſguiſe.

MU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] A maſker; one who performs frolicks in a perſonated dreſs.

MU'MMERY — MUM-MER-Y. *n. ſ.* [*momerie*, French.] Maſking; frolick in maſks; foolery.

MU'MMY — MUM-MY. *n. ſ.* [*mumie*, French; *mumia*, Latin; derived by *Salmaſius* from *amomum*, by *Bochart* from the Arabick.] A dead body preſerved by the Egyptian art of embalming.—*Mummy* is uſed among gardeners for a ſort of wax uſed in the planting and grafting of trees.—*To beat to a* MUMMY. To beat ſoundly.

To MUMP — MUMP. *v. a.* [*mompelin*, Dutch.] To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.—To talk low and quick.—[In cant language.] To go a begging.

MU'MPER. *n. ſ.* [In cant language.] A beggar.

MUMPS. *n. ſ.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenneſs; ſilent anger.

MUMPS. *n. ſ.* The ſquinancy, a diſorder in cattle.

To MUNCH — MUNCH. *v. a.* [*manger*, French.] To chew by great mouthfuls.

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

MU'NDANE — MUN-DANE. *adj.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world.

MU'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *mundus*, Latin.] Having the power to cleanſe.

MU'NDICK. *n. ſ.* A kind of marcaſite or ſemimetal found in tin mines.

MU'NDIFICA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleanſing any body, as from droſs, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleanſed.

To MU'NDIFY — MUN-DI-FY. *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] To cleanſe; to make clean.

MU`NERARY — MU-NE-RA-RY. *adj.* [from *munus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.

MU'NGREL — MUN-GREL. *n. ſ.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See MONGREL.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents.

MU'NGREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures; baſe-born; degenerate.

MUNI'CIPAL — MU-NIC-I-PAL. *adj.* [*municipal*, French; *municipalis*, *municipium*, Latin.] Belonging to a corporation.

MUNI'FICENCE — MU-NIF-I-CENCE. *n. ſ.* [*munificence*, French; *munificentia*, Latin.] Liberality; the act of giving.

MUNI'FICENT — MU-NIF-I-CENT. *adj.* [*munificus*, Latin.] Liberal; generous.

MUNI'FICENTLY. *adv.* [from *munificent*.] Liberally; generouſly.

MUNI'TION — MU-NI*TI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*munition*, French; *munitio*, Latin.] Fortification; ſtrong hold.—Ammunition; materials for war.

MU'NNION — MUNN-ION. *n. ſ.* The upright poſts, that divide the ſeveral lights in a window frame, are called *munnions*.

MU`RAL — MU-RAL. *adj.* [*muralis*, *murus*, Latin.] Pertaining to a wall.

MU'RDER — MUR-DER. *n. ſ.* [morðor, morðer, Saxon; *murdrum*, law Lat. the etymology requires that it ſhould be written, as it anciently often was, *murther*; but of late the word itſelf has commonly, and its derivatives

universally, been written with *d*.] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.

To Mu'rder. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill a man unlawfully.—To deſtroy; to put an end to.

Mu'rderer. *n. ſ.* [from *murder*.] One who has ſhed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.

Mu'rderess. *n. ſ.* [from *murderer*.] A woman that commits murder.

Mu'rderous. *adj.* [from *murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

Mu'rky — Mur-ky. *adj.* [*morck*, Daniſh.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.

MU'RMUR — MUR-MUR. *n. ſ.* [*murmur*, Latin; *murmure*, French.] A low ſhrill noiſe.—A complaint half ſuppreſſed; a complaint not openly uttered.

To Mu'rmur. *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Latin; *murmurer*, Fr.] To give a low ſhrill ſound.—To grumble; to utter ſecret and ſullen diſcontent. With *at* before things, and *againſt* before perſons.

Mu'rmurer. *n. ſ.* [from *murmur*.] One who repines; one who complains ſullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.

Mu'rrain — Mur-rain. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old world for a catarrh, which might well anſwer to the glanders; *muriana*, low Latin. *Skinner* derives it from *mori*, to die.] The plague in cattle.

Mu'scadel — Mus-ca-del. } *adj.* [*muſcat*, *muſcadel*,
Mu'scadine. } French; *moſcatello*, Ital. either from the fragrance reſembling the nutmeg, *nux moſcata*, or from *muſca*, a fly; flies being eager of thoſe grapes.] A kind of ſweet grape, ſweet wine and ſweet pear.

MU'SCLE — MUS-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*muſcle*, French; *muſculus*, Latin; muſcula, Saxon.] A *muſcle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleſhy threads or fibres, incloſed by one common membrane. The *muſcles* are the inſtruments of motion in the animal bodies, the fibres whereof, contracting themſelves, move the ſeveral parts of ſuch bodies. —A bivalve ſhell-fiſh.

Mu'scular — Mus-cu-lar. *adj.* [from *muſculus*, Lat.] Performed by muſcles.

Mu'sculari'ty. *n. ſ.* [from *muſcular*.] The ſtate of having muſcles.

Mu'sculous — Mus-cu-lous. *adj.* [*muſculeux*, Fr. *muſculoſus*, Latin.] Full of muſcles; brawny.—Pertaining to a muſcle.

Muse — Muse. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Deep thought; cloſe attention; abſence of mind; brown ſtudy.—The power of poetry.

To MUSE — MUSE. *v. n.* [*muſer*, Fr. *muyſen*, Dutch; *muſſo*, Lat.] To ponder; to think cloſe; to ſtudy in ſilence. —To be abſent of mind; to be attentive to ſomething not preſent; to be in a brown ſtudy.—To wonder; to be amazed.

Mu'seful. *adj.* [from *muſe*.] Deep thinking; ſilently thoughtful.

Mu'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *muſe*.] One who muſes; one apt to be abſent of mind.

Muse'um — Mu-se-um. *n. ſ.* [μουσεῖον.] A repoſitory of learned curioſities.

Mu'shroom — Mush-room. *n. ſ.* [*monſcheron*, French.] A peculiar kind of vegetable. *Muſhrooms* are by the naturaliſts eſteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and ſeeds have not as yet been diſcovered.—An upſtart; a wretch riſen from the dunghill; a director of a company.

Mu'shroomstone. *n. ſ.* [*muſhroom* and *ſtone*.] A kind of foſſil.

MU'SICK — MU-SICK. *n. ſ.* [μουσικὴ; *muſique*, French.] The ſcience of harmonical ſounds.—Inſtrumental or vocal harmony.

Mu'sical — Mu-si-cal. *adj.* [*muſical*, French, from *muſick*.] Harmonious; melodious; ſweet ſounding.—Belonging to muſick.

Mu'sically. *adv.* [from *muſical*.] Harmoniouſly; with ſweet ſound.

Mu'sicalness. *n. ſ.* [from *muſical*.] Harmony.

Mu'sician — Mu-sici-an. *n. ſ.* [*muſicus*, Latin; *muſicien*, French.] One ſkilled in harmony; one who performs upon inſtruments of muſick.

MUSK — MUSK *n ſ.* [*muſchio*, Italian; *muſc*, French.] An animal's excrement. It is a dry, light and friable ſubſtance, of a dark blackiſh colour, with ſome tinge of a purpliſh or blood colour in it, feeling ſomewhat ſmooth or unctuous: its ſmell is highly perfumed, and too ſtrong to be agreeable in any large quantity: its taſte is bitteriſh.

Musk. *n. ſ.* [*muſca*, Latin.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower.

Mu'skapple. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple.

Mu'skcherry. *n. ſ.* A ſort of cherry.

MU'SKET — MUS-KET. *n. ſ.* [*mouſquet*, French; *moſquetto*, Italian, a ſmall hawk. Many of the fire-arms are named from animals.] A ſoldier's handgun.—A male hawk of a ſmall kind, the female of which is the ſparrow hawk.

Mu'sketee'r — Mus-ket-eer. *n. ſ.* [from *muſket*.] A ſoldier whoſe weapon is his muſket.

Mu'sketoo'n. *n. ſ.* [*mouſqueton*, French.] A blunderbuſs; a ſhort gun of a large bore.

Mu'skme'lon. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *melon*.] A fragrant melon.

Mu'skpear. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *pear*.] A fragrant pear.

Mu'skrose. *n. ſ.* [*musk* and *roſe*.] A roſe ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from its fragrance.

Mu'slin — Mus-lin. *n. ſ.* A fine ſtuff made of cotton.

Mu'ssulman — Mus-sul-man. *n. ſ.* A Mahometan believer.

MUST — MUST. *verb imperfect.* [*muſſen*, Dutch.] To be obliged. It is only uſed before a verb. *Muſt* is of all perſons and tenſes, and uſed of perſons and things.

MUST. *n. ſ.* [*muſtum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort.

To Must. *v. a.* [*mwys*, Welſh, ſtinking; *mos*, Dutch, mouldineſs; or perhaps from *moiſt*.] To mould; to make mouldy.

To Must. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

Musta'ches — Mus-ta-ches. *n. ſ.* [*muſtaches*, French.] Whiſkers; hair on the upper lip.

Mu'stard — Must-ard. *n. ſ.* [*mwſtard*, Welſh; *mouſtard*, French.] A plant; alſo a kind of ſauce made of the ſeed of ſuch plant.

To

To MU'STER — MUS-TER. *v. n.* To aſſemble in order to form an army.

To MU'STER. *v. a.* [*mouſteren*, Dutch.] To review forces.—To bring together.

MU'STER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A review of a body of forces.—A regiſter of forces muſtered.—A collection: as, a *muſter* of peacocks.—*To paſs* MUSTER. To be allowed.

MU'STERBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*muſter* and *book*.] A book in which the forces are regiſtered.

MU'STERMA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*muſter* and *maſter*.] One who ſuperintends the muſter to prevent frauds.

MU'STER-RO'LL. *n. ſ.* [*muſter* and *roll*.] A regiſter of forces.

MU'STILY — MUST-I-LY. *adv.* [from *muſty*.] Mouldily.

MU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *muſty*.] Mould; damp foulneſs.

MU'STY — MUST-Y. *adj.* [from *muſt*.] Mouldy; ſpoiled with damp; moiſt and fetid.—Stale; ſpoiled with age.—Vapid with fetidneſs.—Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life.

MU'TABI'LITY — MU-TA-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*mutabilité*, French; *mutabilis*, Latin.] Changeableneſs; not continuance in the ſame ſtate.—Inconſtancy; change of mind.

MU'TABLE — MU-TA-BLE. *adj.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.] Subject to change; alterable.—Inconſtant; unſettled.

MU'TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableneſs; uncertainty; inſtability.

MUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mutation*, French; *mutatio*, Latin.] Change; alteration.

MUTE — MUTE. *adj.* [*muet*, French; *mutus*, Latin.] Silent; not vocal; not having the uſe of voice.—Having nothing to ſay.

MUTE. *n. ſ.* One that has no power of ſpeech.—A letter which, without a vowel, can make no ſound.

To MUTE. *v. n.* [*mutir*, French.] To dung as birds.

MU'TELY. *adv.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally.

To MU'TILATE — MU-TI-LATE. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, Fren. *mutilo*, Latin.] To deprive of ſome eſſential part.

MU'TILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mutilation*, French; *mutilatio*, from *mutilo*, Latin.] Deprivation of a limb, or any eſſential part.

MU'TINE'ER — MU-TI-NEER. *n. ſ.* [from *mutin*, Fren.] A mover of ſedition; an oppoſer of lawful authority.

MU'TINOUS — MU-TI-NOUS. *adj.* [*mutiné*, French.] Seditious; buſy in inſurrection; turbulent.

MU'TINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiouſly; turbulently.

MU'TINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiouſneſs; turbulence.

To MU'TINY. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, French.] To riſe againſt authority; to make inſurrection; to move ſedition.

MU'TINY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſurrection; ſedition.

To MU'TTER — MUT-TER. *v. n.* [*mutire*, *muſſare*, Latin.] To grumble; to murmur.

To MU'TTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth.

MU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obſcure utterance.

MU'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *mutter*.] Grumbler; murmurer.

MU'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *muttering*.] With a low voice; without diſtinct articulation.

MU'TTON — MUT-TON. *n. ſ.* [*mouton*, French.] The fleſh of ſheep dreſſed for food.—A ſheep: now only in ludicrous language.

MU'TUAL — MU-TU-AL. *adj.* [*mutuel*, French; *mutuus*, Latin.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correſpondence to the other.

MU'TUALLY. *adv.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return.

MU'ZZLE — MUZ-ZLE. *n. ſ.* [*muſeau*, French.] The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.—A faſtening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.

To MU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.

To MU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To bind the mouth.

MY — MY. pronoun poſſeſſive. [See MINE.] Belonging to me. *My* is uſed before a ſubſtantive, and *mine* anciently and properly before a vowel. *My* is now commonly uſed indifferently before both. *My* is uſed when the ſubſtantive follows, and *mine* when it goes before: as, *this is* my *book*; *this book is* mine.

MY'OLOGY. *n. ſ.* [*myologie*, French.] The deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles.

MY'OPY — MY-O-PY. *n. ſ.* Shortneſs of ſight.

MY'RIAD — MYR-I-AD. *n. ſ.* [μύριας.] The number of ten thouſand.—Proverbially any great number.

MY'RMIDON — MYR-MI-DON. *n. ſ.* [μυρμηδών.] Any rude ruffian; ſo named from the ſoldiers of Achilles.

MYRRH — MYRRH. *n. ſ.* [*myrrha*, Latin; *myrrhe*, Fr.] A vegetable product of the gum reſin kind, ſent to us in looſe granules from the ſize of a pepper corn to that of a walnut, of a reddiſh brown colour, with more or leſs of an admixture of yellow: its taſte is bitter and acrid, with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauſeous: its ſmell is ſtrong, but not diſagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown.

MY'RTLE — MYR-TLE. *n. ſ.* [*myrtus*, Latin; *myrte*, Fr.] A tree, the flower of which conſiſts of ſeveral leaves diſpoſed in a circular order, which expand in form of a roſe; upon the top of the foot-ſtalk in the ovary.

MYSE'LF. *n. ſ.* [*my* and *ſelf*.] An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I* myſelf *do it*; that is, not I by proxy; not another.—The reciprocal of *I* in the oblique caſe.

MYSTE'RIOUS — MYS-TE-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*myſterieux*, Fr. from *myſtery*.] Inacceſſible to the underſtanding; awfully obſcure.—Artfully perplexed.

MYSTE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *myſterious*.] In a manner above underſtanding.—Obſcurely; enigmatically.

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *myſterious*.] Holy obſcurity.—Artful difficulty or perplexity.

MY'STERY — MYS-TE-RY. *n. ſ.* [μυστήριον; *myſtere*, French.] Something above human intelligence; ſomething awfully obſcure.—An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.—A trade; a calling: in this ſenſe it ſhould, according to *Warburton*, be written *miſtery*, from *meſtiero*, French, a trade.

MY'STIC. } *adj.* [*myſticus*, Latin.] Sacredly obſcure.—
MY'STICAL. } Involving ſome ſecret meaning; emblematical.—Obſcure; ſecret.

MY'STI-

MY'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *myſtical.*] In a manner, or by an act, implying ſome ſecret meaning.

MY'STICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *myſtical.*] Involution of ſome ſecret meaning.

MY`THOLO'GICAL — 16 7 7 15 11 MY-THO-LOG-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *mythology.*] Relating to the explication of fabulous hiſtory.

MY`THOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *mythological.*] In a manner ſuitable to the ſyſtem of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST — 16 7 7 15 MY-THOL-O-GIST. *n. ſ.* [from *mythology.*] A relator or expoſitor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

To MYTHO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *mythology.*] To relate or explain the fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY — 16 7 7 15 MY-THOL-O-GY. *n. ſ.* [μύθος and λόγος; *mythologie*, French.] Syſtem of fables; explication of the fabulous hiſtory of the gods of the heathen world.

N.

N, Has in Engliſh an invariable ſound: as, *no*, *name*, *net*: it is ſometimes mute after *m*; as, in *condemn*, *contemn*.

To NAB — 11 NAB. *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swediſh.] To catch unexpectedly; to ſeize without warning. A word ſeldom uſed but in low language.

NA`DIR — 12 1 NA-DIR. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The point under foot directly oppoſite to the zenith.

NAG — 11 NAG. *n. ſ.* [*nagge*, Dutch.] A ſmall horſe. A horſe in a familiar language.—A paramour: in contempt.

NAIL — 12 NAIL. *n. ſ.* [nœgl, Saxon; *nagel*, German.] The hard cruſt or horny ſubſtance at the ends of the fingers and toes.—The talons of birds and beaſts.—A ſpike of metal by which things are faſtened together.—A ſtud; a boſs.—A kind of meaſure; two inches and a quarter.—On the *nail*. Readily; immediately; without delay. I ſuppoſe from a counter ſtudded with nails.

To NAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with nails.—To ſtud with nails.

NA`ILER — 12 1 NAIL-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *nail.*] One whoſe trade is to forge nails; a nail-maker.

NA`KED — 12 13 NA-KED. *adj.* [nacod, Saxon.] Wanting cloaths; uncovered; bare.—Unarmed; defenceleſs; unprovided.—Plain; evident; not hidden.—Mere; bare; wanting the neceſſary additions; ſimple; abſtracted.

NA`KEDLY — 12 13 15 NA-KED-LY. *adv.* Without covering.—Simply; merely; barely; in the abſtract.—Diſcoverably; evidently.

NA`KEDNESS — 12 13 13 NA-KED-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *naked.*] Nudity; want of covering.—Want of proviſion for defence.—Plainneſs; evidence; want of concealment.

NAME — 12 NAME. *n. ſ.* [nama, Saxon; *naem*, Dutch; *anam*, Erſe.] The diſcriminative appellation of an individual.—The term by which any kind or ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed.—Perſon.—Reputation; character.—Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praiſe; remembrance; memory; diſtinction; honour.—Power delegated; imputed character.—Fictitious imputation.—Appearance; not reality; aſſumed character.—An opprobrious appellation.

To NAME — 12 NAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſcriminate by a particular appellation.—To mention by name.—To ſpecify; to nominate.—To utter; to mention.

NA`MELESS. *adj.* [from *name.*] Not diſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative appellation.—One of which the name is not known or mentioned.

NA`MELY. *adv.* [from *name.*] Particularly; ſpecially; to mention by *name*.

NA`MESAKE. *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame name with another.

NAP — 11 NAP. *n. ſ.* [hnœppan, Saxon, to ſleep.] Slumber; a ſhort ſleep.—[hnoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous ſubſtance.

NAPPING. *adj.* Sleeping; drowſy; ſecure.

NAPE — 12 NAPE. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it to come from *nap*, the hair that grows on it; *Junius*, with his uſual Greek ſagacity, from κεφαλη, *a hill*; perhaps from the ſame root with *knob*.] The joint of the neck behind.

NA'PHTHA. *n. ſ.* [*naptha*, Latin.] A pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a caſt of brown in it. It is ſoft and oily to the touch, of a ſharp and unpleaſing taſte, and of a briſk and penetrating ſmell; of the bituminous kind.

NA'PKIN — 11 15 NAP-KIN. *n. ſ.* [from *nap*; which etymology is oddly favoured by *Virgil*, *Tonſiſque ferunt mantilia villis*; *naperia*, Italian.] Cloaths uſed at table to wipe the hands.

NA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *nap.*] Wanting nap; threadbare.

NA'PPY. *adj.* [from *nap.* Mr. *Lye* derives it from *nappe*, Saxon, a cup.] Frothy; ſpumy; from *nap*; whence apples and ale are called lamb's wool.

NARCI'SSUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *narciſſe*, Fr.] A daffodil.

NARCO'TIC — 11 7 15 NAR-COT-IC. *adj.* [ναρκόω; *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing torpor, or ſtupefaction.

NARRA'TION — 11 12 1 NAR-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*narratio*, Lat. *narration*, Fr.] Account; relation; hiſtory.

NA'RRATIVE — 11 11 15 NAR-RA-TIVE. *adj.* [*narratif-ve*, Fr. from *narro*, Latin.] Relating; giving an account.—Story-telling; apt to relate things paſt.

NA'RRATIVE. *n. ſ.* A relation; an account; a ſtory.

NARRA`TOR — 11 12 1 NAR-RA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*narrateur*, French; from *narro*, Latin.] A teller; a relater.

NA'RROW — 11 3 NAR-ROW. *adj.* [neapu, Saxon, from nŷp, near.] Not broad or wide, having but a ſmall diſtance from ſide to ſide.—Small; of no great extent.—Covetous; avaritious.

avaritious.—Contracted; of confined ſentiments; ungenerous.—Near; within a ſmall diſtance.—Cloſe; vigilant; attentive.

To NA'RROW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To diminiſh with reſpect to breadth or wideneſs.—To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.—To contract in ſentiment or capacity of knowledge.—To confine; to limit.—[In farriery.] A horſe is ſaid to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other.

NA'RROWLY. *adv.* [from *narrow*.] With little breadth or wideneſs; with ſmall diſtance between the ſides.—Contractedly; without extent.—Cloſely; vigilantly; attentively.—Nearly; within a little.—Avaritiouſly; ſparingly.

NA'RROWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *narrow*.] Want of breadth or wideneſs.—Want of extent; want of comprehenſion.—Confined ſtate; contractedneſs.—Meanneſs; poverty.—Want of capacity.

NA'SAL — NA-SAL. *adj.* [*naſus*, Latin.] Belonging to the noſe.

NA'STY — NAS-TY. *adj.* [*naſt*, *nat*, German, wet.] Dirty; filthy; ſordid; nauſeous; polluted.—Obſcene; leud.

NA'STILY. *adv.* [from *naſty*.] Dirtily; filthily; nauſeouſly.—Obſcenely; groſsly.

NA'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *naſty*.] Dirt; filth.—Obſcenity; groſſneſs of ideas.

NA'TAL — NA-TAL. *adj.* [*natal*, French; *natalis*, Lat.] Native; relating to nativity.

NA'TION — NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*nation*, French; *natio*, Latin.] A people diſtinguiſhed from another people; generally by their language, original, or government.

NA'TIONAL — NATI-ON-AL. *adj.* [*national*, French, from *nation*.] Publick; general; not private; not particular.—Bigotted to one's own country.

NA'TIONALLY — NATI-ON-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *national*.] With regard to the nation.

NA'TIVE — NA-TIVE. *adj.* [*nativus*, Latin; *natif-ve*, French.] Produced by nature; natural, not artificial.—Natural; ſuch as is according to nature.—Conferred by birth.—Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.—Original; natural.

NA'TIVE. *n. ſ.* One born in any place; original inhabitant.—Offſpring.

NA'TIVITY — NA-TIV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*nativité*, French.] Birth; iſſue into life.—Time, place, or manner of birth.—State or place of being produced.

NA'TURAL — NAT-UR-AL. *adj.* [*naturel*, French, from *nature*.] Produced or effected by nature.—Illegitimate.—Beſtowed by nature.—Not forced; not far-fetched; dictated by nature.—Conſonant to natural notions.—Tender; affectionate by nature.—Unaffected; according to truth and reality.—Oppoſed to violent: as, a *natural* death.

NA'TURAL. *n. ſ.* [from *nature*.] An idiot; one whom nature debars from underſtanding; a fool.—Native; original inhabitant.—Gift of nature; nature; quality.

NA'TURALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *natural*.] A ſtudent in phyſicks, or natural philoſophy.

NA'TURALIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *naturalize*.] The act of inveſting aliens with the privileges of native ſubjects.

To NA'TURALI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *natural*.] To adopt into a community; to inveſt with the privileges of native ſubjects.—To make natural; to make eaſy like things natural.

NA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *natural*.] According to the power or impulſes of unaſſiſted nature.—According to nature; without affectation.—Spontaneouſly.

NA'TURE — NA-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*natura*, Latin; *nature*, French.] An imaginary being ſuppoſed to preſide over the material and animal world.—The native ſtate or properties of any thing, by which it is diſcriminated from others.—The conſtitution of an animated body.—Diſpoſition of mind; temper.—The regular courſe of things.—The compaſs of natural exiſtence.—Natural affection, or reverence; native ſenſations.—The ſtate or operation of the material world.——Sort; ſpecies.—Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.—Phyſicks; the ſcience which teaches the qualities of things.

NA'VAL — NA-VAL. *adj.* [*naval*, French; *navalis*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſhips.—Belonging to ſhips.

NAVE — NAVE. *n. ſ.* [nap, Saxon.] The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.—[From *navis*, *nave*, old French.] The middle part of the church diſtinct from the aiſles or wings.

NA'VEL — NAV-EL. *n. ſ.* [napela, navela, Saxon.] The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent.—The middle; the interiour part.

NAUGHT — NAUGHT. *adj.* [nahr, nahhuht, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*, not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthleſs.

NAUGHT. *n. ſ.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. See AUGHT and OUGHT.

NA'UGHTILY. *adv.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedly; corruptly.

NA'UGHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedneſs; badneſs. Slight wickedneſs or parveſcuity, as of children.

NA'UGHTY — NAUGH-TY. *adj.* [See NAUGHT.] Bad; wicked; corrupt.—It is now ſeldom uſed but in puerile or ludicrous cenſure.

NA'VIGABLE — NAV-I-GA-BLE. *adj.* [*navigable*, French; *navigabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being paſſed by ſhips or boats.

To NA'VIGATE — NAV-I-GATE. *v. n.* [*navigo*, Latin; *naviger*, French.] To ſail; to paſs by water.

To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To paſs by ſhips or boats.

NA'VIGA'TION — NAV-I-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*navigation*, French, from *navigate*.] The act or practice of paſſing by water.—Veſſels of *navigation*.

NA'VIGA'TOR — NAV-I-GA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*navigateur*, Fren. from *navigate*.] Sailor; ſeaman; traveller by water.

To NAU'SEATE — NAU-SE-ATE. *v. n.* [from *nauſea*, Latin.] To grow ſqueamiſh; to turn away with diſguſt.

To NAU'SEATE. *v. a.* To loath; to reject with diſguſt.—To ſtrike with diſguſt.

NAU'SEOUS — NAUS-EOUS. *adj.* [from *nauſea*, Latin; *nauſeé*, French.] Loathſome; diſguſtful; regarded with abhorrence.

NAU'SEOUSLY.

NAU'SEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *nauſeous.*] Loathſomely; diſguſtfully.

NAU'SEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nauſeous.*] Loathſomeneſs; quality of raiſing diſguſt.

NAU'TIC. } *adj.* [*nauticus,* Latin.]
NAU'TICAL — NAU-TIC-AL. } Pertaining to ſailors.

NAU'TILUS — NAU-TI-LUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *nautile,* French.] A ſhell fiſh furniſhed with ſomething analogous to oars and a ſail.

NA'VY — NA-VY. *n. ſ.* [from *navis,* Lat.] An aſſembly of ſhips, commonly ſhips of war; a fleet.

NAY — NAY. *adv.* [na, Saxon, or *ne aye.*] No; an adverb of negation.—Not only ſo but more. A word of amplification.—Word of refuſal.

NA'YWORD. *n. ſ.* [*nay* and *word.*] The ſide of denial; the ſaying nay.—A proverbial reproach; a bye word.—A watchword.—Not in uſe.

To NEAL — NEAL. *v. a.* [oncelan, Saxon; to kindle.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

To NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.

NEAP — NEAP. *adj.* [nepplob, Saxon; næppiz, poor.] Low; decreſcent. Uſed only of the tide, and therefore ſometimes uſed ſubſtantively.

NEAR — NEAR. *prep.* [nep, Saxon; *naer,* Dutch and Scottiſh.] At no great diſtance from; cloſe to; nigh.

NEAR. *adv.* Almoſt.—At hand; not far off. Unleſs it be rather in this ſenſe an adjective.—Within a little.

NEAR. *adj.* Not diſtant. [Sometimes it is doubtful whether *near* be an adjective or adverb.]—Advanced towards the end of an enterpriſe or diſquiſition.—Cloſe; not rambling; obſervant of ſtile or manner of the thing copied.—Cloſely related.—Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence.—Touching; preſſing; affecting; dear.—Parſimonious, inclining to covetouſneſs; as, a *near* man.

NEAR hand. Cloſely; without acting or waiting at a diſtance.

NEA'RLY — NEAR-LY. *adv.* [from *near.*] At no great diſtance; not remotely.—Cloſely; preſſingly.—In a niggardly manner.

NEA'RNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *near.*] Cloſeneſs not remoteneſs; approach.—Alliance of blood or affection.—Tendency to avarice; caution of expence.

NEAT — NEAT. *n. ſ.* [neat nyten, Saxon; *naut,* Iſlandick and Scot.] Black cattle; oxen. It is commonly uſed collectively.—A cow or ox.

NEAT — NEAT. *adj.* [*net,* Fr. *nitidus,* Lat.] Elegant, but without dignity. — Cleanly. — Pure; unadulterated; unmingled; in the cant of trade.

NE'ATHERD — NEAT-HERD. *n. ſ.* [neaðyrð, Saxon.] A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black cattle. Βόκολος, bubulcus.

NEA'TLY — NEAT-LY. *adj.* [from *neat.*] Elegantly, but without dignity; ſprucely.—Cleanlily.

NEA'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *neat.*] Spruceneſs; elegance without dignity.—Cleanlineſs.

NE'BULA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as alſo to films upon the eyes.

NE'BULOUS — NEB-U-LOUS. *adj.* [*nebuloſus,* Lat.] Miſty; cloudy.

NE'CESSARIES — NEC-ES-SA-RIES. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſary.*] Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily uſe.

NE'CESSARILY — NEC-ES-SA-RI-LY. *adv.* [from *neceſſary.*] Indiſpenſably.—By inevitable conſequence.

NE'CESSARY — NEC-ES-SA-RY. *adj.* [*neceſſarius,* Lat.] Needful; indiſpenſably requiſite.—Not free; fatal; impelled by fate. — Concluſive; deciſive by inevitable conſequence.

To NECE'SSITATE — NE-CES-SI-TATE. *v. a.* [from *neceſſitas,* Latin.] To make neceſſary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.

NECE'SSITOUS — NE-CES-SI-TOUS. *adj.* [from *neceſſity.*] Preſſed with poverty.

NECE'SSITY — NE-CES-SI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*neceſſitas,* Latin.] Cogency; compulſion; fatality.—State of being neceſſary; indiſpenſableneſs.—Want; need; poverty.—Things neceſſary for human life.—Cogency of argument; inevitable conſequence.

NECK — NECK. *n. ſ.* [hneca, Saxon; *neck,* Dutch.] The part between the head and body —A long narrow part. —*On the* NECK. Immediately after, from one following another cloſely.—*To break the* NECK *of an affair.* To hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

NE'CKBE'EF. *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *beef.*] The coarſe fleſh of the *neck* of cattle, ſold to the poor at a very cheap rate.

NE'CKCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *cloath.*] That which men wear on their necks.

NE'CKLACE — NECK-LACE. *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *lace.*] An ornamental ſtring of beads or precious ſtones, worn by women on their necks.

NE'CROMANCER — NEC-RO-MAN-CER. *n. ſ.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις.] One who by charms is ſuppoſed to converſe with the ghoſts of the dead; a conjurer; an inchanter.

NE'CROMANCY — NEC-RO-MAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις; *necromance,* Fr.] The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead. — Enchantment; conjuration.

NE'CTARED. *adj.* [from *nectar.*] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

NECTA'REOUS — NEC-TA-RE-OUS. *adj.* [*nectareus,* Lat.] Reſembling nectar; ſweet as nectar.

NE'CTARINE — NEC-TA-RINE. *adj.* [from *nectar.*] Sweet as nectar.

NE'CTARINE — NEC-TAR-INE, or vulgarly NEC-TERN. *n. ſ.* [*nectarine,* Fr.] A fruit of the plumb kind.

NEED — NEED. *n. ſ.* [neod, Saxon; *nood,* Dutch.] Exigency; preſſing difficulty; neceſſity.—Want; diſtreſsful poverty.—Want; lack of any thing for uſe.

To NEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.

To NEED. *v. n.* To be wanted; to be neceſſary.—To have neceſſity of any thing; to be in want of any thing.

NEEDFUL—NEED-FUL. *ad.* [*need* and *full.*] Neceſſary; indiſpenſably requiſite.

NEE'DFULLY. *adv.* [from *needful.*] Neceſſarily.

NEE'DILY—NEED-I-LY. *adv.* [from *needy.*] In poverty; poorly.

NEEDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *needy.*] Want; poverty.

NEE'DLE—NEE-DLE. *n. ſ.* [nædl, Saxon.] A ſmall inſtrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, uſed in ſewing.—The ſmall ſteel bar which in the mariners compaſs ſtands regularly north and ſouth.

NEE'DLE-FISH. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *fiſh.*] A kind of ſea-fiſh.

NEE'DLEFUL. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *full.*] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEE'DLEMA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *needle.*] He who makes needles.

NEE'DLEWORK. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *work.*] The buſineſs of a ſempſtreſs.—Embroidery by the needle.

NEE'DLESLY. *adv.* [from *needleſs.*] Unneceſſarily; without need.

NEE'DLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *needleſs.*] Unneceſſarineſs.

NEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *need.*] Unneceſſary; not requiſite.—Not wanting; out of uſe.

NEEDS—NEEDS. *adv.* [nebeȝ, Saxon, unwilling.] Neceſſarily; by compulſion; indiſpenſably.

NEE'DY—NEED-Y. *adj.* [from *need.*] Poor; neceſſitous; diſtreſſed by poverty.

NE'ER—NE'ER. [for *never.*]

NEFA'RIOUS—NE-FA-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*nefarius*, Latin.] Wicked; abominable.

NEGA'TION—NE-GA-*TI*ON. *n. ſ.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negation*, Fr.] Denial; the contrary to affirmation.—Deſcription by negative.

NE'GATIVE—NEG-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*negatif*, Fr. *negati-vus*, Lat.] Denying; contrary to affirmative.—Implying only the abſence of ſomething.—Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

NE'GATIVE. *n. ſ.* A propoſition by which ſomething is denied.—A particle of denial; as, *not.*

NE'GATIVELY. *adv.* [from *negative.*] With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.—In form of ſpeech implying the abſence of ſomething.

To NEGLE'CT—NEG-LECT. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Lat.] To omit by careleſſneſs.—To treat with ſcornful heedleſſneſs.—To treat with ſcornful heedleſſneſs.—To poſtpone.

NEGLE'CT. *n. ſ.* [*neglectus*, Lat.] Inſtance of inattention.—Careleſs treatment; ſcornful inattention.—Negligence; frequency of neglect.—State of being unregarded.

NEGLE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*neglect* and *full.*] Heedleſs; careleſs; inattentive.—Treating with indifference.

NEGLE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *neglectful.*] With heedleſs inattention; careleſs indifference.

NE'GLIGENCE—NEG-LI-GENCE. *n. ſ.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Latin.] Habit of omitting by heedleſſneſs, or of acting careleſly.—Inſtance of neglect.

NE'GLIGENT—NEG-LI-GENT. *adj.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Lat.] Careleſs; heedleſs; habitually inattentive.—Careleſs of any particular.—Scornfully regardleſs.

NE'GLIGENTLY—NEG-LI-GENT-LY. *adv.* [from *negligent.*] Careleſsly; heedleſsly; without exactneſs.—With ſcornful inattention.

To NEGO'TIATE—NE-GO-*TI*ATE. *v. n.* [*negocier*, Fr. from *negotium*, Latin.] To have intercourſe of buſineſs; to traffick; to treat.

NE'GOTIA'TION—NE-GO-*TIA*-*TI*ON. *n. ſ.* [*negociation*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] Treaty of buſineſs.

NEGO'TIATOR. *n. ſ.* [*negociateur*, Fr. from *negotiate*] One employed to treat with others.

NEGO'TIATING—NE-GO-*TIAT*-ING. *adj.* [from *negotiate.*] Employed in negotiation.

NE'GRO—NE-GRO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoore.

To NEIGH—NEIGH. *v. n.* [hnæȝan, Saxon; *negen*, Dutch.] To utter the voice of a horſe or mare.

NEIGH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horſe.

NEI'GHBOUR—NEI*GH*-BOUR. *n. ſ.* [nehȝebuꝛ, Saxon.] One who lives near to another.—One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility.—Any thing next or near.—Intimate; confidant.—[In divinity.] One partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

To NEI'GHBOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adjoin to; to confine on.—To acquaint with; to make near to.

NEI'GHBOURHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *neighbour.*] Place adjoining.—State of being near each other.—Thoſe that live within reach of communication.

NEI'GHBOURLY. *adj.* [from *neighbour.*] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

NEI'GHBOURLY. *adv.* [from *neighbour.*] With ſocial civility.

NEI'THER—NEI-THER. *conjunct.* [naꝑðeꝛ, Saxon, *ne either.*] Not either. A particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwered by *nor.*—It is ſometimes the ſecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any ſentence.—Sometimes at the end of a ſentence it follows as a negative; and often, though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative.

NEI'THER. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other.

NEPE'NTHE. *n. ſ.* [νὴ and πένθος.] A drug that drives away all pains.

NE'PHEW—NE*PH*-EW. *n. ſ.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, French.] The ſon of a brother or ſiſter.

NEPHRI'TIC—NE-*PHRIT*-IC. *adj.* [νεφρίτικος; *nephretique*, Fr.] Belonging to the organs of urine.—Troubled with the ſtone.—Good againſt the ſtone.

NE'POTISM—NE-PO-TISM. *n. ſ.* [*nepotiſme*, Fr. *nepos*, Latin.] Fondneſs for nephews.

NERVE—NERVE. *n. ſ.* [*nervus*, Lat. *nerf*, Fr.] The organs of ſenſation paſſing from the brain to all parts of the body.—It is uſed by the poets for ſinew or tendon.

NE'RVELESS—NERVE-LESS. *adj.* [from *nerve.*] Without ſtrength.

NE'RVOUS—NERV-OUS. *adj.* [*nervoſus*, Latin.] Well ſtrung; ſtrong; vigorous.—Relating to the nerves; having

the ſeat in the nerves.—[In medical cant.] Having weak or diſeaſed nerves.

NE'SCIENCE—NES-CIENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *neſcio*, Latin.] Ignorance; the ſtate of not knowing.

NESS. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a ſubſtantive, denoting *ſtate* or *quality*; as, *poiſonous*, *poiſonouſneſs*; *turbid*, *turbidneſs*; *lovely*, *lovelineſs*; from nyꝛꝛe, Saxon. This mode of forming ſubſtantives ought to be uſed with caution; as it is ſeldom very elegant.—The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from neꝛe, Saxon; a *noſe of land*, or headland; as INVERNESS, ORFORDNESS, *&c.*

NEST—NEST. *n. ſ.* [neꝛt, Saxon.] The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young.—Any place where animals are produced.—An abode; place of reſidence; a receptacle. Generally in a bad ſenſe: as, a neſt of rogues and thieves.—A warm cloſe habitation, generally in contempt.—Boxes or drawers; little pockets or conveniences.

To NEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build neſts.

NE'STEGG. *n. ſ.* [*neſt* and *egg*.] An egg left in the neſt to keep the hen from forſaken it.

To NE'STLE—NES-TLE. *v. n.* [from *neſt*.] To ſettle; to harbour; to lie cloſe and ſnug, as a bird in her neſt.

To NESTLE. *v. a.* To houſe, as in a neſt.—To cheriſh, as a bird her young.

NE'STLING—NEST-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *neſtle*.] A bird juſt taken out of the neſt.

NET—NET. *n. ſ.* [*nati*, Gothick; neꝛ, Saxon.] A texture woven with large interſtices or meſhes, uſed commonly as a ſnare for animals.

NE'THER—NETH-ER. *adj.* [neoðer, Saxon; *neder*, Dutch. It has the form of a comparative, but is never uſed in expreſſed, but only in implied compariſon; for we ſee the *nether* part, but never ſay this part is *nether* than that; nor is poſitive in any uſe, though it ſeems compriſed in the word *beneath*. *Nether* is not now much in uſe.] Lower; not upper.—Being in a lower place.—Infernal; belonging to the regions below.

NE'THERMOST. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper.* of *nether*.] Loweſt.

NE'TTING—NET-TING. *n. ſ.* A reticulated piece of work.

NE'TTLE—NET-TLE. *n. ſ.* [neꝛel, Saxon.] A ſtinging herb well known.

To NETTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſting; to irritate; to provoke.

NE'TWORK. *n. ſ.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decuſſated, at equal diſtances, with interſtices between the interſections.

NE'VER—NEV-ER. *adv.* [*ne ever*, næfre, Saxon; *ne* æfre, *not ever*.] At no time.—It is uſed in a form of ſpeech handed down by the beſt writers, but lately accuſed, I think, with juſtice, of ſoleciſm; as, *he is miſtaken though never ſo wiſe*. It is now maintained, that propriety requires it to be expreſſed thus, *he is miſtaken though* ever *ſo wiſe*; that is, *he he is miſtaken* how *wiſe* ſoever *he be*.—In no degree.—It is much uſed in compoſition; as, *never*-ending, having no end.

NE'VERTHELE'SS—NEV-ER-THE-LESS. *adv.* [*never the leſs*.] Notwithſtanding that.

NEU'TER—NEU-TER. *adj.* [*neuter*, Lat. *neutre*, Fr.] Indifferent; not engaged on either ſide.—[In grammar.] A noun that implies no ſex.

NEU'TER. *n. ſ.* One indifferent and unengaged.

NEU'TRAL—NEU-TRAL. *adj.* [*neutral*, Fr.] Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either ſide.—Indifferent; neither good nor bad.—Neither acid nor alkaline.

NE'UTRAL. *n. ſ.* One who does not act nor engage on either ſide.

NEUTRA'LITY—NEU-TRAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*neutralité*, French.] A ſtate of indifference; of neither friendſhip nor hoſtility.—A ſtate between good and evil.

NE'UTRALLY. *adv.* [from *neutral*.] Indifferently; on neither part.

NEW—NEW. *adj.* [*newyd*, Welſh; neop, Saxon; *neuf*, Fr.] Not old; freſh; lately produced, made or had novel. It is uſed of things: as, *young* of perſons.—Modern; of the preſent time.—Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.—Not habituated; not familiar.—Renovated; repaired, ſo as to recover the firſt ſtate.—Freſh after any thing.—Not of ancient extraction.

NEW. *adv.* This is only uſed in compoſition for *newly*: as, *new*-born, *new*-come, *new*-found, *new*-built, *&c.*

NE'WFA'NGLED. *adj.* [*new* and *fangle*.] Formed with vain or fooliſh love of novelty.

NE'WEL—NEW-EL. *n. ſ.* The compaſs round which the ſtaircaſe is carried.

NE'WLY—NEW-LY. *adv.* [from *new*.] Freſhly; lately.

NE'WNESS—NEW-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *new*.] Freſhneſs; lateneſs; novelty; recentneſs; ſtate of being new.

NEWS—NEWS. *n. ſ.* without the ſinglar, [from *new*, *nouvelles*, Fr.] Freſh account of any thing; ſomething not heard before.—Papers which give an account of the tranſactions of the preſent times.

NE'WS-MONGER. *n. ſ.* [*news* and *monger*.] One that deals in news; one whoſe employment it is to hear and to tell news.

NEWT—NEWT. *n. ſ.* [eꝛeꝛe, Saxon. *Newt* is ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be contracted from *an evet*.] Eft; ſmall lizard: they are ſuppoſed to be appropriated ſome to the land, and ſome to the water.

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. *n. ſ.* [*new*, *year*, and *gift*.] Preſent made on the firſt day of the year.

NEXT—NEXT. *adj.* [neꝛt, Saxon, by a colloquial change from neꝛꝛt or nÿꝛꝛt, the ſuperlative of neh or nÿh; *neeſt*, Scottiſh.] Neareſt in place; immediately ſucceeding in order.—Neareſt in any gradation.

NEXT. *adv.* At the time or turn immediately ſucceeding.

NIB—NIB. *n. ſ.* [neb, Saxon, the face; *nebbe*, Dutch, the bill.] The bill or beak of a bird. See NEB.—The point of any thing, generally of a pen.

NI'BBED. *adj.* [from *nib*.] Having a nib.

To NI'BBLE—NIB-BLE. *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.] To bite by little at a time; to eat ſlowly.—To bite as a fiſh does the bait.

To NI'BBLE. *v. n.* To bite at.—To carp at; to find fault with.

NI'BBLER.

NI'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *nibble.*] One that bites by little; at a time.

NICE—NICE. *adj.* [nere, Saxon, ſoft.] Accurate in judgment to minute exactneſs; ſuperfluouſly exact. It is often uſed to expreſs a culpable delicacy.—Delicate; ſcrupulouſly and minutely cautious.—Faſtidious; ſqueamiſh.—Eaſily injured; delicate.—Formed with minute exactneſs.—Requiring ſcrupulous exactneſs.—Refined.

NI'CELY—NICE-LY. *adv.* [from *nice.*] Accurately; minutely; ſcrupulouſly.—Delicately.

NI'CENESS—NICE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nice.*] Accuracy; minute exactneſs.—Superfluous delicacy or exactneſs.

NI'CETY—NI-CE-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *nice.*] Minute accuracy of thought.—Accurate performance.—Faſtidious delicacy; ſqueamiſhneſs.—Minute obſervation; punctilious diſcrimination; ſubtilty.—Delicate management; cautious treatment.—Effeminate ſoftneſs.—Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE—NICHE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A hollow in which a ſtatue may be placed.

NICK—NICK. *n. ſ.* [*nicke*, Teutonick, the twinkling of an eye] Exact point of time at which there is neceſſity or convenience.—A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted from *nock* or *notch.*]

To NICK—NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by ſome ſlight artifice uſed at the lucky moment.—To cut in nicks or notches.—To fuit, as tallies cut in nicks.—To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to diſappoint by ſome trick or unexpected turn.

NI'CKNA'ME. *n. ſ.* [*nom de nique*, Fr.] A name given in ſcoff or contempt; a term of deriſion; an opprobious or contemptuous appellation.

To NI'CKNA'ME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.

NIECE—NIECE. *n. ſ.* [*niece*, *niepce*, Fr. *neptis*, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or ſiſter.

NI'GGARD—NIG-GARD. *n. ſ.* [*ninggr*, Iſlandick.] A miſer; a curmudgeon; a ſordid, avaricious, parcimonious fellow.

NI'GGARD. *adj.* Sordid; avaricious; parcimonious.—Sparing; wary.

To NI'GGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtint.

NI'GGARDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *niggardly.*] Avarice; ſordid parcimony.

NI'GGARDLY—NIG-GARD-LY. *adj.* [from *niggard.*] Avaricious; ſordidly parcimonious.—Sparing; wary.

NI'GGARDLY. *adv.* Sparingly; parcimoniouſly.

NI'GGARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *niggard.*] Avarice; ſordid parcimony.

NIGH—NIGH. *prep.* [nýh, Saxon.] At no great diſtance from.

NIGH. *adv.* Not at a great diſtance.—To a place near.

NIGH. *adj.* Near; not diſtant; not remote.—Allied cloſely by blood.

To NIGH. *v. n.* [from the particle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near.

NI'GHLY. *adv.* [from *nigh* the adjective.] Nearly; within a little.

NI'GHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nigh.*] Nearneſs; Proximity.

NIGHT—NIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*nauts*, Gothick; niht, Saxon; *nuit*, Fr.] The time of darkneſs; the time from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe.—It is much uſed in compoſition.

To-NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.

NI'GHTBRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *brawler.*] One who raiſes diſturbances in the night.

NI'GHTCAP. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *cap.*] A cap worn in bed, or in undreſs.

NI'GHTDE'W. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *dew.*] Dew that wets the ground in the night.

NI'GHTDRESS. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *dreſs.*] The dreſs worn at night.

NI'GHTGO'WN. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *gown.*] A looſe gown uſed for an undreſs.

NI'GHTHAG. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *hag.*] Witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night.

NI'GHTINGALE—NIGHT-IN-GALE. *n. ſ.* [from *night* and galan, Saxon, to ſing; *galm*, Teutonick, is a ſound or echo.] A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel.

NI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *night.*] By night.—Every night.

NI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *night.*] Done by night; acting by night; happening by night.

NI'GHTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *man.*] One who carries away ordure in the night.

NI'GHTMARE. *n. ſ.* [*night*, and according to *Temple*, *mara*, a ſpirit that, in the heathen mythology, was related to torment or ſuffocate ſleepers.] A morbid oppreſſion in the night, reſembling the preſſure of weight upon the breaſt.

NI'GHTPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *piece.*] A picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candle light; not by the light of the day.

NI'GHTRAIL. *n. ſ.* [*night* and regl, Saxon, a gown or robe.] A looſe cover thrown over the dreſs at night.

NI'GHTRAVEN. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *raven.*] A bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night.

NI'GHTSHADE. *n. ſ.* [niht ſcaða, Saxon.] A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-ſhade.—Deadly.

NI'GHTWA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *walk.*] One who roves in the night upon ill deſigns.

To NIM—NIM. *v. a.* [*nemen*, Dutch, to take.] To take. In cant, to ſteal.

NI'MBLE—NIM-BLE. *adj.* [from *nim*, or numan, Saxon, tractable.] Quick; active; ready; ſpeedy; lively; expeditious.

NI'MBLENESS—NIM-BLE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nimble.*] Quickneſs; activity; ſpeed; agility; readineſs; dexterity; celerity; expedition; ſwiftneſs.

NI'MBLEWITTED. *adj.* [*nimble* and *wit.*] Quick; eager to ſpeak.

NI'MBLY—NIM-BLY. *adv.* [from *nimble.*] Quickly; ſpeedily; actively.

NINE—NINE. *n. ſ.* [*niun*, Gothick; nigon, Saxon.] One more than eight; one leſs than ten.

NI'NEFOLD—NINE-FOLD. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *fold.*] Nine times; any thing nine times repeated.

NI'NEPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *pence.*] A ſilver coin valued at nine-pence.

NI'NEPINS. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *pin.*] A play where nine pieces of wood are ſet up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

NI'NESCO'RE. *adj.* [*nine* and *ſcore.*] Nine times twenty.

NI`NETE`EN—NINE-TEEN. *adj.* [nigontýne, Saxon.] Nine and ten; one leſs than twenty.

NI`NETEENTH—NINE-TEENTH. *adj.* [nigonteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the next after the tenth.

NI`NETY—NINE-TY. *adj.* [þundnigontig, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

NINTH—NINTH. *adj.* [negoða, Saxon.] That which precedes the tenth; the firſt after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.

NI`NETIE`TH—NINE-TIETH. *adj.* þundnigonteogoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.

NI'NNY—NIN-NY. *n. ſ.* [*ninno*, a child, Spaniſh.] A fool; a ſimpleton.

To NIP—NIP. *v. a.* [*nijpen*, Dutch.] To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth.—To cut off by any ſlight means.—To blaſt; to deſtroy before full growth.—To pinch as froſt.—To vex; to bite.—To ſatiriſe; to ridicule; to taunt ſarcaſtically.

NIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A pinch with the nails or teeth.—A ſmall cut.—A blaſt.—A taunt; a ſarcaſm.

NI'PPERS—NIP-PERS. *n. ſ.* [from *nip*.] Small pincers.

NI'PPLE—NIP-PLE. *n. ſ.* [nypele, Saxon.] The teat; the dug; that which the ſucking young take into their mouths.—The orifice at which any animal liquor is ſeparated.

NISI PRIUS. *n. ſ.* A term in law, ſignifying a judicial writ, which lieth in caſe where the inqueſt is panelled, and returned before the juſtices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the eaſe of the country. It is directed to the ſheriff, and is ſo called from the firſt words of the writ *niſi apud talem locum prius venerint*; whereby it appeareth, that juſtices of aſſizes and juſtices of *niſi prius*, differ.

NIT—NIT. *n. ſ.* [þnitu, Saxon.] The egg of a louſe, or ſmall animal.

NI`TENCY—NI-TEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*nitentia*, Latin.] Luſtre; clear brightneſs.—[From the Latin, *niter*.] Endeavour; ſpring to expand itſelf.

NI'TRE.—NI-TRE. *n. ſ.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Lat.] Saltpetre, a cryſtalline, pellucid, but ſomewhat whitiſh ſubſtance, of an acrid and bitteriſh taſte, impreſſing a peculiar ſenſe of coldneſs upon the tongue.

NI`TROUS. *adj.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre*.] Impregnated with nitre; conſiſting of nitre.

NI`TRY—NI-TRY. *adj.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous.

NI'TTY—NIT-TY. *adj.* [from *nit*.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NI`ZY—NI-ZY. *n. ſ.* A dunce; a ſimpleton. A low word.

NO—NO. *adv.* [na, Saxon.] The word of refuſal.—The word of denial oppoſite to conceſſion or affirmation.—It ſometimes confirms a foregoing negative.—It ſometimes ſtregthens a following negative; *no, not*, not even.

No. *adj.* Not any; none.—It ſeems an adjective in theſe phraſes, no longer, no more, no where.—*No one*; none; not any one.

To NOBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Lat.] To ennoble; to make noble.

NOBI'LITY—NO-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*nobilitas*, Lat.] Antiquity of family joined with ſplendour.—Rank or dignity of ſeveral degrees, conferred by ſovereigns.—The perſons of high rank; the perſons who are exalted above the commons.—Dignity; grandeur; greatneſs.

NO`BLE—NO-BLE. *adj.* [*noble*, Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.] Of an ancient and ſplendid family.—Exalted to a rank above commonalty.—Great; worthy; illuſtrious.—Exalted; elevated; ſublime.—Magnificent; ſtately: as, a *noble* parade.—Free; generous; liberal.—Principal; capital: as, the heart is one of the *noble* parts of the body.

NO`BLE. *n. ſ.* One of high rank.—A coin rated at ſix ſhillings and eight-pence; the ſum of ſix and eight-pence.

NO`BLE *liverwort*. [Hepatica.] A plant.

NO`BLEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*noble* and *man*.] One who is ennobled.

NO`BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *noble*.] Greatneſs; worth; dignity; magnanimity.

NO`BLY—NO-BLY. *adv.* [from *noble*.] Of ancient and ſplendid extraction.—Greatly; illuſtriouſly; magnanimouſly.—Grandly; ſplendidly.

NO`BODY. *n. ſ.* [*no* and *body*.] No one; not any one.

NO`CENT—NO-CENT. *adj.* [*nocens*, Latin.] Guilty; criminal.—Hurtful; miſchievous.

NO'CTUARY—NOC-TU-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *noctis*, Lat.] An account of what paſſes by night.

NOCTU'RNAL—NOC-TURN-AL. *adj.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] Nightly.

NOCTU'RNAL. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night.

To NOD—NOD. *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation: νεύω, Gr. *nuto*, Lat. *amneidio*, Welſh.] To decline the head with a quick motion.—To pay a ſlight bow.—To bend downwards with quick motion.—To be drowſy.

NOD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick declination of the head.—A quick declination.—The motion of the head in drowſineſs.—A ſlight obeiſance.

NO'DDER—NOD-DER. *n. ſ.* [from *nod*.] One who makes nods.

NO'DDLE—NOD-DLE. *n. ſ.* [þnol, Saxon.] A head; in contempt.

NO'DDY—NOD-DY. *n. ſ.* [from *naudin*, Fr.] A ſimpleton; an idiot.

NODE—NODE. *n. ſ.* [*nodus*, Lat.] A knot; a knob.—A ſwelling on the bone.—Interſection.

NODO'SITY—NOD-OS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *nodoſus*, Lat.] Complication; knot.

NO`DOUS—NOD-OUS. *adj.* [*nodoſus*, Lat.] Knotty; full of knots.

NO'GGIN—NOG-GIN. *n. ſ.* [*noſſel*, German.] A ſmall mug.

NOISE—NOISE. *n. ſ.* [*noiſe*, Fr.] Any kind of ſound.—Outcry; clamour; boaſting or importunate talk.—Occaſion of talk.

To

To Noise. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſound loud.
To Noise. *v. a.* To ſpread by rumour, or report.
Noi'seful. *adj.* [*noiſe* and *full*] Loud; clamourous.
Noi'seless. *adj.* [from *noiſe.*] Silent; without ſound.
Noi'siness. *n. ſ.* [from *noiſy.*] Loudneſs of ſound; importunity of clamour.

NOI'SOME — NOI-SOME. *adj.* [*noiſo*, Italian.] Noxious; miſchievous; unwholeſome.—Offenſive; diſguſting.
Noi'somely. *adv.* [from *noiſome.*] With a fœtid ſtench; with an infectious ſteam.
Noi'someness. *n. ſ.* [from *noiſome.*] Aptneſs to diſguſt; offenſiveneſs.

Noi'sy — Noi-sy. *adj.* [from *noiſe.*] Sounding loud.—Clamorous; turbulent.
NO'LI *me tangere* [Latin.] Kind of cancerous ſwelling, exaſperated by applications.—A plant.

Noli'tion — No-li-ti-on. *n. ſ.* [*nolitio*, Latin.] Unwillingneſs; oppoſed to volition.—A philoſophical term.
NO'MENCLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] One who calls things or perſons by their proper names.—There were a ſet of men in old Rome called *nomenclators*; that is, men who could call every man by his name.

No'mencla'ture — No-men-cla-ture. *n. ſ.* [*nomenclature*, Fr. *nomenclatura*, Lat.] The act of naming.—A vocabulary; a dictionary.

No'minal — Nom-in-al. *adj.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular.
No'minally. *adv.* [from *nominal.*] By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

To NO'MINATE — NOM-I-NATE. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.] To name; to mention by name.—To entitle.—To ſet down; to appoint by name.

No'mina'tion — Nom-i-na-tion. *n. ſ.* [*nomination*, Fr. from *nominate.*] The act of mentioning by name.—The power of appointing.

No'minative — Nom-i-na-tive. [in grammar, *nominatif*, Fr.] The caſe that primarily deſignates the name of any thing, and is called *right*, in oppoſition to the other caſes called *oblique*.

NON — NON. *adv.* [Latin.] Not. It is never uſed ſeparately, but ſometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

No'nage — Non-age. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *age.*] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.
No'nconfo'rmity. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *conformity.*] Refuſal of compliance. — Refuſal to join in the eſtabliſhed religion.
No'nconfo'rmist. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *conformiſt.*] One who refuſes to join in the eſtabliſhed worſhip.

None — None. *adj.* [ne one, nan, ne ane, Saxon.] Not one.—Not any.—Not other.
None'ntity. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *entity.*] Nonexiſtence.—A thing not exiſting.
No'nexi'stence. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *exiſtence.*] Inexiſtence; ſtate of not exiſting.
Nonju'ring. *adj.* [*non* and *juro*, Lat.] Belonging to thoſe who will not ſwear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.
Nonju'ror. *n. ſ.* [from *non* and *juror.*] One who conceiving James II. unjuſtly depoſed, refuſes to ſwear allegiance to thoſe who have ſucceeded him.

Nonna'turals. *n. ſ.* [*non naturalia.*] Phyſicians reckon theſe to be ſix, viz. air, meat and drink, ſleep and watching, motion and reſt, retention and excretion, and the paſſions of the mind.

No'npare'il — Non-pa-reil. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *pareil*, Fr.] Excellence unequalled.—A kind of apple.—Printers letter of a ſmall ſize, on which ſmall Bibles and Common-Prayers are printed.

NO'NPLUS — NON-PLUS. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *plus*, Lat.] Puzzle; inability to ſay or do more. A low word.
To No'nplus. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle; to put to a ſtand; to ſtop.
Nonre'sidence. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *reſidence.*] Failure of reſidence.
Nonre'sident. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *reſident.*] One who neglects to live at the proper place.
Nonresi'stance. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *reſiſtance.*] The principle of not oppoſing the king; ready obedience to a ſuperior.
NO'NSENSE. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *ſenſe.*] Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.—Trifles; things of no importance.
Nonse'nsical. *adj.* [from *nonſenſe.*] Unmeaning; fooliſh.

To No'nsuit — Non-suit. *v. a.* [*non* and *ſuit.*] To deprive of the benefit of a legal proceſs for ſome failure in the management.

Noo'dle — Noo-dle. *n. ſ.* [from *noddle* or *noddy.*] A fool; a ſimpleton.

Nook — Nook. *n. ſ.* [from *een hoek*, German.] A corner; a covert made by an angle or interſection.

NOON — NOON. *n. ſ.* [non, Saxon; *nawn*, Welſh; *none*, Erſe; ſuppoſed to be derived from *nona*, Latin, the *ninth hour*, at which their *cœna* or chief meal was eaten; whence the other nations called the time of their *dinner* or chief meal, though earlier in the day, by the ſame name.] The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the ſun is in the meridian.—It is taken for midnight.
Noo'nday. *n. ſ.* [*noon* and *day.*] Midday.
Noo'nday. *adj.* Meridional.
Noo'ntide. *n. ſ.* [*noon* and *tide.*] Midday; time of noon.
Noo'ntide. *adj.* Meridional.

NOOSE — NOOSE. *n. ſ.* [*noſada*, entangled; a word found in the gloſſes of *Lipſius.* Mr. *Lye.*] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the cloſer.

To Noose — Noose. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a nooſe; to catch; to entrap.

Nor — Nor. *conjunct.* [*ne or.*] A particle marking the ſecond or ſubſequent branch of a negative propoſition; correlative to neither or not.—Two negatives are ſometimes joined, but ill.—Neither is ſometimes included in nor, but not elegantly.—Nor is ſometimes uſed in the firſt branch for neither.

NORTH — NORTH. *n. ſ.* [north, Saxon.] The point oppoſite to the ſun in the meridian.
North. *adj.* Northern; being in the north.
No'rthea'st. *n. ſ.* [*noordeaſt*, Dutch.] The point between the north and eaſt.

No'rtherly

7 1 15
NO`RTHERLY—NOR-THER-LY. *adj.* [from *north.*] Being towards the north.

NO`RTHERN. *adj.* [from *north.*] Being in the north.

NO`RTHSTA´R. *n. ſ.* [*north* and *ſtar.*] The poleſtar; the lodeſtar.

NO`RTHWARD. *adj.* [*north* and peapb, Saxon.] Being towards the north.

NO`RTHWARD. } *adv.* [*north* and peapb, Saxon.] To-
NO`RTHWARDS. } wards the north.

NO`RTHWE´ST. *n. ſ.* [*north* and *weſt.*] The point between the north and weſt.

NO`RTHWI´ND. *n. ſ.* [*north* and *wind.*] The wind that blows from the north.

8
NOSE—NOSE. *n. ſ.* [næꝛe, noꝛa, Saxon.] The prominence on the face, which is the organ of ſcent and the emunctory of the brain.—The end of any thing.—Scent; ſagacity.—*To lead by the* NOSE. To drag by force: as, a bear by his ring. To lead blindly.—*To thruſt one's* NOSE *into* the affairs of others. To be meddling with other people's matters; to be a buſy body.—*To put one's* NOSE *out of* joint. To put one out of the affections of another.

8
To NOSE—NOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcent; to ſmell.—To face; to oppoſe.

To NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to bluſter.

NO`SEGAY. *n. ſ.* [*noſe* and *gay.*] A poſie; a bunch of flowers.

NO`SELESS. *adj.* [from *noſe.*] Wanting a noſe; deprived of the noſe.

7 0
NO´SLE—NOS-LE. *n. ſ.* [from *noſe.*] The extremity of a thing: as, the *noſle* of a pair of bellows.

5 15
NO`STRIL—NOS-TRIL. *n. ſ.* [*noſe* and Ꝺyꝛl, a hole, Saxon.] The cavity in the noſe.

7 1
NO´STRUM—NOS-TRUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in ſome ſingle hand.

7
NOT—NOT. *adv.* [ne auꝺe, Saxon; *niet*, Dutch.] The particle of negation, or refuſal.—It denotes ceſſation or extinction. No more.

7 11 0
NO´TABLE—NOT-A-BLE. *adj.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Latin.] Remarkable; memorable; obſervable.—Careful; buſtling, in contempt and irony.

NO´TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *notable.*] Appearance of buſineſs; importance. In contempt.

NO´TABLY. *adv.* [from *notable.*] Memorably; remarkably.—With conſequence; with ſhew of importance; ironically.

8 11 15
NO`TARY—NO-TA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*notaire*, Fr. from *notarius*, Latin.] An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

8 12 1
NOTA`TION—NO-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*notatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of recording any thing by marks: as, by figures or letters.—Meaning; ſignification.

7
NOTCH—NOTCH. *n. ſ.* [*nocchia*, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing.

To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in ſmall hollows.

NO´TCHWEE`D. *n. ſ.* [*notch* and *weed.*] An herb called orach.

8
NOTE—NOTE. *n. ſ.* [*nota*, Lat. *notte*, Fr.] Mark; token.—Notice; heed.—Reputation; conſequence.—Reproach; ſtigma.—Account; information; intelligence.—Tune; voice.—Single ſound in muſick.—State of being obſerved.—Short hint; ſmall paper.—Abbreviation; ſymbol.—A ſmall letter.—Written paper.—A paper given in confeſſion of a debt.—Explanatory annotation.

NO`TEBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*note* and *book.*] A book in which notes and memorandums are ſet down.

To NOTE. *v. a.* [*noto*, Lat. *noter*, French.] To obſerve; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of.—To deliver; to ſet down.—[In muſick.] To ſet down the notes of a tune.

8 13
NO`TED—NOT-ED. *part. adj.* [from *note.*] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.

1 15
NO´THING—NOTH-ING. *n. ſ.* [*no* and *thing*; *nathing*, Scottiſh.] Negation of being; nonentity; univerſal negation; oppoſed to ſomething.—Nonexiſtence.—Not any thing; no particular thing.—No other thing.—No quantity or degree.—No importance; no uſe; no value.—No poſſeſſion or fortune.—No difficulty; no trouble.—A thing of no proportion.—Trifle; ſomething of no conſideration or importance.—Nothing has a kind of adverbial ſignification. In no degree; not at all.

NO´THINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nothing.*] Nihility; nonexiſtence. Not an elegant word.—Nothing; thing of no value.

8 15
NO`TICE—NO-TICE. *n. ſ.* [*notice*, Fr. *notitia*, Latin.] Remark; heed; obſervation; regard.—Information; intelligence given or received.

8 15 15 12 1
NO`TIFICA`TION—NO-TIF-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*notification*, Fr. from *notify.*] Act of making known; repreſentation by marks or ſymbols.

8 15 16
To NO`TIFY—NO-TI-FY. *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Lat.] To declare; to make known; to publiſh.

8 1
NO`TION—NO-TION. *n. ſ.* [*notion*, Fr. *notio*, Lat.] Thought; repreſentation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception.—Sentiment; opinion.—Senſe; underſtanding; intellectual power. This ſenſe is frequent in Shakeſpeare, but not in uſe.

8 1 11
NO`TIONAL—NO-TION-AL. *adj.* [from *notion.*] Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; ſubſiſting only in idea; viſionary; fantaſtical.—Dealing in ideas, not realities.

8 1 11 15
NO`TIONALLY—NO-TION-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *notional.*] In idea; mentally; in our conception, though not in reality.

8 7 16 13 15
NO`TORI`ETY—NO-TO-RI-E-TY. *n. ſ.* [*notorieté*, Fren. from *notorious.*] Public knowledge; public expoſure.

7 8 15 1
NOTO`RIOUS—NO-TO-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, French.] Publicly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly uſed of things known to their diſadvantage; whence by thoſe who do not know the true ſignification of the word, an atrocious crime is called a *notorious* crime, whether publick or ſecret.

NOTO`RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *notorious.*] Publicly; evidently; openly.

7 15 11 15
NO´TWITHSTA´NDING—NOT-WITH-STAND-ING. *conj.* [This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participal adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withſtanding*, and anſwers exactly to

to the Latin *non obſtante*; it is moſt properly and analogically uſed in the ablative caſe abſolute with a noun; as, *he is rich, notwithſtanding his loſs*; it is not ſo proper to ſay, *he is rich, notwithſtanding he has loſt much*; yet this mode of writing is too frequent. *Addiſon* has uſed it: but when a ſentence follows, it is more grammatical to inſert *that*; as, *he is rich, notwithſtanding* that *he has loſt much*. When *notwithſtanding* is uſed abſolutely, the expreſſion is elliptical, *this* or *that* being underſtood.] Without hindrance or obſtruction from.—Nevertheleſs; however.

NO'VEL—NOV-EL. *adj.* [*novellus*, Latin; *nouvelle*, French.] New; not ancient; not uſed of old; unuſual.—[In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enactions.

No'vel. *n. ſ.* [*nouvelle*, French.] A ſmall tale, generally of love.

No'velist—Nov-el-ist. *n. ſ.* [from *novel.*] Innovator; aſſertor of novelty.—A writer of novels.

No'velty—Nov-el-ty. *n. ſ.* [*nouveauté*, French.] Newneſs; ſtate of being unknown to former times.

NOVE'MBER—NO-VEM-BER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the firſt.

Nought—Nought. *n. ſ.* [ne auȝt, not any thing, Saxon; as therefore we write *aught* not *ought* for *any thing*, we ſhould, according to analogy, write *naught* not *nought*, for *nothing*; but a cuſtom has irreverſibly prevailed of uſing *naught* for *bad*, and *nought* for *nothing*.] Not any thing; nothing.—To ſet at *nought*; not to value; to ſlight; to ſcorn; to diſregard.

No'vice—Nov-ice. *n. ſ.* [*novice*, French; *novitius*, Latin.] One not acquainted with any thing; a freſh-man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.—One who has entered a religious houſe, but not yet taken the vow.

No'viciate—No-vi-ci-ate. *n. ſ.* [*noviciat*, French.] The ſtate of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned.—The time ſpent in a religious houſe, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

Noun—Noun. *n. ſ.* [*nom*, French; *nomen*, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar.

To NOU'RISH—NOUR-ISH. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French; *nutrio*, Latin.] To encreaſe or ſupport by food, or aliment of any kind.—To ſupport; to maintain.—To encourage; to foment.—To train, or educate.—To promote growth or ſtrength, as food.

To Nou'rish. *v. n.* To gain nouriſhment. Unuſual.

Nou'rishable. *adj.* [from *nouriſh.*] Suſceptive of nouriſhment.

Nou'risher—Nour-ish-er. *n. ſ.* [from *nouriſh.*] The perſon or thing that nouriſhes.

Nou'rishment—Nour-ish-ment. *n. ſ.* [*nouriſſement*, French.] That which is given or received, in order to the ſupport or encreaſe of growth or ſtrength; food; ſuſtenance; nutriment.—Nutrition; ſupport of ſtrength.—Suſtentation; ſupply of things needful.

Nou'riture—Nour-i-ture. *n. ſ.* [*nourriture*, Fren. this was afterwards contracted to *nurture*.] Education; inſtitution.

NOW—NOW. *adv.* [nu, Saxon; *nun*, Germ.] At this time; at the time preſent.—At one time or reſpect; at another time: as, *now* high, *now* low, *now* maſter up, *now* miſs.—It is ſometimes a particle of connection, like the French *or*, and Latin *autem*: as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty.—After this; ſince things are ſo, in familiar ſpeech.—*Now and then*; at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with reſpect to place.

Now. *n. ſ.* Preſent moment.

Nowadays. *adv.* [This word, though common and uſed by the beſt writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the preſent age.

No'where. *adv.* [*no* and *where*.] Not in any place.

No'wise. *n. ſ.* [*no* and *wiſe*: this is commonly ſpoken and written *noways*.] Not in any manner or degree.

NO'XIOUS—NOX-IOUS. *adj.* [*noxius*, Latin.] Hurtful; harmful; baneful; miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious; unwholſome.—Guilty; criminal.

No'xiousness—Nox-ious-ness. *n. ſ.* [from *noxious.*] Hurtfulneſs; inſalubrity.

No'xiously. *adv.* [from *noxious.*] Hurtfully; perniciouſly.

No'zle—Noz-le. *n. ſ.* [from *noſe.*] The noſe; the ſnout; the end.

Nu'bile—Nu-bile. *adj.* [*nubile*, French; *nubilis*, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

NU'CLEUS—NU-CLE-US. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

Nu'dity—Nu-di-ty. *n. ſ.* [*nudité*, French; *nudus*, Latin.] Naked parts.

Nuga'city—Nu-gac-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*nugacis*, Latin.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

Nuga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*nugor*, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling.

Nu'gatory—Nu-ga-to-ry. *adj.* [*nugatoreus*, Latin.] Trifling; futile; inſignificant.

Nui'sance—Nui-sance. *n. ſ.* [*nuſance*, Fr.] Something noxious or offenſive.—[In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

To Null—Null. *v. a.* [*nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to annihilate; to deprive of efficacy or exiſtence.

Null. *adj.* [*nullus*, Latin.] Void; of no force; ineffectual.

Null. *n. ſ.* Something of no power, or no meaning. Marks in ciphered writing which ſtand for nothing, and are inſerted only to puzzle, are called *nulls*.

Nu'llibi'ety. *n. ſ.* [from *nullibi*, Latin.] The ſtate of being nowhere.

To Nu'llify—Nul-li-fy. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to make void.

Nu'llity—Nul-li-ty. *n. ſ.* [*nullité*, French.] Want of force or efficacy.—Want of exiſtence.

NUMB—NUMB. *adj.* [benumen, *benumbed*, Saxon.] Torpid; deprived in a great meaſure of the power of motion and ſenſation; chill; motionleſs.—Producing chilneſs; benumbing.

To NUMB. *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or ſenſation; to deaden; to ſtupify.

To NU'MBER — NUM-BER. *v. a.* [*nombrer*, French; *numero*, Latin.] To count; to tell; to reckon how many. —To reckon as one of the ſame kind.

NU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [*nombre*, French; *numerus*, Latin.] The ſpecies of quantity by which it is computed how many.—Any particular aggregate of units, as *even* or *odd*.—Many; more than one.—Multitude that may be counted.—Comparative multitude.—Aggregated multitude.—Harmony; proportions calculated by *number*.—Verſes; poetry.—[In grammar.] In the noun is the variation or change of termination to ſignify a *number* more than one. When men firſt invented names, their application was to ſingle things; but ſoon finding it neceſſary to ſpeak of ſeveral things of the ſame kind together, they found it likewiſe neceſſary to vary or alter the noun.

NU'MBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *number*.] He who numbers.

NU'MBERLESS. *adj.* [from *number*.] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned.

NU'MBNESS — NUMB-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *numb*.] Torpor; interruption of action or ſenſation; deadneſs; ſtupefaction.

NU'MERABLE — NU-ME-RA-BLE. *adj.* [*numerabilis*, Lat.] Capable to be numbered.

NU'MERAL — NU-ME-RAL. *adj.* [*numeral*, French, from *numerous*, Lat.] Relating to number; conſiſting of number.

NU'MERALLY. *adv.* [from *numeral*.] According to number.

NU'MERARY — NU-ME-RA-RY. *adj.* [*numerus*, Latin.] Any thing belonging to a certain number.

NU'MERA'TION — NU-ME-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*numeration*, French; *numeratio*, Latin.] The art of numbering.—Number contained.—The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NU'MERA'TOR — NU-ME-RA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] He that numbers.—[*Numerateur*, French.] That number which ſerves as the common meaſure to others.

NUME'RICAL — NU-MER-I-CAL. *adj.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] Numeral; denoting number; pertaining to numbers.—The ſame not only in kind or ſpecies, but number.

NUME'RICALLY — NU-MER-I-CAL-LY. *adv.* [from *numerical*.] Reſpecting ſameneſs in number.

NU'MERO'SITY — NU-ME-ROS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *numeroſus*, Latin.] Number; the ſtate of being numerous.—Harmony; numerous flow.

NU'MEROUS — NU-ME-ROUS. *adj.* [*numeroſus*, Latin.] Containing many; conſiſting of many; not few; many.—Harmonious; conſiſting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; muſical.

NU'MEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *numerous*.] The quality of being numerous.—Harmony; muſicalneſs.

NU'MSKULL — NUM-SKULL. *n. ſ.* [Probably from *numb*, dull, torpid, inſenſible, and *ſkull*.] A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead. A low word.—The head. In burleſque.

NU'MSKULLED. *adj.* [from *numſkull*.] Dull; ſtupid; doltiſh.

NUN — NUN. *n. ſ.* A woman dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion, ſecluded in a cloiſter from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converſe of men.

NUN. *n. ſ.* A kind of bird.

NU'NCIATURE — NUN-CIA-TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *nuncio*, Latin.] The office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO. *n. ſ.* [Italian, from *nuncio*, Latin.] A meſſenger; one that brings tidings.—A kind of ſpiritual envoy from the pope.

NU'NCHION — NUN-CHION. *n. ſ.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

NU'NNERY — NUN-NE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *nun*.] A houſe of nuns; of women under a vow of chaſtity, dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion.

NU'PTIAL — NUP-TIAL. *adj.* [*nuptial*, French; *nuptialis*, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage; conſtituting marriage; uſed or done in marriage.

NU'PTIALS. *n. ſ.* like the Latin without ſingular. [*nuptiæ*, Latin.] Marriage.

NURSE — NURSE. *n. ſ.* [*nourrice*, French.] A woman that has the care of another's child.—A woman that has the care of a ſick perſon.—One who breeds, educates, or protects.—An old woman in contempt.—The ſtate of being nurſed.—In compoſition, any thing that ſupplies food.

To NURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun, or by contraction from *nouriſh*; *nourrir*, French.] To bring up a child not one's own.—To bring up any thing young.—To feed; to keep; to maintain.—To tend the ſick.—To pamper; to foment; to encourage; to ſoften; to cheriſh.

NU'RSER. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe*.] One that nurſes.—A promoter; a fomenter.

NU'RSERY — NUR-SE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe*.] The act or office of nurſing.—That which is the object of a nurſe's care.—A plantation of young trees to be tranſplanted to other ground.—Place where young children are nurſed and brought up.—The place or ſtate where any thing is foſtered or brought up, from a *nurſery* of children, or whence any thing is to be removed from a *nurſery* of trees.

NU'RSLING. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe*.] One nurſed up; a fondling.

NU'RTURE — NUR-TURE. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *nourriture*, French.] Food; diet.—Education; inſtitution. Little uſed.

To NU'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To educate; to train; to bring up.—To *nurture up*; to bring by care and food to maturity.

NUT — NUT. *n. ſ.* [hnut, Saxon; *noot*, Dutch; *noix*, French.] The fruit of certain trees; it conſiſts of a kernel covered by a hard ſhell. If the ſhell and kernel are in the center of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a ſtone. —A ſmall body with teeth, which correſpond with the teeth of wheels.

NU'TBROWN. *adj.* [*nut* and *brown*.] Brown like a nut kept long.

NU'TCRACKERS. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *crack*.] An inſtrument uſed to encloſe nuts and break them by preſſure.

NU'TGALL. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *gall*.] Excreſcence of an oak.

NU'THOOK.

NU'THOOK. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *hook.*] A ſtick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.

NU'TMEG — NUT-MEG. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *muguèt*, French.] The *nutmeg* is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and ſeparated from that and from its inveſtient coat, the mace before it is ſent over to us; except that the whole fruit is ſometimes ſent over in preſerve, by way of ſweet-meat or as a curioſity. The *nutmeg* is of a roundiſh or oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, and its ſurface furrowed: it is of an extremely agreeable ſmell and an aromatic taſte. There are two kinds of *nutmeg*; the male which is long and cylindrical, but it has leſs of the fine aromatic flavour than the female, which is of the ſhape of an olive.

NU'TSHELL. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *ſhell.*] The hard ſubſtance that incloſes the kernel of the nut.

NU'TTREE. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *tree.*] A tree that bears nuts; a hazle.

NU'TRIMENT — NU-TRI-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*nutrimentum*, Latin.] That which feeds or nouriſhes; food; aliment.

NU'TRIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *nutriment.*] Having the qualities of food; alimental.

NUTRI'TION — NU-TRITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *nutritio, nutrio*, Latin; *nutrition*, French.] The act or quality of nouriſhing, ſupporting ſtrength, or encreaſing growth.

NUTRI'TIOUS — NU-TRITI-OUS. *adj.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] Having the quality of nouriſhing.

NU'TRITIVE — NU-TRI-TIVE. *adj.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] Nouriſhing; nutrimental; alimental.

NU'TRITURE. *n. ſ.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] The power of nouriſhing.

To NU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [This word, in its original ſignification, ſeems corrupted from *nurſle*; but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers ſuppoſed it to come from *nozzle* or *noſe*, and in that ſenſe uſed it. *Johnſon.*] To nurſe; to foſter.—To go with the noſe down like a hog.

NYMPH — NYMPH. *n. ſ.* [νύμφη; *nympha*, Latin.] A goddeſs of the woods, meadows, or waters.—A lady. In poetry.

O.

O, Says *Johnſon*, "has in Engliſh a long ſound: as, *drone, groan, ſtone, alone, cloke, broke, coal, droll*; or ſhort, *got, knot, ſhot, prong, long*. It is uſually denoted long by a ſervile *a* ſubjoined: as, *moan*, or by *e* at the end of the ſyllable: as, *bone:* when theſe vowels are not appended, it is generally ſhort, except before *ll:* as, *droll, ſcroll*, and even then ſometimes ſhort: as, *loll.*" But, indeed the uncertainty of the ſound of this vowel, in various ſyllables, is ſo great, that it cannot be aſcertained by rules applicable to ſingle letters; it having no leſs than five different ſounds in ſyllables that have no other vowel in them: as in *no, not, ſoft, wolf, monk*. O is uſed as an interjection of wiſhing or exclamation.

OAF — OAF. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly written; *auff, oſe*, and *oph*; it ſeems a corruption of *ouph*, a demon or fairy, in German *alf*, from which *elf:* and means properly the ſame with *changeling*; a fooliſh child left by malevolent *ouphs* or *fairies*, in the place of one more witty, which they ſteal away.] A changeling; a fooliſh child left by the fairies.—A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.

OA'FISH. *adj.* [from *oaf.*] Stupid; dull; doltiſh.

OA'FISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oafiſh.*] Stupidity; dullneſs.

OAK — OAK. *n. ſ.* A tree, whoſe timber is famed for building ſhips. It bears male flowers, or katkins, which conſiſt of a great number of ſmall ſlender threads. The embryos, which are produced at remote diſtances from theſe on the ſame tree, afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard ſcaly cups.

OAK. [*Evergreen.*] The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many ſorts of tools and utenſils; and affords the moſt durable charcoal in the world.

OA'KA'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [*oak* and *apple.*] A kind of ſpongy excreſcence on the oak.

OA'KEN. *adj.* [from *oak.*] Made of oak; gathered from oak.

OA'KUM — OAK-UM. *n. ſ.* [A word probably formed by ſome corruption.] Cords untwiſted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks in ſhips are ſtopped.

OAR — OAR. *n. ſ.* [ane, Saxon; perhaps by alluſion to the common expreſſion of plowing the water, from the ſame root with *ear*, to plow, *aro*, Latin.] A long pole with a broad end, by which veſſels are driven in the water, the reſiſtance made by water to the oar puſhing on the veſſel.

OA'RY — OAR-Y. *adj.* [from *oar.*] Having the form or uſe of oars.

OA'TCA'KE. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *cake.*] Cake made of the meal of oats.

OA'TEN — OAT-EN. *adj.* [from *oat.*] Made of oats; bearing oats.

OATH — OATH. *n. ſ.* [*aith*, Gothick; aꝺ, Saxon. The difference between the noun *oath*, and the verb *ſwear*, is very obſervable, as it may ſhew that our oldeſt dialect is formed from different languages.] An affirmation, negation, or promiſe, corroborated by the atteſtation of the Divine Being.

OA'TMA'LT. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *malt.*] Malt made of oats.

OA'TMEAL — OAT-MEAL, or OAT-MEAL. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *meal.*] Flower made by grinding oats.

OATS — OATS. *n. ſ.* [aten, Saxon.] A grain which, in England, is generally given to horſes, but in Scotland ſupports the people.

OBDU'RACY — OB-DU-RA-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Inflexible wickedneſs; impenitence; hardneſs of heart.

OBDU'RATE — OB-DU-RATE. *adj.* [*obduratus*, Lat.] Hard of heart; inflexibly obſtinate in ill; hardened; impenitent.—Hardened; firm; ſtubborn.—Harſh; rugged.

OBDU'RATELY. *adv.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

OBDU'RATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornneſs; inflexibility; impenitence.

OBE'DIENCE — O-BE-DI-ENCE, or O-BED-IENCE. *n. ſ.* [*obedience*, French; *obedientia*, Latin.] Obſequiouſneſs; ſubmiſſion to authority; compliance with command or prohibition.

OBE'DIENT — O-BED-IENT. *adj.* [*obediens*, Latin.] Submiſſive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obſequious.

OBE'DIENTLY — O-BED-IENT-LY. *adv.* [from *obedient.*] With obedience.

OBE'ISANCE — O-BEI-SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*obeiſance*, French. This word is formed by corruption from *abaiſance*, an act of reverence.] A bow; a courteſy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee.

O'BELISK — OB-E-LISK. *n. ſ.* [*obeliſcus*, Latin.] A magnificent high piece of ſolid marble, or other fine ſtone, having uſually four faces, and leſſening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid.—A mark of cenſure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†].

OBE'SE — O-BESE. *adj.* [*obeſus*, Latin.] Fat; loaden with fleſh.

OBE'SITY — O-BES-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *obeſe.*] Morbid fatneſs; incumbrance of fleſh.

To OBE'Y — O-BEY. *v. a.* [*obeïr*, French; *obedio*, Lat.] To pay ſubmiſſion to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.—It had formerly ſometimes *to* before the perſon obeyed, which *Addiſon* has mentioned as one of *Milton*'s latiniſms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the ſyntax, *obeir au roi.* Johnſon.

O'BJECT — OB-JECT. *n. ſ.* [*objet*, French; *objectum*, Latin.] That about which any power or faculty is employed.—Something preſented to the ſenſes to raiſe any affection or emotion in the mind.—[In grammar.] Any thing influenced by ſomewhat elſe.

O'BJECTGLASS. *n. ſ.* Glaſs remoteſt from the eye.

To OBJE'CT — OB-JECT. *v. a.* [*objecter*, French; *objicio*, *objectum*, Latin.] To oppoſe; to preſent in oppoſition.—To propoſe as a charge criminal; or a reaſon adverſe: with *to* or *againſt.*

OBJE'CTION — OB-JEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*objection*, French; *objectio*, Latin.] The act of preſenting any thing in oppoſition. — Criminal charge. — Adverſe argument. — Fault found.

OBJE'CTOR — OB-JECT-OR. *n. ſ.* [from *object.*] One who offers objections; one who raiſes difficulties.

To OBJU'RGATE — OB-JUR-GATE. *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprove.

O'BJURGA'TION — OB-JUR-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*objurgatio*, Latin.] Reproof; reprehenſion.

OBJU'RGATORY. *adj.* [*objurgatorius*, Latin.] Reprehenſory; culpatory; chiding.

OBLA'TE — OB-LATE. *adj.* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Uſed of a ſpheroid.

OBLA'TION — OB-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*oblation*, French; *oblatus*, Latin.] An offering; a ſacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worſhip or reverence.

To O'BLIGATE — OB-LI-GATE. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Lat.] To bind by contract or duty.

O'BLIGA'TION — OB-LI-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Latin; *obligation*, French.] The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract.—An act which binds any man to ſome performance.—Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

O'BLIGA'TORY — OB-LI-GA-TO-RY. *adj.* [*obligatione*, French; from *obligate.*] Impoſing an obligation; binding; coercive: with *to* or *on:*

To OBLI'GE — OB-LIGE. *v. a.* [*obliger*, French; *obligo*, Latin.] To bind; to impoſe obligation; to compel to ſomething.—To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude.—To pleaſe; to gratify.

OBLIGE'E — OB-LI-GEE. *n. ſ.* [from *oblige.*] The perſon bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLI'GING — OB-LIG-ING, and ſometimes OB-LIG-ING. *part. adj.* [*obligeant*, French, from *oblige.*] Civil; complaiſant; reſpectful; engaging.

OBLI'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *obliging.*] Civilly; complaiſantly.

OBLI'GINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obliging.*] Obligation; force.—Civility; complaiſance.

OBLI'QUE — OB-LIQUE, or OB-LIQUE. *adj.* [*oblique*, French; *obliquus*, Latin.] Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.—[In grammar.] Any caſe in nouns except the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY. *adv.* [from *oblique.*] Not directly; not perpendicularly.—Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

OBLI'QUENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*obliquité*, French,
OBLI'QUITY — OB-LIQ-UI-TY. } from *oblique.*] Deviation from phyſical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.—Deviation from moral rectitude.

To OBLI'TERATE — OB-LIT-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*oblitero*, *ob* and *litera*, Latin.] To efface any thing written.—To wear out; to deſtroy; to efface.

O'BLITERA'TION — OB-LIT-E-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*oblitteratio*, Latin.] Effacement; extinction.

OBLI'VION — OB-LIV-I-ON, or OB-LIV-ION. *n. ſ.* [*oblivio*, Latin.] Forgetfulneſs; ceſſation of remembrance.—Amneſty; general pardon of crimes in a ſtate.

OBLI'VIOUS. *adj.* [*oblivioſus*, Latin.] Cauſing forgetfulneſs.

O'BLONG — OB-LONG. *adj.* [*oblong*, French; *oblongus*, Latin.] Longer than broad; the ſame with a rectangle parallelogram, whoſe ſides are unequal.

OB'LOQUY — OB-LO-QUY. *n. ſ.* [*obloquor*, Latin.] Cenſorious ſpeech; blame; ſlander; reproach.

OBNO'XIOUS — OB-NOX-IOUS. *n. ſ.* [*obnoxius*, Latin.] Subject.—Liable to puniſhment.—Liable; expoſed.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obnoxious*.] Subjection; liableneſs to puniſhment.

OBNO'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obnoxious*.] In a ſtate of ſubjection; in the ſtate of one liable to puniſhment.

OBSCE'NE — OB-SCENE. *adj.* [*obſcene*, French; *obſcænus*, Latin.] Immodeſt; not agreeable to chaſtity of mind; cauſing lewd ideas.—Offenſive; diſguſting.—Inauſpicious; ill omined.

OBSCE'NELY — OB-SCENE-LY. *adj.* [from *obſcene*.] In an impure and unchaſte manner.

OBSCE'NENESS, OBSCE'NITY — OB-SCEN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*obſcenité*, French, from *obſcene*.] Impurity of thought or language; unchaſtity; lewdneſs.

O'BSCURA'TION — OB-SCU-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*obſcuratio*, Latin.] The act of darkening.—A ſtate of being darkened.

OBSCU'RE — OB-SCURE. *adj.* [*obſcur*, French; *obſcurus*, Latin.] Dark; unenlightened; gloomy, hindring ſight.—Living in the dark.—Not eaſily intelligible; abſtruſe; difficult.—Not noted; not obſervable.

To OBSCU'RE. *v. a.* [*obſcuro*, Latin.] To darken; to make dark.—To make leſs viſible.—To make leſs intelligible.—To make leſs glorious, beautiful, or illuſtrious.

OBSCU'RELY. *adv.* [from *obſcure*.] Not brightly; not luminouſly.—Out of ſight; privately; without notice; not conſpicuouſly.—Not clearly; not plainly.

OBSCU'RENESS, OBSCU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*obſcuritas*, Latin; *obſcurité*, Fr.] Darkneſs; want of light.—Unnoticed ſtate; privacy.—Darkneſs of meaning.

O'BSECRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obſecratio*, from *obſecro*, Latin.] Intreaty; ſupplication.

O'BSEQUIES — OB-SE-QUIES. *n. ſ.* [*obſeques*, French. I know not whether this word be not anciently miſtaken for *exequies*, *exequiæ*, Latin: this word, however, is apparently derived from *obſequium*.] Funeral rites; funeral ſolemnities.—It is found in the ſingular, perhaps more properly.

OBSE'QUIOUS — OB-SE-QUI-OUS. *adj.* [from *obſequium*, Latin.] Obedient; compliant; not reſiſting.

OBSE'QUIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obſequious*.] Obediently; with compliance.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obſequious*.] Obedience; compliance.

OBSE'RVABLE — OB-SERV-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *obſervo*, Latin.] Remarkable; eminent; ſuch as may deſerve notice.

OBSE'RVABLY. *adv.* [from *obſervable*.] In a manner worthy of note.

OBSE'RVANCE — OB-SERV-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*obſervance*, French; *obſervo*, Latin.] Reſpect; ceremonial reverence.—Religious rite.—Attentive practice.—Rule of practice.—Careful obedience.—Obſervation; attention.—Obedient regard.

OBSE'RVANT. *adj.* [*obſervans*, Latin.] Attentive; diligent; watchful.—Obedient; reſpectful.—Reſpectfully attentive.—Meanly dutiful; ſubmiſſive.

O'BSERVA'TION — OB-SER-VA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*obſervatio*, from *obſervo*, Latin; *obſervation*, French.] The act of obſerving, noting, or remarking.—Notion gained by obſerving; note; remark; animadverſion.

O'BSERVA'TOR — OB-SER-VA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*obſervateur*, French, from *obſervo*, Latin.] One that obſerves; a remarker.

OBSE'RVATORY — OB-SER-VA-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*obſervatoire*, French.] A place built for aſtronomical obſervations.

To OBSE'RVE — OB-SERVE. *v. a.* [*obſerver*, French; *obſervo*, Latin.] To watch; to regard attentively.—To find by attention; to note.—To regard or keep religiouſly.—To obey; to follow.

To OBSE'RVE. *v. n.* To be attentive.—To make a remark.

OBSE'RVER — OB-SERV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *obſerve*.] One who looks vigilantly on perſons and things; cloſe remarker.—One who looks on; the beholder.—One who keeps any law, or cuſtom, or practice.

OBSE'RVINGLY. *adv.* [from *obſerving*.] Attentively; carefully.

OBSE'SSION — OB-SES-SION. *n. ſ.* [*obſeſſio*, Lat.] The act of beſieging.

O'BSOLE'TE — OB-SO-LETE. *adj.* [*obſoletus*, Latin.] Worn out of uſe; diſuſed; unfaſhionable.

O'BSOLE'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obſolete*.] State of being worn out of uſe; unfaſhionableneſs.

O'BSTACLE — OB-STA-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*obſtacle*, French; *obſtaculum*, Latin.] Something oppoſed; hindrance; obſtruction.

O'BSTETRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtetricor*, Latin.] The office of a midwife.

OBSTE'TRIC — OB-STET-RIC. *adj.* [from *obſtetrix*, Lat.] Midwiſiſh; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

O'BSTINACY — OB-STI-NA-CY. *n. ſ.* [*obſtination*, Fren. *obſtinatio*, Latin, from *obſtinate*.] Stubbornneſs; contumacy; pertinacy; perſiſtency.

O'BSTINATE — OB-STI-NATE. *adj.* [*obſtinatus*, Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in reſolution. Abſolutely uſed, it has an ill ſenſe; but relatively, it is neutral.

O'BSTINATELY. *adv.* [from *obſtinate*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unſhaken determination.

OBSTRE'PEROUS — OB-STREP-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*obſtreperus*, Latin.] Loud; clamorous; noiſy; turbulent; vociferous.

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *obſtreperous*.] Loudly; clamorouſly; noiſily.

To OBSTRU'CT — OB-STUCT. *v. a.* [*obſtruo*, Latin.] To hinder; to be in the way of; to block up; to bar.—To oppoſe; to retard.

OBSTRU'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtruct*.] One that hinders or oppoſes.

OBSTRU'CTION — OB-STRUC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*obſtructio*, Latin; *obſtruction*, French, from *obſtruct*.] Hindrance; difficulty.—Obſtacle; impediment; that which hinders.—[In phyſick.] The blocking up of any canal in the human body, ſo as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increaſed bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the veſſel.

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*obſtructif*, French, from *obſtruct.*] Hindering; cauſing impediment.

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *n. ſ.* Impediment; obſtacle.

O'BSTRUENT — OB-STRU-ENT. *adj.* [*obſtruens*, Latin.] Hindering; blocking up.

To OBTA'IN — OB-TAIN. *v. a.* [*obtenir*, French; *obtineo*, Latin.] To gain; to acquire; to procure.—To impetrate; to gain by the conceſſion or excited kindneſs of another.

To OBTA'IN. *v. n.* To continue in uſe.—To be eſtabliſhed.—To prevail; to ſucceed.

OBTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *obtain.*] To be procured.

OBTA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *obtain.*] He who obtains.

To OBTRU'DE — OB-TRUDE. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt into any place or ſtate by force or impoſture; to offer with unreaſonable importunity.

OBTRU'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *obtrude.*] One that obtrudes.

OBTRU'SION — OB-TRU-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [from *obtruſus*, Lat.] The act of obtruding.

OBTRU'SIVE — OB-TRU-SIVE. *adj.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's ſelf, or any thing elſe, upon others.

To OBTU'ND — OB-TUND. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

OBTU'SE — OB-TUSE. *adj.* [*obtuſus*, Latin.] Not pointed; not acute.—Not quick: dull; ſtupid.—Not ſhrill; obſcure: as, an *obtuſe* ſound.

OBTU'SELY — OB-TUSE-LY. *adv.* [from *obtuſe.*] Without a point.—Dully; ſtupidly.

OBTU'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obtuſe.*] Bluntneſs; dulneſs.

OBTU'SION — OB-TU-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [from *obtuſe.*] The act of dulling.—The ſtate of being dulled.

OBVE'NTION — OB-VEN-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*obvenio*, Latin.] Something happening not conſtantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

To OBVE'RT — OB-VERT. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Latin.] To turn towards.

To O'BVIATE — OB-VI-ATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Latin; *obvier*, French.] To meet in the way; to prevent.

O'BVIOUS — OB-VI-OUS. *adj.* [*obvius*, Latin.] Meeting any thing; oppoſed in front to any thing.—Open; expoſed.—Eaſily diſcovered; plain; evident; eaſily found.

O'BVIOUSLY — OB-VI-OUS-LY. *adv.* [from *obvious.*] Evidently; apparently.

O'BVIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obvious.*] State of being evident or apparent.

OCCA'SION — OC-CA-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [*occaſion*, French; *occaſio*, Latin.] Occurrence; caſualty; incident.—Opportunity; convenience.—Accidental cauſe.—Reaſon not cogent, but opportune.—Incidental need; caſual exigence.

To OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [*occaſionner*, French, from the noun.] To cauſe caſually.—To cauſe; to produce.—To influence.

OCCA'SIONAL — OC-CA-*SION*-AL. *adj.* [*occaſionel*, Fr. from *occaſion.*] Incidental; caſual.—Producing by accident.—Produced by occaſion or incidental exigence.

OCCA'SIONALLY — OC-CA-*SION*-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *occaſional.*] According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

O'CCIDENT — OC-CI-DENT. *n. ſ.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The weſt.

O'CCIDE'NTAL — OC-CI-DENT-AL. *adj.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Weſtern.

OCCI'DUOUS — OC-CID-U-OUS. *adj.* [*occidens*, Latin.] Weſtern.

OCCI'PITAL — OC-CIP-IT-AL. *adj.* [*occipitalis*, Latin.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT — OC-CI-PUT. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The hinder part of the head.

OCCI'SION — OC-CIS-*ION*. *n. ſ.* [from *occiſio*, Latin.] The act of killing.

OCCLU'SE — OC-CLUSE. *adj.* [*occluſus*, Latin.] Shut up; cloſed.

OCCLU'SION — OC-CLU-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [from *occluſio*, Lat.] The act of ſhutting up.

OCCU'LT — OC-CULT. *adj.* [*occulte*, French; *occultus*, Latin.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiſcoverable.

O'CCULTA'TION — OC-CUL-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*occultatio*, Latin.] In aſtronomy, is the time that a ſtar or planet is hid from our ſight, when eclipſed by interpoſition of the body of the moon, or ſome other planet between it and us.

O'CCUPANCY — OC-CU-PAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *occupant*, Latin.] The act of taking poſſeſſion.

O'CCUPANT. *n. ſ.* [*occupans*, Latin.] He that takes poſſeſſion of any thing.

To O'CCUPATE — OC-CU-PATE. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Latin.] To poſſeſs; to hold; to take up.

O'CCUPA'TION — OC-CU-PA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *occupation*, French; *occupatio*, Latin.] The act of taking poſſeſſion.—Employment; buſineſs.—Trade; calling; vocation.

O'CCUPI'ER — OC-CU-PI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *occupy.*] A poſſeſſor; one who takes into his poſſeſſion.—One who follows any employment.

To O'CCUPY — OC-CU-PY. *v. a.* [*occuper*, French; *occupo*, Latin.] To poſſeſs; to keep; to take up.—To buſy; to employ.—To follow as buſineſs.—To uſe; to expend.

To O'CCUPY. *v. n.* To follow buſineſs.

To OCCU'R — OC-CUR. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.] To be preſented to the memory or attention.—To appear here and there.—To claſh; to ſtrike againſt; to meet.

OCCU'RRENCE — OC-CUR-RENCE. *n. ſ.* [*occurrence*, Fr. from *occur*: this was perhaps originally *occurrentus.*] Incident; accidental event.—Occaſional preſentation.

OCCU'RRENT. *n. ſ.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens.

OCCU'RSION — OC-CUR-SION. *n. ſ.* [*occurſum*, Latin.] Claſh; mutual blow.

O'CEAN — O-CE-AN, or O-*CE*AN. *n. ſ.* [*ocean*, Fr. *oceanus*, Latin.] The main; the great ſea.—Any immenſe expanſe.

O'CHRE—O-CHRE. *n. ſ.* [*ochre, ocre,* Fr. ὤχρα.] The earths diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ochres* are thoſe which have rough or naturally duſty ſurfaces, are but ſlightly coherent in their texture, and are compoſed of fine and ſoft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffuſible in water. They are of various colours; ſuch as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow ſort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper.

O'CTAGON—OC-TA-GON. *n. ſ.* [ὀκτὼ and γωνία.] A figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles; and this, when all the ſides and angles are equal, is called a regular *octagon*, which may be inſcribed in a circle.

OCTA'GONAL—OC-TAG-ON-AL. *adj.* [from *octagon.*] Having eight angles and ſides.

OCTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*octo* and *angulus,* Lat.] Having eight angles.

O'CTANT—OC-TANT. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument for taking altitudes and diſtances, particularly at ſea.

O'CTA'VE—OC-TAVE. *n. ſ.* [*octave,* Fr. *octavus,* Lat.] The eighth day after ſome peculiar feſtival.—[In muſick.] An eighth or an interval of eight ſounds.—Eight days together after a feſtival.

OCTA'VO—OC-TA-VO. [Lat.] A book is ſaid to be in *octavo* when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves.

OCTE'NNIAL—OCT-EN-NI-AL. *adj.* [from *octennium,* Lat.] Happening every eighth year.—Laſting eight years.

OCTO'BER—OC-TO-BER. *n. ſ.* [*October,* Lat. *octobre,* Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

O'CTONARY—OC-TO-NA-RY. *adj.* [*octonarius,* Latin.] Belonging to the number eight.

O'CULAR—OC-U-LAR. *adj.* [*oculaire,* Fr. from *oculus,* Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

O'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *ocular.*] To the obſervation upon the eye.

O'CULIST—OC-U-LIST. *n. ſ.* [from *oculus,* Latin.] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempers of the eyes.

ODD—ODD. *adj.* [*udda,* Swediſh.] Not even; not diviſible into equal numbers.—More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number ſpecified.—Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any claſs. In a ſenſe of contempt or diſlike.—Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded.—Strange; unaccountable; fantaſtical.—Uncommon; particular.—Unlucky.

O'DDLY. *adv.* [from *odd.* Mr. *Johnſon* thinks that this word and *oddneſs* ſhould be written with one *d*; but the writers almoſt all combine againſt it.] Not evenly.—Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly.

O'DDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odd.*] The ſtate of being not even.—Strangeneſs; particularity; uncouthneſs.

ODDS. *n. ſ.* [from *odd.*] Inequality; exceſs of either compared with the other.—More than an even wager.—Advantage; ſuperiority.—Quarrel; debate; diſpute.

ODE—ODE. *n. ſ.* [ᾠδή.] A poem written to be ſung to muſick; a lyric poem; the ode is either of the greater or leſs kind. The leſs is characteriſed by ſweetneſs and eaſe; the greater by ſublimity, rapture, and quickneſs of tranſition.

O'DIOUS—O-DI-OUS, or OD-IOUS. So alſo its derivatives. *adj.* [*odieux,* Fr. *odioſus,* Lat.] Hateful; deteſtable; abominable.—Expoſed to hate.—Cauſing hate; incidious.

O'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *odious.*] Hatefully; abominably.—Invidiouſly; ſo as to cauſe hate.

O'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odious.*] Hatefulneſs.—The ſtate of being hated.

O'DIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Invidiouſneſs; quality of provoking hate.

O'DORATE—O-DO-RATE. *adj.* [*odoratus,* Lat.] Scented; having a ſtrong ſcent, whether fœtid or fragrant.

ODORI'FEROUS—O-DO-RIF-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*odorifer,* Lat.] Giving ſcent; uſually, ſweet of ſcent; fragrant; perfumed.

O'DOROUS—O-DO-ROUS. *adj.* [*odorus,* Lat.] Fragrant; perfumed; ſweet of ſcent.

O'DOUR—O-DOUR. *n. ſ.* [*odor,* Lat. *odeur,* Fr.] Scent, whether good or bad.—Fragrance; perfume; ſweet ſcent.

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in ſuch words the ſound of *E.*

OECONO'MICKS—OE-CO-NOM-ICKS. *n. ſ.* [οἰκονομικός, *œconomique,* Fr. from *oeconomy.* Both it and its derivatives are under *economy.*] Management of houſehold affairs.

OECU'ME'NICAL—OE-CU-MEN-IC-AL. *adj.* [οἰκουμενικὸς, from οἰκουμένη.] General; reſpecting the whole habitable world.

OEDE'MATOUS—OE-DEM-A-TOUS. *adj.* [from *oedema.*] Pertaining to an oedema.

OE'ILIAD. *n. ſ.* [from *oeil,* French.] Glance; wink; token of the eye.

O'ER—O'ER. contracted from *over.* See OVER.

OESO'PHAGUS—OE-SOPH-A-GUS. *n. ſ.* [from οἰσός, wicker, from ſome ſimilitude in the ſtructure of this part to the contexture of that; and φάγω to eat.] The gullet; a long, large, and round canal, that deſcends from the mouth, lying all along between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the deſcending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *oeſophagus,* turns again to the left, pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the ſtomach.

OF—OF. *prep.* [of, Saxon. The *F* in this particle ſounds like a *v.*] It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction: as, *of theſe part were ſlain*; that is, *part of theſe.*—It is put after comparative and ſuperlative adjectives.—From.—Concerning; relating to.—Out of.—Among.—According to.—Noting power, ability, choice, or ſpontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun.—Noting properties or qualities.—Extraction.—Adherence, or belonging to.—The matter of any thing: as, a chariot *of* gold.—Noting the motive; as, *of* my own choice.—Noting form or manner of exiſtence.—Something that has ſome particular quality.—Noting faculties of power granted: as, a man *of* his abilities.—Noting preference, or poſtponence: as, the beſt or worſt *of* all.—Change of one ſtate to another.—Noting caſualty.—Proportion.—Kind or ſpecies.—It is put before an indefinite expreſſion of time: as, *of* late, in late times.

OFF—OFF. *adv.* [*af*, Dutch.] Of this adverb the chief uſe is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to *come off*; to *fly off*; to *take off*; which are found under the verbs.—It is generally oppoſed to *on*: as, to lay *on*; to take *off*. In this caſe it ſignifies, diſunion; ſeparation; breach of continuity.—It ſignifies diſtance.—In painting or ſtatuary it ſignifies projection or relief.—It ſignifies evaneſcence; abſence or departure.—It ſignifies any kind of diſappointment; defeat; interruption; adverſe diviſion: as, the affair is *off*; the match is *off*.—In favour.—From; not toward.—*Off* hand; not ſtudied.

OFF. *interject.* An expreſſion of abhorrence, or command to depart.

OFF. *prep.* Not on.—Diſtant from.

O'FFAL—OF-FAL. *n. ſ.* [*off fall*, ſays *Skinner*, that which falls from the table: perhaps from *offa*, Latin.] Waſte meat; that which is not eaten at the table.—Carrion; coarſe fleſh.—Refuſe; that which is thrown away as of no value.—Any thing of no eſteem.

O'FFENCE—OF-FENCE. *n. ſ.* [*offenſe*, Fr. *offenſa*, from *offendo*, Lat.] Crime; act of wickedneſs.—A tranſgreſſion.—Injury.—Diſpleaſure given; cauſe of diſguſt; ſcandal.—Anger; diſpleaſure conceived.—Attack; act of the aſſailant.

To OFFE'ND—OF-FEND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin.] To make angry.—To aſſail; to attack.—To tranſgreſs; to violate.—To injure.

To OFFE'ND. *v. n.* To be criminal; to tranſgreſs the law.—To cauſe anger.—To commit tranſgreſſion.

OFFE'NDER—OF-FEND-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *offend.*] A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a tranſgreſſor; a guilty perſon.—One who has done an injury.

OFFE'NSIVE—OF-FENS-IVE. *adj.* [*offenſif*, Fr. from *offenſus*, Lat.] Cauſing anger; diſpleaſing; diſguſting.—Cauſing pain; injurious.—Aſſailant; not defenſive.

OFFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *offenſive.*] Miſchievouſly; injuriouſly.—So as to cauſe uneaſineſs or diſpleaſure.—By way of attack; not defenſively.

OFFE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *offenſive.*] Injuriouſneſs; miſchief.—Cauſe of diſguſt.

To O'FFER—OFF-ER. *v. a.* [*offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.] To preſent to any one; to exhibit any thing ſo as that it may be taken or received.—To ſacrifice; to immolate; to preſent as an act of worſhip.—To bid; as a price or reward.—To attempt; to commence.—To propoſe.

To O'FFER. *v. n.* To be preſent; to be at hand; to preſent itſelf.—To make an attempt.—With *at*.

O'FFER—OF-FER. *n. ſ.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.] Propoſal of advantage to another.—Firſt advance.—Propoſal made.—Price bid; act of bidding a price.—Attempt; endeavour.—Something given by way of acknowledgment.

O'FFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *offer.*] One who makes an offer.—One who ſacrifices, or dedicates in worſhip.

O'FFERING—OF-FER-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *offer.*] A ſacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worſhip.

O'FFERTORY. *n. ſ.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] The thing offered; the act of offering.

O'FFICE—OF-FICE. *n. ſ.* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Lat.] A public charge or employment.—Agency; peculiar uſe.—Buſineſs; particular employment.—Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.—Act of worſhip.—Formulary of devotions.—Rooms in a houſe appropriated to particular buſineſs.—Place where buſineſs is tranſacted. [*Officina*, Lat.]

O'FFICER—OF-FIC-ER. *n. ſ.* [*officier*, Fr.] A man employed by the publick.—A commander in the army.—One who has the power of apprehending criminals.

O'FFICERED. *adj.* [from *officer.*] Commanded; ſupplied with commanders.

OFFI'CIAL—OF-FICI-AL. *adj.* [*official*, Fr. from *office.*] Conducive; appropriate with regard to their uſe.—Pertaining to a public charge.

OFFI'CIAL. *n. ſ.* *Official* is that perſon to whom the cognizance of cauſes is committed by ſuch as have eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

To OFFI'CIATE—OF-FICI-ATE. *v. a.* [from *office.*] To give, in conſequence of office.

To OFFI'CIATE. *v. n.* To diſcharge an office, commonly in worſhip.—To perform an office for another.

O'FFICINAL—OF-FI-CI-NAL, or OF-FIC-IN-AL. *adj.* [from *officina*, a ſhop.] Uſed in a ſhop, or belonging to it: thus *officinal* plants and drugs are thoſe in the ſhops.

OFFI'CIOUS—OF-FICI-OUS. *adj.* [*officieux*, Fr. *officioſus*, Lat.] Kind; doing good offices.—Importunely forward.

OFFI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *officious.*] Importunately forward.—Kindly; with unaſked kindneſs.

OFFI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *officious.*] Forwardneſs of civility, or reſpect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill ſenſe.—Service.

O'FFING—OFF-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *off.*] The act of ſteering to a diſtance from the land.

O'FFSET—OFF-SET. *n. ſ.* [*off* and *ſet.*] Sprout; ſhoot of a plant.

O'FFSPRING—OFF-SPRING. *n. ſ.* [*off* and *ſpring.*] Propagation; generation.—The thing propagated or generated; children; deſcendents.—Production of any kind.

To OFFU'SCATE—OF-FUS-CATE. *v. a.* [*offuſco*, Lat. *offuſquer*, Fr.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

O'FFUSCA'TION—OF-FUS-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *offuſcate.*] The act of darkening.

OFT—OFT. *adv.* [oft, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely; not ſeldom.

O'FTEN—OFT-EN. *adv.* [from oft, Saxon; in the comparative, oftner; ſuperlative, oftneſt.] Oft; frequently; many times; not ſeldom.

O'FTENTI'MES. *adv.* [*often* and *times.* From the compoſition of this word it is reaſonable to believe, that *oft* was once an adjective, of which *often* was the plural. See OFTEN.] Frequently; many times; often.

O'FTTI'MES. *adv.* [*oft* and *times.*] Frequently; often.

OGE'E—O-GEE. *n. ſ.* Is a ſort of moulding in architecture, conſiſting of a round and a hollow: it is almoſt in the form of an S, and is the ſame with what Vitruvius calls cima. Cima reverſa, is an *ogee* with the hollow downwards.

To O'GLE—O-GLE. *v. a.* [*oogh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view

view with ſide glances, as in fondneſs; or with a deſign not to be heeded.

O'GLER—O-GLER. *n. ſ.* [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A ſly gazer; one who views by ſide glances.

O'GLIO—O-GLI-O. *n. ſ.* [from *olla*, Spaniſh. The *g* is mute in this word.] A diſh made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.

OH—OH. *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, ſorrow, or ſurpriſe.

OIL—OIL. *n. ſ.* [oœl, Saxon; *oleum*, Lat.] The juice of olives expreſſed.—Any fat, greaſy, unctuous, thin matter.—The juices of certain vegetables, expreſſed or drawn by the ſtill without fermentation, or after the ſpirit.

To OIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear or lubricate with oil.

OI'LCOLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*oil* and *colour*.] Colour made by grinding coloured ſubſtances in oil.

OI'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oily*.] Unctuouſneſs; greaſineſs; quality approaching to that of oil.

OI'LMAN. *n. ſ.* [*oil* and *man*.] One who trades in oils and pickles.

OI'LSHOP. *n. ſ.* [*oil* and *ſhop*.] A ſhop where oils and pickles are ſold.

OI'LY—OIL-Y. *adj.* [from *oil*.] Conſiſting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil.—Fat; greaſy.

To OINT—OINT. *v. a.* [*oint*, French.] To anoint; to ſmear with ſomething unctuous.

OI'NTMENT—OINT-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *oint*.] Unguent; unctuous matter to ſmear any thing.

O'KER—O-KER. *n. ſ.* [See OCHRE.] A kind of paint, of which there are various colours.

OLD—OLD. *adj.* [ealð, Saxon; *alt*, German.] Paſt the middle part of life; not young.—Of long continuance; begun long ago.—Not new.—Ancient; not modern.—Of any ſpecified duration.—Subſiſting before ſomething elſe.—Long practiſed.—A word to ſignify in burleſque language, more than enough: as, *old doings*.—*Of old*; long ago; from ancient times.

OLDFA'SHIONED. *adj.* [*old* and *faſhion*.] Formed according to obſolete cuſtom.

OLEA'GINOUS—O-LE-AG-I-NOUS. *adj.* [*oleaginus*, Lat. from *oleum*, *oleagineux*, Fr.] Oily; unctuous.

OLFA'CTORY—OL-FAC-TO-RY. *adj.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Lat.] Having the ſenſe of ſmelling.

O'LIGARCHY—OL-I-GAR-CHY. *n. ſ.* [ὀλιγαρχία.] A form of government which places the ſupreme power in a ſmall number; ariſtocracy.

O'LIO—O-LI-O. *n. ſ.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medly. See OGLIO.

O'LIVE—OL-IVE. *n. ſ.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace.

O'MBRE—OM-BRE. *n. ſ.* [*hombre*, Spaniſh.] A game of cards played by three.

OMEGA—O-ME-GA. *n. ſ.* [ὦμέγα.] The laſt letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the laſt.

O'MELET—OM-E-LET. *n. ſ.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

O'MENED. *adj.* [from *omen*.] Containing prognoſticks.

O'MEN—O-MEN. *n. ſ.* [*omen*, Latin.] A ſign good or bad; a prognoſtick.

OME'NTUM—O-MEN-TUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The cawl, called alſo reticulum, from its ſtructure, reſembling that of a net. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greateſt part of the guts.

O'MINOUS—OM-IN-OUS. *adj.* [from *omen*.] Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreſhewing ill; inauſpicious.—Exhibiting tokens of good or ill.

O'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ominous*.] With good or bad omen.

OMI'NOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ominous*.] The quality of being ominous.

OMI'SSION—O-MIS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*omiſſus*, Lat.] Neglect to do ſomething; forbearance of ſomething to be done.—Neglect of duty, oppoſed to commiſſion or perpetration of crimes.

To O'MIT—O-MIT. *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.] To leave out; not to mention.—To neglect to practiſe.

OMI'TTANCE—O-MIT-TANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *omit*.] Forbearance.

OMNIFA'RIOUS—OM-NI-FA-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*omnifarius*, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds.

OMNI'POTENCE—OM-NIP-O-TENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*omnipotentia*, Latin.]
OMNI'POTENCY. }
Almighty power; unlimited power.

OMNI'POTENT—OM-NIP-O-TENT. *adj.* [*omnipotens*, Lat.] Almighty; powerful without limit.

O'MNIPRE'SENCE—OM-NI-PRES-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded preſence.

O'MNIPRE'SENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Lat.] Ubiquitary; preſent in every place.

OMNI'SCIENCE—OM-NIS-CIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*omnis* and *ſcientia*, Lat.]
OMNI'SCIENCY. }
Boundleſs knowledge; infinite wiſdom.

OMNI'SCIENT—OM-NIS-CIENT. *adj.* [*omnis*, and *ſcio*, Lat.] Infinitely wiſe; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.

OMNI'SCIOUS—OM-NIS-CIOUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Lat.] All-knowing.

ON. *prep.* [*aen*, Dutch; *an*, German.] It is put before the word, which ſignifies that which is under, that by which any thing is ſupported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed.—It is put before any thing that is the ſubject of action.—Noting addition or accumulation.—Noting a ſtate of progreſſion.—It ſometimes notes elevation.—Noting approach or invaſion.—Noting dependance or reliance.—At, noting place.—It denotes the motive or occaſion of any thing.—It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened *on* the firſt day.—It is put before the object of ſome paſſion.—In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatned.—Noting imprecation.—Noting invocation.—Noting the ſtate of any thing.—Noting ſtipulation or condition.

dition.—Noting distinction or opposition.—Before *it*, by corruption, it stands for *of:* as, what comes *on't*.—Noting the manner of an event.—*On*, the same with *upon*. See UPON.

ON. *adv.* Forward; in succession.—Forward; in progression.—In continuance; without ceasing.—Not off.—Upon the body, as part of dress.—It notes resolution to advance.

ON—ON. *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement to attack; elliptically for *go on*.

ONCE—ONCE. *adv.* [from *one*. This word is pronounced as if it began with a *w*, *wunce*.] One time.—A single time.—The same time.—At a point of time indivisible.—One time, though no more.—At the time immediate.—Formerly; at a former time.—*Once* seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, *this once, that once*.

ONE—ONE. *adj.* [an, œne, Saxon; *een*, Dutch; *ein*, German; ἓν, Greek. Preceeded as the last-mentioned by a *w*.] Less than two; single; denoted by an unite.—Indefinitely; any.—Different; diverse; opposed to *another*.—One of two opposed to the *other*.—Particularly one.—Some future.

ONE. *n. s.* [There are many uses of the word *one*, which serve to denominate it a substantive, though some of them may seem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and some may perhaps be considered as consistent with the nature of an adjective.] A single person: as, *one by one*.—A single mass or aggregate.—The first hour.—The same thing.—A person.—A person by way of eminence.—A distinct or particular person.—Persons united.—Concord; agreement; one mind.—[*On, l'on*, French. It is used sometimes as a general or indefinite nominative for any man, any person. For *one* the English formerly used *men*; as, *they live obscurely* men *know not how, or die obscurely*, men *mark not when*. *Ascham*. For which it would now be said, *one knows not how, one knows not when*; or, *it is not known how*.] Any person; any man indefinitely.—A person of particular character.—*One* has someties a plural, either when it stands for persons indefinitely: as, *the* great ones *of the world:* or when it relates to something going before, and is only the representative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of speech, whether singular or plural, is not very elegant, yet is used by good authors.

ONE-EYED. *adj.* [*one* and *eye*.] Having only one eye.

ONERARY—ON-E-RA-RY. *adj.* [*onerarius*, Lat. *oneraise*, Fr.] Fitted for carriage or burthens.

To ONERATE—ON-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*onero*, Lat.] To load; to burthen.

ONERATION—ON-E-RA-TION. *n. s.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading.

ONEROUS—ON-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*onereux*, Fr. *onerosus*, Lat.] Burthensome; oppressive.

ONION—ON-ION, and by some people ON-ION, as if begining with an *i*. Thus *Swift* makes it rhime to *opinion*. *n. s.* [*oignon*, Fr.] It hath an orbicular, coated, bulbous root; the leaves are hollow or pipe; the stalk also hollow and swells out in the middle; the flowers consisting of six leaves are collected into a spherical head; the style of the flower becomes a roundish fruit divided into three cells, containing roundish seeds.

ONLY—ON-LY. *adj.* [from *one, only*, or *onelike*.] Single; one and no more.—This and no other.—This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for musick.

ONLY. *adv.* Simply; singly; merely; barely.—So and no otherwise.—Singly without more: as, *only begotten*.

ONSET. *n. s.* [*on* and *set*.] Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.

ONTOLOGIST—ON-TOL-O-GIST. *n. s.* [from *ontology*.] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY—ON-TOL-O-GY. *n. s.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysicks.

ONWARD—ON-WARD. *adv.* [onbeapd, Saxon.] Forward; progressively.—In a state of advanced progression.—Somewhat farther.

ONYX—O-NYX. *n. s.* [ὄνυξ.] The *onyx* is a semipellucid gem, of which there are several species, but the blueish white kind, with brown and white zones is the true *onyx* legitima of the ancients. It is a very elegant and beautiful gem, and the regular arrangement and disposition of its colours make amends for their want of show.

OOZE—OOZE. *n. s.* [either from *eaux*, waters, Fr. or pæȝ, wetness, Saxon.] Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime.—Soft flow; spring.—The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently; to drain away.

OOZY—OOZ-Y. *adj.* [from *ooze*.] Miry; muddy; slimy.

OPACITY—O-PAC-I-TY. *n. s.* [*opacité*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.] Cloudiness; want of transparency.

OPACOUS—O-PA-COUS. *adj.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; obscure; not transparent.

OPAL—O-PAL. *n. s.* The *opal* is a very elegant and a very singular kind of stone, it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opake, and less hard.

OPAQUE—O-PAQUE. *adj.* [*opacus*, Lat.] Dark; not transparent.

To OPE. } *v. a.* [open Saxon; *op*, Islandick,
To OPEN—OP-EN. } a hole. *Ope* is used only in poetry, when one syllable is more convenient than two] To unclose; to unlock; to put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered. The contrary to *shut*.—To show; to discover.—To divide; to break.—To explain; to disclose—To begin.

To OPE. } *v. n.* To unclose itself; not to remain
To OPEN. } shut; not to continue closed.—To bark. A term of hunting.

OPE. } *adj.* [*Ope* is scarcely used but by old authors,
OPEN. } and by them in the primitive not figurative sense.] Unclosed not shut.—Plain; apparent; evident.—Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere.—Not clouded; clear.—Not hidden; exposed to view.—Not restrained; not denied.—Not cloudy; not gloomy.—Uncovered: as, the *open air*.—Exposed; without defence.—Attentive.

OPENER—OP-EN-ER. *n. s.* [from *open*.] One that opens

opens; one that unlocks; one that uncloſes.—Explainer; interpreter.—That which ſeparates; diſuniter.

O'PENHA'NDED. *adj.* [*open* and *hand.*] Generous; liberal; munificent.

O'PENHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*open* and *heart.*] Generous; candid; not meanly ſubtle.

O'PENHEA'RTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*open* and *heart.*] Liberality; munificence; generoſity.

O'PENING — OP-EN-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *open.*] Aperture; breach.—Diſcovery at a diſtance; faint knowledge; dawn.

O'PENLY. *adv.* [from *open.*] Publicly; not ſecretly; in ſight; not obſcurely.—Plainly; apparently; evidently; without diſguiſe.

O'PENMOU'THED. *adj.* [*open* and *mouth.*] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

O'PENNESS — OP-EN-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *open.*] Plainneſs; clearneſs; freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity.—Plainneſs; freedom from diſguiſe.

O'PERA — OP-E-RA. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, repreſented by vocal and inſtrumental muſick, adorned with ſcenes, machines, and dancing.

To O'PERATE — OP-E-RATE. *v. n.* [*operor*, Lat. *operer*, French.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects.

O'PERA'TION — OP-E-RA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*operatio*, Lat. *operation*, Fr.] Agency; production of effects; influence.—Action; effect.—[In chirurgery.] The part of the art of healing which depends on the uſe of inſtruments.—The motions or employments of an army.

O'PERATIVE — OP-E-RA-TIVE. *adj.* [from *operate.*] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency.

O'PERA'TOR — OP-E-RA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*operateur*, Fr. from *operate.*] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

O'PERO'SE — OP-E-ROSE. *adj.* [*operoſus*, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble and tedioufneſs.

O'PIATE — O-PI-ATE. *n. ſ.* A medicine that cauſes ſleep.

O'PIATE. *adj.* Soporiferous; ſomniferous; narcotic; cauſing ſleep.

To O'PINE — O-PINE. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Lat.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion.

O'PINIATIVE — O-PIN-*IA*-TIVE. *adj.* [from *opinion.*] Stiff in a preconceived notion.—Imagined; not proved.

O'PINIATRY — O-PIN-*IA*-TRY. *n. ſ.* [*opiniatreté*, Fr.] Obſtinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; ſtubbornneſs. This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted.

OPINION — O-PIN-*ION*. *n. ſ.* [*opinion*, Fr. *opinio*, Lat.] Perſwaſion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge.—Sentiments; judgment; notion.—Favourable judgment.

O'PINIONATIVE — O-PIN-*ION*-A-TIVE. *adj.* [from *opinion.*] Fond of preconceived notions; ſtubborn.

O'PIUM — O-PI-UM. *n. ſ.* A juice, partly of the reſinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or maſſes, uſually of a roundiſh figure, very heavy and of a denſe texture, not perfectly dry: its colour is a dark browniſh yellow; its ſmell is very unpleaſant, of a dead faint kind; and its taſte very bitter and very acrid.

To O'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obſtruction.

O'PPILA'TION — OP-PI-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*oppilation*, Fr. from *oppilate.*] Obſtruction; matter heaped together.

OPPO'NENT — OP-PO-NENT. *adj.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Oppoſite; adverſe.

OPPO'NENT. *n. ſ.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Antagoniſt; adverſary.—One who begins the diſpute by raiſing objections to a tenet.

O'PPORTU'NE — OP-POR-TUNE. *adj.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] Seaſonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

O'PPORTU'NELY. *adv.* [from *opportune.*] Seaſonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

O'PPORTU'NITY — OP-POR-TU-NI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*opportunité*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit place; time; convenience; ſuitableneſs of circumſtances to any end.

To OPPO'SE — OP-POSE. *v. a.* [*oppoſer*, Fr. *oppono*, Lat.] To act againſt; to be adverſe; to hinder; to reſiſt.—To put in oppoſition; to offer as an antagoniſt or rival.—To place as an obſtacle.—To place in front.

To OPPO'SE — OP-POSE. *v. n.* To act adverſely.—To object in a diſputation; to have the part of raiſing difficulties againſt a tenet ſuppoſed to be right.

OPPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *oppoſe.*] One that oppoſes; antagoniſt; enemy; rival.

O'PPOSITE — OP-PO-SITE. *adj.* [*oppoſite*, Fr. *oppoſitus*, Lat.] Placed in front; facing each other.—Adverſe; repugnant.—Contrary.

O'PPOSITE. *n. ſ.* Adverſary; opponent; antagoniſt; enemy.

O'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *oppoſite.*] In ſuch a ſituation as to face each other.—Adverſely.

O'PPOSI'TION — OP-PO-SI*TI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*oppoſition*, Fr. *oppoſitio*, Lat.] Situation ſo as to front ſomething oppoſed.—Hoſtile reſiſtance.—Contrariety of affection.—Contrariety of intereſt; contrariety of meaſures.—Contrariety of meaning; diverſity of meaning.

To OPPRE'SS — OP-PRESS. *v. a.* [*oppreſſus*, Lat.] To cruſh by hardſhip or unreaſonable ſeverity.—To overpower; to ſubdue.

OPPRE'SSION — OP-PRES-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [*oppreſſion*, Fr. from *oppreſs.*] The act of oppreſſing; cruelty; ſeverity.—The ſtate of being oppreſſed; miſery.—Hardſhip; calamity.—Dullneſs of ſpirits; laſſitude of body.

OPPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *oppreſs.*] Cruel; inhuman; unjuſtly exactious or ſevere.—Heavy; overwhelming.

OPPRE'SSOR — OP-PRES-SOR. *n. ſ.* [*oppreſſure*, Fr. from *oppreſs.*] One who harraſſes others with unreaſonable or unjuſt ſeverity.

OPPRO'BRIOUS — OP-PRO-BRI-OUS. *adj.* [from *opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproachful; diſgraceful; cauſing infamy; ſcurrilous.

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfully; ſcurrilouſly.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfulneſs; ſcurrility.

To OPPU'GN — OP-PUGN. *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat. The *g* is mute.] To oppoſe; to attack; to reſiſt.

OPPU'GNANCY — OP-PUG-NAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *oppugn.*] Oppoſition.

OPTA'TIVE — OP-TA-TIVE. *adj.* [*optativus*, Lat.] Expreſſive of deſire. [In grammar.]

O'PTICAL — OP-TIC-AL. *n. ſ.* [ὀπτικος.] Relating to the ſcience of optics.

OPTI'CIAN — OP-TICI-AN. *n. ſ.* [from *optic.*] One ſkilled in opticks.

O'PTIC — OP-TIC. *adj.* [ὀπτικος; *optique*, Fr.] Viſual; producing viſion; ſubſervient to viſion.—Relating to the ſcience of viſion.

O'PTICK. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of ſight; an organ of ſight.

O'PTICKS. *n. ſ.* [ὀπτικη.] The ſcience of the nature and laws of viſion.

O'PTION — OP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*optio*, Latin.] Choice; election.

O'PULENCE — OP-U-LENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*opulence*, French; O'PULENCY. } *opulentia*, Lat.] Wealth; riches; affluence.

O'PULENT — OP-U-LENT. *adj.* [*opulent*, French; *opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.

O'PULENTLY. *adv.* [from *opulent.*] Richly; with ſplendor.

OR — OR. *conjunct.* [oðer, Saxon.] A diſjunctive particle, marking diſtribution, and ſometimes oppoſition.—It correſponds to *either*: he muſt *either* fall *or* fly.—*Or* is ſometimes redundant, as when it immediately precedes *elſe*, but is then more properly omitted.—[op, or æpe, Sax.] Before; *or ever*, is *before ever*.

O'RACLE — OR-A-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*oracle*, French; *oraculum*, Lat.] Something delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom.—The place where, or perſon of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired.—Any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained.—One famed for wiſdom; one whoſe determinations are not to be diſputed.

To O'RACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles.

ORA'CULAR — O-RAC-U-LAR. } *adj.* [from *oracle.*] Ut-
ORA'CULOUS. } tering oracles; reſembling oracles.

ORA'CULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oraculous.*] In manner of an oracle.

ORA'CULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oracular.*] The ſtate of being oracular.

O'RAL — O-RAL. *adj.* [*oral*, French; *os*, *oris*, Latin.] Delivered by mouth; not written.

O'RALLY — O-RAL-LY. *adv.* [from *oral*,] By mouth; without writing.

O'RANGE — OR-ANGE. *n. ſ.* [*orange*, French; *aurentia*, Lat.] The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their baſe like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depreſſed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon.

O'RANGERY — OR-AN-GE-RY. *n. ſ.* [*orangerie*, French.] Plantation of oranges.

ORA'TION — O-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*oration*, French; *oratio*, Lat.] A ſpeech made according to the laws of rhetorick; an harangue; a declamation.

O'RATO'RICAL — OR-A-TOR-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *orator.*] Rhetorical; befitting an oratour.

O'RATOR — OR-A-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*orateur*, French; *orator*, Latin.] A public ſpeaker; a man of eloquence.—A petitioner. This ſenſe is uſed only in addreſſes to the court of *Chancery*.

O'RATORY — OR-A-TOR-Y. *n. ſ.* [*oratoria*, *ars*, Latin.] Eloquence; rhetorical ſkill.—Exerciſe of eloquence.—[*Oratoire*, French.] A private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone, and not for the general celebration of divine ſervice.

ORB — ORB. *n. ſ.* [*orbe*, French; *orbis*, Latin.] Sphere; orbicular body; circular body.—Mundane ſphere; celeſtial body; light of heaven.—Wheel; any rolling body.—Circle; line drawn round.—Circle deſcribed by any of the mundane ſpheres.—Period; revolution of time.—Sphere of action.—It is applied by *Milton* to the eye, as being luminous and ſpherical.

O'RBED — ORB-ED. *adj.* [from *orb.*] Round; circular; orbicular.—Formed into a circle.—Rounded.

ORBI'CULAR — OR BIC-U-LAR. *adj.* [*orbiculaire*, Fren. *orbiculatus*, Latin.] Spherical.—Circular.

ORBI'CULARLY. *adj.* [from *orbicular.*] Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *orbicular.*] The ſtate of being orbicular.

ORBI'CULATED. *adj.* [*orbiculatus*, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.

O'RBIT — ORB-IT. *n. ſ.* [*orbite*, French; *orbita*, Latin.] The line deſcribed by the revolution of a planet.

O'RCHARD — ORCH-ARD. *n. ſ.* [either *hortyard*, or *wortyard*, ſays *Skinner*; ortzeapd, Saxon. *Junius.*] A garden of fruit-trees.

O'RCHESTRE — OR-CHES-TRE, or OR-CHES-TRE, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, which is preferable. *n. ſ.* [French. ὀρχήστρα.] The place where the muſicians are ſet at a public ſhow.

To ORDA'IN — OR-DAIN. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Latin; *ordonner*, French.] To appoint; to decree.—To eſtabliſh; to ſettle; to inſtitute.—To ſet in an office.—To inveſt with miniſterial function, or ſacerdotal power.

ORDA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ordain.*] He who ordains.

O'RDEAL — OR-DE-AL. *n. ſ.* [ordal, Saxon; *ordalium*, low Latin; *ordalie*, French.] A trial by fire or water, by which the perſon accuſed appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown into the water: whence, I ſuppoſe, the vulgar trial of witches.

O'RDER — OR-DER. *n. ſ.* [*ordo*, Latin; *ordre*, French.] Method; regular diſpoſition.—Eſtabliſhed proceſs.—Proper ſtate.—Regularity; ſettled mode.—Mandate; precept; command.—Rule; regulation.—Regular government.—A ſociety

ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour.—A rank, or claſs.—A religious fraternity.—[In the plural.] Hierarchical ſtate.—Means to an end.—Meaſures; care.—[In architecture.] A ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilaſters; or it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, eſpecially thoſe of a column; ſo as to form one beautiful whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which ſome of the parts ought to have, on the account of the proportions that are given them. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, *viz.* the dorick, ionick, and corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.* the tuſcan and compoſite. The whole is compoſed of two parts at leaſt, the column and the entablature, and of four parts at the moſt; where there is a pedeſtal under the columns, and one acroter or little pedeſtal on the top of the entablature. The column has three parts; the baſe, the ſhaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the ſeveral *orders*.

To O'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regulate; to adjuſt; to manage; to conduct.—To manage; to procure.—To methodiſe; to diſpoſe fitly.—To direct; to command.—To ordain to ſacerdotal function.

O'RDERLY—OR-DER-LY. *adj.* [from *order*.] Methodical; regular.—Not tumultuous; well regulated.—According with eſtabliſhed method.

O'RDERLY—OR-DER-LY. *adv.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to order; regularly; according to rule.

O'RDINAL—OR-DIN-AL. *adj.* [*ordinal*, French; *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order: as, ſecond, third, fourth, &c.

O'RDINAL. *n. ſ.* [*ordinal*, French; *ordinale*, Latin.] A ritual; a book containing orders.

O'RDINANCE—OR-DI-NANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ordonnance*, Fren.] Law; rule; preſcript.—Obſervance commanded.—Appointment.—A cannon. It is now generally written for diſtinction *ordnance*: in which ſee its derivation is not certain.

O'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *ordinary*.] According to eſtabliſhed rules; according to ſettled method.—Commonly; uſually.

O'RDINARY—OR-DI-NA-RY, vulgarly pronounced OR-NA-RY. *adj.* [*ordinarius*, Latin.] Eſtabliſhed; methodical; regular.—Common; uſual.—Mean; of low rank.—Ugly; not handſome: as, ſhe is an *ordinary* woman.

O'RDINARY. *n. ſ.* Eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes.—Settled eſtabliſhment.—Actual and conſtant office.—Regular price of a meal.—A place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price.

To O'RDINATE—OR-DI-NATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] To appoint.

O'RDINATE. *adj.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] Regular; methodical.

O'RDINA'TION—OR-DI-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ordinatio*, Lat. from *ordinate*.] Eſtabliſhed order or tendency.—The act of inveſting any man with ſacerdotal power.

O'RDNANCE—ORD-NANCE. *n. ſ.* [This was anciently written more frequently *ordinance*; but *ordnance* is uſed for diſtinction.] Cannon; great guns.

ORDO'NNANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Diſpoſition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE—OR-DURE. *n. ſ.* [*ordure*, French; from *ſordes*, Latin. *Skinner*.] Dung; filth.

ORE—ORE. *n. ſ.* [one, or onoa, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch, a mine.] Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral ſtate.—Metal.

O'RGAN—OR-GAN. *n. ſ.* [*organe*, French; ὄργανον.] Natural inſtrument: as, the tongue is the organ of ſpeech, the lungs of reſpiration.—An inſtrument of muſick conſiſting of pipes filled with wind, and of ſtops, touched by the hand. [*Orgue*, French.]

ORGA'NIC. } *adj.* [*organique*, Fren.
ORGA'NICAL—OR-GAN-I-CAL. } *organicus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of various parts co-operating with each other.—Inſtrumental; acting as inſtruments of nature or art, to a certain end.—Reſpecting organs.

ORGA'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *organical*.] By means of organs or inſtruments; by organical diſpoſition of parts.

O'RGANISM—OR-GA-NISM. *n. ſ.* [from *organ*.] Organical ſtructure.

O'RGANIST—OR-GAN-IST. *n. ſ.* [*organiſte*, French, from *organ*.] One who plays on the organ.

O'RGANIZA'TION—OR-GAN-I-ZA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *organize*.] Conſtruction in which the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to be ſubſervient to each other.

To O'RGANIZE—OR-GA-NIZE. *v. a.* [*organiſer*, Fren. from *organ*.] To conſtruct ſo as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically.

O'RGANLO'FT. *n. ſ.* [*organ* and *loft*.] The loft where the organs ſtand.

O'RGANPI'PE. *n. ſ.* [*organ* and *pipe*.] The pipe of a muſical organ.

O'RGIES—OR-GIES. *n. ſ.* [*orgies*, French; *orgia*, Lat.] The rites of Bacchus, and thence frantic revels.

O'RIENT—O-RI-ENT. *adj.* [*oriens*, Latin.] Riſing as the ſun.—Eaſtern; oriental.—Bright; ſhining; glittering; gaudy; ſparkling.

O'RIENT. *n. ſ.* [*orient*, French.] The eaſt; the part where the ſun firſt appears.

ORIE'NTAL—O-RI-ENT-AL. *adj.* [*oriental*, French.] Eaſtern; placed in the eaſt; proceeding from the eaſt.

ORIE'NTAL. *n. ſ.* An inhabitant of the eaſtern parts of the world.

ORIE'NTALISM. *n. ſ.* [from *oriental*.] An idiom of the eaſtern languages; an eaſtern mode of ſpeech.

O'RIFICE—OR-I-FICE. *n. ſ.* [*orifice*, French; *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation.

O'RIGIN—OR-I-GIN. } *n. ſ.* [*origine*, Fr. *origo*,
ORI'GINAL—OR-IG-IN-AL. } Lat.] Beginning; firſt exiſtence.—Fountain; ſource; that which gives beginning or exiſtence.—Firſt copy; archetype; that from which any thing is tranſcribed or tranſlated. In this ſenſe *origin* is not uſed, but only *original*.—Derivation; deſcent.

ORI'GINAL. *adj.* [*originel*, Fr. *originalis*, Lat.] Primitive; priſtine; firſt.

ORI'GINALLY. *adv.* [from *original*.] Primarily; with regard to the firſt cauſe.—At firſt.—As the firſt author.

O'RISONS — OR-I-SONS, or O-RI-SONS. *n. ſ.* [*oraiſon*, French: this word is variouſly accented; *Shakeſpeare* has the accent both on the firſt and ſecond ſyllables; *Milton* and *Craſhaw* on the firſt, others on the ſecond.] A prayer; a ſupplication.

O'RNAMENT — OR-NA-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*ornamentum*, Latin; *ornement*, French.] Embelliſhment; decoration.—Honour; that which confers dignity.

O'RNAME'NTAL — OR-NA-MENT-AL. *adj.* [from *ornament.*] Serving to decoration; giving embelliſhment.

O'RNAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *ornamental.*] In ſuch a manner as may confer embelliſhment.

O'RNAME'NTED. *adj.* [from *ornament.*] Embelliſhed; bedecked.

ORNA'TE — OR-NATE. *adj.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Bedecked; decorated; fine.

O'RPHAN — OR-*PHAN*. *n. ſ.* [ὀρφανὸς; *orphelin*, Fr.] A child who has loſt father or mother, or both.

O'RPHAN. *adj.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents.

O'RPIMENT — OR-PI-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat. *orpiment*, *orpin*, Fr.] True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous foſſil, ſometimes found in maſſes of two or three inches diameter, and one inch in thickneſs; but it is oftener met with in ſmaller congeries of flakes from an eighth of an inch to a third in diameter, lodged in zarnich. See ZARNICH.

O'RRERY — OR-RE-RY. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument which, by many complicated movements repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was firſt made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Litchfield, and ſo named from his patron the earl of Orrery.

O'RRIS — OR-RIS. *n. ſ.* [*oris*, Latin.] A plant and flower.

O'RRIS. *n. ſ.* [old French.] A ſort of gold or ſilver lace.

O'RTHODO'X — OR-THO-DOX. *adj.* [ὀρθὸς and δοκέω; *orthodox*, French.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.

O'RTHODO'XLY. *adv.* [from *orthodox.*] With ſoundneſs of opinion.

O'RTHODO'XY. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθοδοξία; *orthodoxie*, French, from *orthodox.*] Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine.

O'RTHOGRA'PHER. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and γράφω.] One who ſpells according to the rules of grammar.

O'RTHOGRA'PHICAL. *n. ſ.* [from *orthography.*] Rightly ſpelled.—Relating to the ſpelling.—Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.

O'RTHOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *orthographical.*] According to the rules of ſpelling.—According to the elevation.

ORTHO'GRAPHY — OR-THOG-RA-*PHY*, or rather OR-THO-GRA*PH*-Y. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and γράφω; *orthographie*, French.] The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelled.—The art or practice of ſpelling.—The elevation of a building delineated.

O'RTOLAN — OR-TO-LAN. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſmall bird accounted very delicious.

O'SCILLA'TION — Os-CIL-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

O'SCILLATORY — Os-CIL-LA-TO-RY. *adj.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

O'SCITANCY — Os-CI-TAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*oſcitantia*, Latin.] The act of yawning.—Unuſual ſleepineſs; careleſſneſs.

O'SCITANT — Os-CI-TANT. *adj.* [*oſcitans*, Latin.] Yawning; unuſually ſleepy.—Sleepy; ſluggiſh.

O'SCITA'TION — Os-CI-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*oſcito*, Latin.] The act of yawning.

O'SIER — O-*SIER*. *n. ſ.* [*oſier*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are uſed for baſket-work.

O'SPRAY — Os-PRAY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *oſſifraga*, Latin.] The ſea-eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fiſh in the water turn up their bellies, and lie ſtill for him to ſeize which he pleaſes.

O'SSELET. *n. ſ.* [French.] A little hard ſubſtance ariſing on the inſide of a horſe's knee, among the ſmall bones; it grows out of a gummy ſubſtance which faſtens thoſe bones together.

O'SSICLE — Os-SI-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*oſſiculum*, Latin.] A ſmall bone.

O'SSIFIC — Os-SI-FIC *adj.* [*oſſa* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony ſubſtance.

O'SSIFICA'TION — Os-SI-FIC-A-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *oſſify.*] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony ſubſtance.

To O'SSIFY — Os-SI-FY. *v. a.* [*oſſa* and *facio.*] To change to bone.

OSTE'NSIVE — Os-TEN-SIVE. *adj.* [*oſtentif*, Fr. *oſtendo*, Lat.] Showing; betokening.

OSTE'NT — Os-TENT. *n. ſ.* [*oſtentum*, Latin.] Appearance; air; manner; mien.—Show; token. Theſe ſenſes are peculiar to *Shakeſpeare*.—A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous. A word uſed in poetry only.

O'STENTA'TION — Os-TENT-A-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*oſtentation*, French; *oſtentatio*, Latin.] Outward ſhow; appearance.—Ambitious diſplay; boaſt; vain ſhow. This is the uſual ſenſe.

O'STENTA'TIOUS — OS-TENT-A-*TIOUS*. *adj.* [*oſtento*, Latin.] Boaſtful; vain; fond of ſhow; fond to expoſe to view.

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oſtentatious.*] Vainly; boaſtfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oſtentatious.*] Vanity; boaſtfulneſs.

OSTEO'LOGY — Os-TE-OL-O-GY. *n. ſ.* [ὀστέον and λέγω; *oſteologie*, French.] A deſcription of the bones.

O'STLER — OST-LER. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtelier*, French.] The man who takes care of horſes at an inn.

O'STLERY — OST-LER-Y. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtelerie*, French.] The place belonging to the oſtler.

O'STRACISM — Os-TRA-CISM. *n. ſ.* [ὀστρακισμὸς; *oſtraciſme*,

cenſus, French.] A manner of paſſing ſentence, in which the note of acquital or condemnation was marked upon a ſhell which the voter threw into a veſſel. Baniſhment; public cenſure.

5 15
O'STRICH — OS-TRICH. *n. ſ.* [*autruche*, Fren. *ſtruthio*, Latin.] The *oſtrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very ſhort, and the neck about four or five ſpans. The feathers of its wings are in great eſteem, and are uſed as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the ſand, and the ſun hatches them.

1 14
O'THER — OTH-ER. *pron.* [oðer, Saxon; *autre*, Fren.] Not the ſame; not this; different.—Not I, or he, but ſome one elſe.—Not the one, not this, but the contrary.—Correlative to *each*.—Something beſides.—The next.—The third paſt.—It is ſometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; ſomething different.

O'THERGUISE. *adj.* [*other* and *guiſe*. This is often miſtaken, and ſometimes written *othergueſs*.] Of another kind.

O'THERWISE. *adv.* [*other* and *wiſe*.] In an indifferent manner.—By other cauſes.—In other reſpects.

7 1
O'TTER — OT-TER. *n. ſ.* [oter, Saxon.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fiſh.

8 11
O'VAL — O-VAL. *adj.* [*ovale*, French, *ovum*, an egg.] Oblong; reſembling the longitudinal ſection of an egg.

O'VAL. *n. ſ.* That which has the ſhape of an egg.

OVA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *ovum*.] Conſiſting of eggs.

8 11 15
O'VARY — O-VA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*ovaire*, French; *ovarium*, Latin.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

OVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ovation*, French; *ovatio*, Latin.] A leſſer triumph among the Romans allowed to thoſe commanders who had won a victory without much blood-ſhed, or defeated ſome leſs formidable enemy.

4
OUCH — OUCH. *n. ſ.* An ornament of gold or jewels.

1 0
O'VEN — OV-EN. *n. ſ.* [open, Saxon.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

8 1
O'VER — O-VER. *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothick; ofre, Saxon.] Above; with reſpect to excellence or dignity.—Above, with regard to rule or authority.—Above in place.—Acroſs: as, *he leaped* over *the brook*.—Through: as, *all the world* over.

O'VER. *adv.* Above the top.—More than a quantity aſſigned.—From ſide to ſide.—From one to another.—From a country beyond the ſea.—On the ſurface.—Throughout; completely.—With repetition; another time.—Extraordinary; in a great degree.—OVER *and above*. Beſides; beyond what was firſt ſuppoſed or immediately intended.—OVER *againſt*. Oppoſite; regarding in front.—In compoſition it has a great variety of ſignifications; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of ſpeech in a ſenſe equivalent to more than enough; too much.

To O'VER-ACT. *v. a.* [*over* and *act*.] To act more than enough.

To O'VER-ARCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *arch*.] To cover as with an arch.

To O'VER-AWE. *v. a.* [*over* and *awe*.] To keep in awe by ſuperiour influence.

To O'VER-BALANCE. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate.

O'VER-BALANCE. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *balance*.] Something more than equivalent.

To O'VER-BEAR. *v. a.* [*over* and *bear*.] To repreſs; to ſubdue; to whelm; to bear down.

To O'VER-BID. *v. a.* [*over* and *bid*.] To offer more than equivalent.

To O'VER-BLOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *blow*.] To drive away as clouds before the wind. It is uſed chiefly in the paſſive participle.

O'VER-BOARD. *adv.* [*over* and *board*. See BOARD.] Off the ſhip; out of the ſhip.

To O'VER-BULK. *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk*.] To oppreſs by bulk.

To O'VER-BURDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *burthen*.] To load with too great weight.

To O'VER-CAST. *v. a.* part. *over-caſt*. [*over* and *caſt*.] To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.—To cover. This ſenſe is hardly retained but by needle-women, who call that which is incircled with a thread, *overcaſt*.—To rate too high in computation.

To O'VER-CHARGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *charge*.] To oppreſs; to cloy; to ſurcharge.—To load; to crowd too much.—To burthen.—To rate too high.—To fill too full.—To load with too great a charge.

To O'VER-CLOUD. *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud*.] To cover with clouds.

8 1 1
To OVERCOME — O-VER-COME. *v. a.* pret. *I overcame*; part. paſſ. *overcome*; anciently *overcomen*, as in *Spenſer*. [*overkomen*, Dutch.] To ſubdue; to conquer; to vanquiſh.—To come over or upon; to invade ſuddenly. Not in uſe.

To O'VERCOME. *v. n.* To gain the ſuperiority.

To O'VER-COUNT. *v. a.* [*over* and *count*.] To rate above the true value.

To O'VERDO'. *v. a.* [*over* and *do*.] To do more than enough.

To O'VER-DRI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *drive*.] To drive too hard, or beyond ſtrength.

To O'VER-EYE. *v. a.* [*over* and *eye*.] To ſuperintend.—To obſerve; to remark.

To O'VER-FLO'W. *v. n.* [*over* and *flow*.] To be fuller than the brim can hold.—To exuberate.

To O'VER-FLO'W. *v. a.* To fill beyond the brim.—To deluge; to drown; to over-run; to over-power.

O'VER-FLO'W. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *flow*.] Inundation; more than fulneſs; ſuch a quantity as runs over; exuberance.

O'VER-FLO'WING. *n. ſ.* [from *over-flow*.] Exuberance; copiouſneſs.

O'VER-FORWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *forwardneſs*.] Too great quickneſs; too great readineſs.

To O'VER-FRE'IGHT. *v. a.* pret. *over-freighted*; part. *over-fraught*. [*over* and *freight*.] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity.

To O'VERGRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *grow*.] To cover with growth.—To riſe above.

To O'VER-GRO'W. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural ſize.

O'VER-GROWTH. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *growth*.] Exuberant growth.

To O'VER-HALE. *v. a.* [*over* and *hale*.] To ſpread over.—To examine over again: as, he *over-haled* my account.

To O'VER-HANG. *v. a.* [*over* and *hang*.] To jut over; to impend over.

To O'VER-HANG. *v. n.* To jut over.

To O'VER-HARDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *harden*.] To make too hard.

O'VER-HEAD. *adv.* [*over* and *head*.] Aloft; in the zenith; above; in the cieling.

To

To O'VER-HEAR. *v. a.* [*over* and *hear.*] To hear thoſe who do not mean to be heard.

To O'VER-HEAT. *v a.* [*over* and *heat.*] To heat too much.

To O'VER-JOY. *v. a.* [*over* and *joy.*] To tranſport; to raviſh.

O'VER-JOY. *n. ſ.* Tranſport; ecſtaſy.

To O'VER-RI'PEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *ripen.*] To make too ripe.

To O'VERLA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*over* and *labour.*] To take too much pains on any thing; to harraſs with toil.

To O'VERLA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *lade.*] To over-burthen.

O'VERLA'RGE. *adj.* [*over* and *large.*] Larger than enough.

To O'VERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *lay.*] To oppreſs by too much weight or power.—To ſmother with too much or too cloſe covering.—To ſmother; to cruſh; to overwhelm.—To cloud; to over-caſt.—To cover ſuperficially.—To join by ſomething laid over.

To O'VERLE'AP. *v. a.* [*over* and *leap.*] To paſs by a jump.

To O'VERLI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *live.*] To live longer than another; to ſurvive; to out-live.

To O'VERLI'VE. *v. n.* To live too long.

To O'VERLO'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *load.*] To burthen with too much.

O'VERLO'NG. *adj.* [*over* and *long.*] Too long.

To O'VERLO'OK. *v. a.* [*over* and *look.*] To view from a higher place.—To view fully; to peruſe.—To ſuperintend; to over-ſee.—To review.—To paſs by indulgently.—To neglect; to ſlight.

To O'VERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer; to oppreſs by ſuperior force.

O'VERMA'TCH. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *match.*] One of ſuperior powers; one not to be overcome.

O'VER-ME'ASURE *n. ſ.* [*over* and *meaſure.*] Something given over the due meaſure.

O'VERMOST. *adj.* [*over* and *moſt.*] Higheſt; over the reſt in authority.

O'VERMU'CH. *adj.* [*over* and *much.*] Too much; more than enough.

O'VERMU'CH. *adv.* In too great a degree.

O'VERMU'CH. *n. ſ.* More than enough.

O'VERNI'GHT. *adv.* [*over* and *night.*] At night; before bed-time.

O'VEROFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *officious.*] Too buſy; too importunate.

To O'VERPA'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *paſs.*] To croſs.—To over-look; to paſs with diſregard.—To omit in a reckoning.—To omit; not to receive.

O'VERPA'ST. *part. adj.* [from *over-paſs.*] Gone; paſt.

To O'VERPA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *pay.*] To reward beyond the price.

8 1 1
O'VERPLUS — O-VER-PLUS. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than ſufficient.

To O'VERPLY. *v. a.* [*over* and *ply.*] To employ too laboriouſly.

To O'VERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*over* and *poiſe.*] To outweigh.

O'VERPO'ISE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight.

To O'VERPO'WER. *v. a.* [*over* and *power.*] To be predominant over; to oppreſs by ſuperiority.

To O'VERPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *preſs.*] To bear upon with irreſiſtible force; to overwhelm; to cruſh.

To O'VERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *prize.*] To value at too high price.

To O'VERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rate.*] To rate at too much.

To O'VERRE'ACH. *v. a.* [*over* and *reach.*] To riſe above.—To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A ſagacious man is ſaid to have a long *reach.*

To O'VERRE'ACH. *v. n.* A horſe is ſaid to *over-reach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and ſtrikes his toes againſt his fore ſhoes.

To O'VERRO'AST. *v. a.* [*over* and *roaſt.*] To roaſt too much.

To O'VERRU'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rule.*] To influence with predominant power; to be ſuperior in authority.—To govern with high authority; to ſuperintend.—To ſuperſede: as, in law, to *over-rule* a plea is to reject it as incompetent.

To O'VERRU'N. *v. a.* [*over* and *run.*] To harraſs by incurſions; to ravage; to rove over in a hoſtile manner.—To out-run.—To overſpread; to cover all over.—To miſchief by great numbers; to peſter.—To injure by treading down.—Among printers, to be obliged to change the diſpoſition of the lines and words in correcting, by reaſon of the inſertions.

To O'VERRU'N. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.

To O'VERSE'E. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſee.*] To ſuperintend; to overlook.—To overlook; to paſs by unheeded; to omit.

O'VERSE'EN. *part.* [from *overſee.*] Miſtaken; deceived.

O'VERSE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *overſee.*] One who overlooks; a ſuperintendent.—An officer who has the care of the parochial proviſion for the poor.

To O'VERSE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſet.*] To turn the bottom upwards; to throw off the baſis.—To throw out of regularity.

To O'VERSE'T. *v. n.* To fall off the baſis.

To O'VERSHA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhade.*] To cover with any thing that cauſes darkneſs.

To O'VERSHA'DOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhadow.*] To throw a ſhadow over any thing.—To ſhelter; to protect; to cover with ſuperior influence.

To O'VERSHO'OT. *v. n.* [*over* and *ſhoot.*] To fly beyond the mark.

To O'VERSHO'OT. *v. a.* To ſhoot beyond the mark.—[With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far; to aſſert too much.

O'VERSI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [from *overſight.*] Superintendence.—Miſtake; error.

To O'VERSI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſize.*] To ſurpaſs in bulk.—[*over* and *ſize*, a compoſt with which maſons cover walls.] To plaſter over.

To O'VERSKI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſkip.*] To paſs by leaping.—To paſs over.—To eſcape.

To O'VERSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſleep.*] To ſleep too long.

O'VERSO'ON. *adv.* [*over* and *ſoon.*] Too ſoon.

O'VERSPE'NT. *part.* [*over* and *ſpend.*] Wearied; harraſſed; foreſpent. The verb *overſpend* is not uſed.

To O'VERSPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſpread.*] To cover over; to fill; to ſcatter over.

To O'VERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtand.*] To ſtand too much upon conditions.

To O'VERSTO'CK. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtock.*] To fill too full; to croud.

To O'VERSTO'RE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtore.*] To ſtore with too much.

To O'VERSTRA'IN. *v. n.* [*over* and *ſtrain.*] To make too violent efforts.

To O'VERSTRA'IN. *v. a.* To ſtretch too far.

To O'VERSWA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſway.*] To over-rule; to bear down.

To O'VERSWE'LL. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſwell.*] To riſe above.

O'VERT — O-VERT. *adj.* [*ouvert*, French.] Open; public; apparent.

O'VERTLY — O-VERT-LY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Openly.

To O'VERTA'KE. *v. a.* [*over* and *take.*] To catch any thing by purſuit; to come up to ſomething going before.—To take by ſurprize.

To O'VERTA'SK. *v. a.* [*over* and *taſk.*] To burthen with too heavy duties and injunctions.

To O'VERTA'X. *v. a.* [*over* and *tax.*] To tax too heavily.

To O'VERTHRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *throw*; preter. *overthrew*; part. *overthrown.*] To turn upſide down.—To throw down; to ruin; to demoliſh.—To defeat; to conquer; to vanquiſh.—To deſtroy; to miſchief; to bring to nothing.

O'VERTHRO'W. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſtate of being turned upſide down.—Ruin; deſtruction.—Defeat; diſcomfiture.—Degradation.

O'VERTHRO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *overthrow.*] He who overthrows.

O'VERTO'OK — O-VER-TOOK. *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *overtake.*

To O'VERTO'P — O-VER-TOP. *v. a.* [*over* and *top.*] To riſe above; to raiſe the head above.—To excel; to ſurpaſs.—To obſcure; to make of leſs importance by ſuperior excellence.

To O'VERTRI'P *v. a.* [*over* and *trip.*] To trip over; to walk lightly over.

O'VERTU'RE — O-VER-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ouverture*, French.] Opening; diſcloſure; diſcovery.—Propoſal; ſomething offered to conſideration.

To O'VERTU'RN. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn.*] To throw down; to topple down; to ſubvert; to ruin.—To overpower; to conquer.

To O'VERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*over* and *value.*] To rate at too high a price.

O'VERWE'AK. *adj.* [*over* and *weak.*] Too weak; too feeble.

To O'VERWE'ARY. *adj.* [*over* and *weary.*] To ſubdue with fatigue.

To O'VERWE'ATHER. *v. a.* [*over* and *weather.*] To batter by violence of weather.

To O'VERWEI'GH. *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh.*] To preponderate.

O'VERWEI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *weight.*] Preponderance.

To O'VERWHE'LM. *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm.*] To cruſh underneath ſomething violent and weighty.—To overlook gloomily.

O'VERWI'SE. *v. a.* [*over* and *wiſe.*] Wiſe to affectation.

O'VERWROU'GHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought.*] Laboured too much.—Worked all over.

O'VERWO'RN. *part.* [*over* and *worn.*] Worn out; ſubdued by toil.—Spoiled by time.

O'VERZE'ALOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *zealous.*] Too zealous.

OUGHT — OUGHT. *n. ſ.* [aphrt, that is, *a whit*, Sax. This word is therefore more properly written *aught*. See AUGHT.] Any thing; not nothing.

OUGHT. *verb imperfect.* [This word the etymologiſts make the preterite of *owe*, but it has often a preſent ſignification. Preterite of *owe.*] Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted.—To be obliged by duty.—To be fit; to be neceſſary.

O'VIPA'ROUS — O-VI-PA-ROUS. *adj.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

OUNCE — OUNCE. *n. ſ.* [*once*, French; *uncia*, Latin.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an *ounce* is twenty penny-weight; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains.

OUNCE. *n. ſ.* [*once*, French; *onza*, Spaniſh.] A lynx; a panther.

OUPHE — OUPHE. *n. ſ.* [*auff*, Teutonic.] A fairy; a goblin.

OUR — OUR. *pron. poſſ.* [une, Saxon.] Pertaining to us; belonging to us.—When the ſubſtantive goes before, it is written *ours.*

OURSE'LVES — OUR-SELVES. *reciprocal pronoun.* [the plural of myſelf.] We; not others.—Us; not others, in the oblique caſes.

OURSELF is uſed in the regal ſtile.

OU'SEL — OU-SEL. *n. ſ.* [oſle, Saxon.] A blackbird.

OUT — OUT. *adv.* [ut, Saxon; *uyt*, Dutch.] Not within.—It is generally oppoſed to *in.*—In a ſtate of diſcloſure.—Not in confinement or concealment.—From the place or houſe.—From the inner part.—Not at home.—In a ſtate of extinction.—In a ſtate of being exhauſted.—Not in an affair.—To the end.—Loudly; without reſtraint.—Not in the hands of the owner.—In an error.—At a loſs; in a puzzle.—With torn cloaths.—Away; at a loſs.—It is uſed emphatically before *alas.*—It is added emphatically to verbs of diſcovery.

OUT. *interject.* An expreſſion of abhorrence or expulſion.

OUT *of. prep.* [*Of* ſeems to be the prepoſition, and *out* only to modify the ſenſe of *of.*] From; noting produce.—Not in; noting excluſion or diſmiſſion.—No longer in.—Not in; noting unfitneſs.—Not within; relating to a houſe.—From; noting extraction.—From; noting copy.—From; noting reſcue.—Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity.—From one thing to ſomething different.—To a different ſtate from; in a different ſtate; noting diſorder.—Not according to.—To a different ſtate from; noting ſeparation.—Beyond.—Deviating from; noting irregularity.—Paſt; without; noting ſomething worn out or exhauſted.—By means of.—In conſequence of; noting the motive or reaſon.—*Out of hand.* Immediately; as that is eaſily uſed which is ready in the hand.

To OUT. *v. a.* To expel; to deprive. A low word.

OUT, in compoſition, generally ſignifies ſomething beyond or more than another.

To OUTA'CT. *v. a.* [*out* and *act.*] To do beyond.

To OUTBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*out* and *balance.*] To overweigh; to preponderate.

To OUTBI'D. *v. a.* [*out* and *bid.*] To over-power by bidding a higher price.

OUTBI'DDER. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *bid.*] One that out-bids.

OU'TBOUND. *adj.* [*out* and *bound.*] Deſtinated to a diſtant voyage.

To OUTBRA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *brave.*] To bear down and diſgrace by more daring, inſolent, or ſplendid appearance.

To

To OUTBRA'ZEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.

OUTCA'ST. *part.* [*out* and *caſt.*] Thrown into the air as refuſe, as unworthy of notice.—Baniſhed; expelled.

OU'TCAST. *n. ſ.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled.

OU'TCRY. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *cry.*] Cry of vehemence; cry of diſtreſs; clamour.—Clamour of deteſtation.—A public ſale; an auction.

OUTDA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *dare.*] To venture beyond.

To OUTDA'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *date.*] To antiquate.

To OUTDO'. *v. a.* [*out* and *do.*] To excel; to ſurpaſs; to perform beyond another.

OU'TER—OUT-ER. *adj.* [from *out.*] That which is without; oppoſed to *inner.*

OU'TERMOST—OUT-ER-MOST. *adj.* [ſuperlative, from *outer.*] Remoteſt from the midſt.

To OUTFA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *face.*] To brave; to bear down by ſhew of magnanimity; to bear down with impudence.—To ſtare down.

To OUTFA'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *fawn.*] To excel in fawning.

To OUTFLY'. *v. a.* [*out* and *fly.*] To leave behind in flight.

To OUTGO'. *v. a.* pret. *outwent*; part. *outgone.* [*out* and *go.*] To ſurpaſs; to excel.—To go beyond; to leave behind in going.—To circumvent; to overreach.

To OUTGRO'W. *v. a.* [*out* and *grow.*] To ſurpaſs in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.

OU'TGUA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *guard.*] One poſted at a diſtance from the main body, as a defence.

OUTLA'NDISH. *adj.* [*out* and *land.*] Not native; foreign.

To OUTLA'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *laſt.*] To ſurpaſs in duration.

OU'TLA'W—OUT-LAW. *n. ſ.* [utlaga, Saxon.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A blunderer; a robber; a bandit.

To OU'TLA'W. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

OU'TLA'WRY. *n. ſ.* [from *outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

To OUTLE'AP. *v. a.* [*out* and *leap.*] To paſs by leaping; to ſtart beyond.

OU'TLET. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *let.*] Paſſage outwards; diſcharge outwards; egreſs; paſſage of egreſs.

OU'TLINE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity.

To OUTLI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *live.*] To live beyond; to ſurvive.

OUTLI'VER. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *live*] A ſurviver.

To OUTLO'OK. *v. a.* [*out* and *look.*] To face down; to browbeat.

To OUTMEA'SURE. *v. a.* [*out* and *meaſure.*] To exceed in meaſure.

To OUTNU'MBER. *v. a.* [*out* and *number.*] To exceed in number.

To OUTMA'RCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *march.*] To leave behind in the march.

OU'TMOST. *adj.* [*out* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt from the middle.

To OU'TRAGE—OUT-RAGE. *v. a.* [*outrager*, Fr.] To injure violently or contumeliouſly; to inſult roughly and tumultuouſly; to endanger life.

OU'TRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*outrage*, French.] Open violence; tumultuous miſchief.

OUTRA'GIOUS—OUT-RA-GIOUS. *adj.* [*outrageux*, French. It ſhould, I think, be written *outrageous*; but the cuſtom ſeems otherwiſe.] Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent.—Exceſſive; paſſing reaſon or decency.—Enormous; atrocious.

OUTRA'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *outragious.*] Violently; tumultuouſly; furiouſly.

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *outragious.*] With fury; with violence.

To OUTREA'CH. *v. a.* [*out* and *reach.*] To go beyond.

To OUTRI'DE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ride.*] To paſs by riding.

OU'TRI'GHT. *adv.* [*out* and *right.*] Immediately; without delay.—Completely.

To OUTRO'AR. *v. a.* [*out* and *roar.*] To exceed in roaring.

To OUTRU'N. *v. a.* [*out* and *run.*] To leave behind in running.—To exceed.

To OUTSA'IL. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſail.*] To leave behind in ſailing.

To OUTSE'L. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſell.*] To exceed in the price for which a thing is ſold; to ſell at a higher rate than another.—To gain an higher price.

To OUTSHI'NE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſhine*] To emit luſtre.—To excel in luſtre.

OUTSI'DE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *ſide.*] Superficies; ſurface; external part.—Extreme part; part remote from the middle.—Superficial appearance.—Perſon; external man.—Outer ſide; part not incloſed.

To OUTSI'T. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſit.*] To ſit beyond the time of any thing.

To OUTSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſleep.*] To ſleep beyond.

To OUTSPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſpread.*] To extend; to diffuſe.

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtand.*] To ſupport; to reſiſt.—To ſtand beyond the proper time.

To OUTSTA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtare.*] To face down; to brow-beat; to outface with effrontery.

To OUTSTRE'TCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtretch.*] To extend; to ſpread out.

To OU'TSTRIP. *v. a.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *out* and *ſpritzen*, to *ſpout*, German.] To out go; to leave behind.

To OU'TSWE'ETEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſweeten.*] To excel in ſweetneſs.

To OUTSWEA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſwear.*] To over-power by ſwearing.

To OUTTO'NGUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *tongue.*] To bear down by noiſe.

To OUTTA'LK. *v. a.* [*out* and *talk.*] To over-power by talk.

To OUTVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *value.*] To tranſcend in price.

To OUTVE'NOM. *v. a.* [*out* and *venom.*] To exceed in poiſon.

To OUTVI'E. *v. a.* [*out* and *vie.*] To exceed; to ſurpaſs.

To OUTVO'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of ſuffrages.

To OUTWA'LK. [*out* and *walk.*] To leave one in walking.

Ou`TWARD — 2 OUT-WARD. *adj.* [utpeapb, Sax.] External: oppoſed to inward.—Extrinſic; adventitious.—Foreign, not inteſtine.—Tending to the out-parts.—[In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not ſpiritual.

Ou`TWARD. *n. ſ.* External form.

Ou`TWARD. *adv.* To foreign parts. As a ſhip *outward* bound.—To the outer parts.

Ou`TWARDLY. *adv.* [from *outward.*] Externally: oppoſed to inwardly.—In appearance not ſincerely.

Ou`TWARDS. *adv.* Towards the out-parts.

To OUTWEA`R — 2 12 OUT-WEAR. *v. a.* [*out* and *wear.*] To paſs tediouſly.

To OUTWEE`D. *v. a.* [*out* and *weed.*] To extirpate as a weed.

To OUTWE`IGH. *v. a.* [*out* and *weigh.*] To exceed in gravity.—To preponderate; to excel in value or influence.

To Ou`TWI´T — 2 15 OUT-WIT. *v. a.* [*out* and *wit.*] To cheat; to overcome by ſtratagem.

Ou`TWORK — 2 1 OUT-WORK. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *work.*] The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

OUTWO`RN — 2 8 OUT-WORN. *part.* [from *out-wear.*] Conſumed or deſtroyed by uſe.

To OUTWRE´ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *wreſt.*] To extort by violence.

OUTWROU`GHT. *part.* [*out* and *wrought.*] Out-done; exceeded in efficacy.

To OWE — 8 OWE. *v. a.* [*eg aa*, I *owe*, or I *ought*, Iſlandick.] To be obliged to pay; to be indebted.—To be obliged to aſcribe; to be obliged for.—To have from any thing as the conſequence of a cauſe.—To poſſeſs; to be the right owner of. For *owe*, which is, in this ſenſe, obſolete, we now uſe *own*.—A practice has long prevailed among writers, to uſe *owing*, the active participle of *owe*, in a paſſive ſenſe, for *owed* or *due*. Of this impropriety *Bolinbroke* was aware, and, having no quick ſenſe of the force of Engliſh words, has uſed *due*, in the ſenſe of conſequence or imputation, which by other writers is only uſed of *debt*. We ſay, the money is *due* to me; *Bolinbroke* ſays, the effect is *due* to the cauſe.—Conſequential.—Due as a debt.—Imputable to, as an agent.

OWL — 2 OWL. } *n. ſ.* [ule, Saxon; *hulote*, French and
O`WLET. } Scottiſh.] A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

O`WLER — 2 1 OWL-ER. *n. ſ.* One who carries contraband goods. Perhaps from the neceſſity of carrying on an illicit trade by night.

OWN — 8 OWN. *n. ſ.* [agen, Saxan; *eygen*, Dutch.] This is a word of no other uſe than as it is added to the poſſeſſive pronouns, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*. It ſeems to be a ſubſtantive; as, *my own*, *my peculiar*: but is, in reality, the participle paſſive of the verb *owe*, in the participle *owen* or *own*: *my own*; the thing *owned* by, or belonging to me.—It is added generally by way of emphaſis or corroboration.—Sometimes it is added to note oppoſition or contradiſtinction; domeſtic; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

To OWN — 8 OWN. *v. a.* [from the noun] To acknowledge; to avow for one's own.—To poſſeſs; to claim; to hold by right.—To avow.—To confeſs; not to deny.

O`WNER — 8 1 OWN-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *own.*] One to whom any thing belongs; maſter; rightful poſſeſſor.

Ox — 7 Ox. *n. ſ.* plur. OXEN. [oxa, Saxon; *oxe*, Dan.] The general name for black cattle.—A caſtrated bull.

O´XFLY. *n. ſ.* [*ox* and *fly.*] A fly of a particular kind.

O´XLIP — 7 15 OX-LIP. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *cowſlip*; a vernal flower.

O´XYMEL — 7 15 13 OX-Y-MEL. *n. ſ.* [ὀξύμελι, ὀξὺς, and μελι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

O`YER — 8 1 O-YER. *n. ſ.* [*oyer*, old French, to hear.] A court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judicature where cauſes are *heard* and determined.

OYE´S — 8 15 O-YES. *n. ſ.* [*oyez*, *hear ye*, French.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertiſement given by the public criers in England. It is thrice repeated.

OY`LETHOLE — 16 13 8 OY-LET-HOLE. *n. ſ.* See OYLET. [It may be written *oylet*, from *oeillet*, French; but *eylet* ſeems better.]

O`YSTER — 9 1 OYS-TER. *n. ſ.* [*oeſter*, Dutch; *hutre*, Fr.] A bivalve teſtaceous fiſh.

O`YSTERWENCH. } *n. ſ.* [*oyſter* and *wench*, or *woman.*]
O`YSTERWOMAN. } A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſell oyſters. Proverbially, a low woman.

OZÆ`NA — 8 14 11 O-ZÆ-NA. *n. ſ.* [ὄζαινα, from ὄζω; *ozene*, French.] An ulcer in the inſide of the noſtrils that gives an ill ſtench.

P.

PAC

P Is a labial conſonant, formed by a ſlight compreſſion of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull, pelt*. It is generally confounded by the German and Welſh with *b*, to which it bears a great affinity: it has an uniform ſound: it is ſometimes mute before *t*; as, *accompt, receipt*; but the mute *p* is in modern orthography ſometimes omitted.

PA'CE—PACE. *n. ſ.* [*pas*, French.] Step; ſingle movement in walking.—Gait; manner of walk.—Degree of celerity. To *keep pace*, is not to be left behind.—Step.—A meaſure of five feet. The quantity ſuppoſed to be meaſured by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is ſet down.—A particular movement which horſes are taught, though ſome have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the ſame ſide together.

To PA'CE—PACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move on ſlowly.—To move.—[Uſed of horſes.] To move by raiſing the legs on the ſame ſide together.

To PA'CE. *v. a.* To meaſure by ſteps.—To direct to go.

PA'CED. *adj.* [from *pace*.] Having a particular gait.

PA'CER—PA-CER. *n. ſ.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.

PA'CIFICA'TION—PAC-IF-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*pacification*, Fr. from *pacify*.] The act of appeaſing or pacifying.

PA'CIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*pacificateur*, Fr. from *pacify*.] Peace-maker.

PA'CIFICATORY. *adj.* [from *pacificator*.] Tending to make peace.

PACI'FIC—PA-CIF-IC. *adj.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Lat.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appeaſing.

PA'CIFI'ER—PAC-I-FI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *pacify*.] One who pacifies.

To PA'CIFY—PAC-I-FY. *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifio*, Lat.] To appeaſe; to ſtill reſentment; to quiet an angry perſon; to compoſe any deſire.

PACK—PACK. *n. ſ.* [*pak*, Dutch.] A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage.—A burden; a load.—A due number of cards.—A number of hounds hunting together.—A number of people confederated in any bad deſign or practice.—Any great number, as to quantity and preſſure: as, a *pack* or world of troubles.

To PACK. *v. a.* [*pakken*, Dutch.] To bind up for carriage.—To ſend in a hurry.—To ſort the cards ſo as that the game ſhall be iniquitouſly ſecured. It is applied to any iniquitous procurement or colluſion.—To unite picked perſons in ſome bad deſign.

To PACK. *v. n.* To tie up goods.—To go off in a hurry; to remove in haſte.—To concert bad meaſures; to confederate in ill; to practiſe unlawful confederacy or colluſion.

PA'CKCLO'ATH. *n. ſ.* [*pack* and *cloath*.] A cloath in which goods are tied up.

PAG

PA'CKER—PACK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *pack*.] One who binds up bales for carriage.

PA'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*pacquet*, French.] A ſmall pack; a mail of letters.

To PA'CKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels.

PA'CKHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*pack* and *horſe*.] A horſe of burden; a horſe employed in carrying goods.

PA'CKSADDLE. *n. ſ.* [*pack* and *ſaddle*.] A ſaddle on on which burdens are laid.

PA'CKTHRE'AD. *n. ſ.* [*pack* and *thread*.] Strong thread uſed in tying up parcels.

PA'CKWAX. *n. ſ.* [from *pack* and *wax*.] The ſtrong aponeuroſes on the ſides of the neck of brutes (and which are wanting in men) are called *packwax*.

PACT—PACT. *n. ſ.* [*pact*, Fr. *pactum*, Lat.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant.

PA'CTION—PAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*paction*, Fr. *pactio*, Lat.] A bargain; a covenant.

PAD—PAD. *n. ſ.* [from paaƀ, Saxon; whence likewiſe path, or paaƀ.] The road; a foot path.—An eaſy paced horſe.—A robber that infeſts the roads on foot.—A low ſoft ſaddle: properly a ſaddle or bolſter ſtuffed with ſtraw. [*Pajado*, Spaniſh, of *paja*, ſtraw.]

To PAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel gently.—To rob on foot.—To beat a way ſmooth and level.

To PA'DDLE—PAD-DLE. [*patouiller*, Fr.] To row; to beat water as with oars.—To play in the water.—To finger.

PA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [*pattal*, Welſh.] An oar, particularly that which is uſed by a ſingle rower in a boat.—Any thing broad like the end of an oar.

PA'DDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *paddle*.] One who paddles.

PA'DDOCK—PAD-DOCK. *n. ſ.* [paƀa, Saxon; *padde*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad.

PA'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *parrack*.] A ſmall incloſure for dear.

PA'DLOCK—PAD-LOCK. *n. ſ.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a ſtaple to hold on a link.

To PA'DLOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with a padlock.

PÆ'AN—PÆ-AN. *n. ſ.* [from the ſongs ſung at feſtivals to Apollo, begining *Io pæan*.] A ſong of triumph.

PA'GAN—PA-GAN, or PA-GAN. *n. ſ.* [paganiſc, Saxon; *paganus*, Latin; from *pagus*, a village; the villages continuing heathen after the cities were chriſtian.] A Heathen; one not a Chriſtian.

PA'GAN. *adj.* Heatheniſh.

PA'GANISM.

PA`GANISM. *n. ſ.* [*paganiſm*, Fr. from *pagan.*] Heatheniſm.

PAGE—12 PAGE. *n. ſ.* [*page*, French.] One ſide of the leaf of a book.—[*Page*, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great perſonage.

To PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark the pages of a book.—To attend as a page.

PA'GEANT—11 11 PAG EANT. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymologiſts give no ſatisfactory account. It may perhaps be *payen geant*, *a pagan giant*, a repreſentation of triumph uſed at return from holy wars; as we have yet the Saracen's head.] A ſtatue in a ſhow.—Any ſhow; a ſpectacle of entertainment.

PA'GEANT. *adj.* Showy; pompous; oſtentatious; ſuperficial.

To PA'GEANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in ſhow; to repreſent.

PA'GEANTRY—11 11 15 PAG-EANT-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *pageant.*] Pomp; ſhow.

PA`GOD—12 7 PA-GOD. *n. ſ.* [probably an Indian word.] An Indian idol.—The temple of the idol.

PAID. *adj.* the preterite and participle paſſive of pay.

PAIL—12 PAIL. *n. ſ.* [*paila*, Spaniſh.] A wooden veſſel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

PAI`LFUL. *n. ſ.* [*pail* and *full.*] The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAIN—12 PAIN. *n. ſ.* [*peine*, Fr. *pin*, Sax. *pæna*, Lat.] Puniſhment denounced.—Penalty; puniſhment.—Senſation of uneaſineſs.—[In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.—Uneaſineſs of mind.—The throws of child-birth.

To PAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To afflict; to torment; to make uneaſy.—[With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour.

PA`INFUL—12 1 PAIN-FUL. *adj.* [*pain* and *full.*] Full of pain; miſerable; beſet with affliction.—Giving pain; afflictive.—Difficult; requiring labour.—Induſtrious; laborious.

PA`INFULLY. *adv.* [from *painful.*] With great pain or affliction.—Laboriouſly; diligently.

PA`INFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *painful.*] Affliction; ſorrow; grief.—Induſtry; laborioufneſs.

PAI`NLESS. *adj.* [from *pain.*] Without pain; without trouble.

PA`INSTA`KER. *n. ſ.* [*pains* and *take.*] Labourer; laborious perſon.

PA`INSTA`KING. *adj.* [*pains* and *take.*] Laborious; induſtrious.

To PAINT—12 PAINT. *v. a.* [*peindre*, French.] To repreſent by delineation and colours.—To cover with colours repreſentative of ſomething.—To repreſent by colours, appearances, or images.—To deſcribe; to repreſent.—To colour; to diverſify.—To deck with artificial colours.

To PAINT. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.

PAINT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Colours repreſentative of any thing.—Colours laid on the face.

PAI`NTER—12 1 PAINT-ER. *n. ſ.* [*peintre*, Fr. from *paint.*] One who profeſſes the art of repreſenting objects by colours.

PAI`NTING. *n. ſ.* [from *paint.*] The art of repreſenting objects by delineation and colours.—Picture; the painted reſemblance.—Colours laid on.

PAI`NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*peinture*, Fr.] The art of painting. A French word.

PAIR—12 PAIR. *n. ſ.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.] Two things ſuiting one another, as a pair of gloves.—A man and wife.—Two of a ſort; a couple; a brace.

To PAIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be joined in pairs; to couple.—To ſuit; to fit as a counterpart.

To PAIR. *v. a.* To join in couples.—To unite as correſpondent or oppoſite.

PA'LACE—11 11 PAL-ACE. *n. ſ.* [*palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Lat.] A royal houſe; an houſe eminently ſplendid.

PA'LANQUI`N—11 11 14 PAL-AN-QUIN. *n. ſ.* Is a kind of covered carriage uſed in the eaſtern countries that is ſupported on the ſhoulders of ſlaves, and wherein perſons of diſtinction are carried.

PA'LATABLE—11 11 11 0 PAL-AT-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *palate.*] Guſtful; pleaſing to the taſte.

PA'LATE—11 11 PAL-ATE. *n. ſ.* [*palatum*, Latin.] The inſtrument of taſte.—Mental reliſh; intellectual taſte.

PA'LATINE—11 11 16 PAL-A-TINE. *n. ſ.* [*palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus* of *palatium*, Lat.] One inveſted with regal rights and prerogatives.

PA'LATINE. *adj.* Poſſeſſing royal privileges.

PALE—12 PALE. *adj.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.] Not ruddy; not freſh colour; wan; white of look.—Not high coloured; approaching to colourleſs tranſparency.—Not bright; not ſhining; faint of luſtre; dim.

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale.

PALE. *n. ſ.* [*palus*, Lat.] Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to incloſe grounds.—Any incloſure.—Any diſtrict or territory.—The *pale* is the third and middle part of the ſcutcheon, being derived from the chief to the baſe, or nether part of the ſcutcheon, with two lines.

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe with pales.—To incloſe; to encompaſs.

PA`LEFA`CED. *adj.* [*pale* and *face.*] Having the face wan.

PA`LENESS—12 13 PALE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pale.*] Wanneſs; want of colour; want of freſhneſs; ſickly; whiteneſs of look.—Want of colour; want of luſtre.

PA'LETTE—11 13 PAL-ETTE. *n. ſ.* [*palette*, Fr.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

PA'LFREY—5 15 PAL-FREY. *n. ſ.* [*palefroy*, Fr.] A ſmall horſe fit for ladies: it is always diſtinguiſhed in the old books from a war horſe.

PA'LISA`DE. } *n. ſ.* [*paliſade*, Fr.
PA'LISA`DO—11 15 12 8 PAL-IS-A-DO. } *paliſado*, Span. from *palus*, Lat.] Pales ſet by way of incloſure or defence.

To PA'LISA`DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe with paliſades.

PA`LISH—12 15 PAL-ISH. *adj.* [from *pale.*] Somewhat pale.

PALL—5 PALL. *n. ſ.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A cloak or mantle of ſtate.—The mantle of an archbiſhop.—The covering thrown over the dead.

To PALL—5 PALL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymologiſts

give no reaſonable account: perhaps it is only a corruption of *pale*, and was applied originally to colours.] To grow vapid; to become inſipid.

To PALL. *v. a.* To make inſipid or vapid.—To impair ſpritelineſs; to diſpirit.—To weaken; to impair.—To cloy.

PA'LLET—PAL-LET. *n. ſ.* [*paillet*, in *Chaucer*, which was probably the French word from *paille*, ſtraw, and ſecondarily, a bed.] A ſmall bed; a mean bed.—[*palette*, French.] A ſmall meaſure, formerly uſed by chirurgeons.

PA'LLMA'LI—PALL-MALL. *n. ſ.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, Fr.] A play in which the ball is ſtruck with a mallet through an iron ring.

To PA'LLIATE—PAL-LI-ATE. *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat. from *pallium*, a cloak; *pallier*, French.] To cover with excuſe.—To extenuate; to ſoften by favourable repreſentations.—To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to eaſe; not cure.

PA'LLIA`TION—PAL-LI-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*palliation*, Fr. from *palliate*.] Extenuation; alleviation; favourable repreſentation.—Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.

PA'LLIATIVE—PAL-LI-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate*.] Extenuating; favourably repreſentative.—Mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

PA'LLIATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating; ſomething alleviating.

PA'LLID—PAL-LID. *adj.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high-coloured; not bright: *pallid* is ſeldom uſed of the face.

PALM—PALM. *n. ſ.* [*palma*, Latin; *palmier*, Fr.] A tree of great variety of ſpecies; of which the branches were worn in token of victory.—Victory; triumph. [*palme*, Fr.]—The hand ſpread out; the inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Lat.] A hand, or meaſure of length, compriſing three inches. [*palme*, Fr.]

To PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.—To impoſe by fraud.—To handle.—To ſtroak with the hand.

PA`LMER—PALM-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim: they who returned from the holy land carried branches of palm.

PALME'TTO—PAL-MET-TO. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of the palm-tree: it grows in the Weſt-Indies to be a very large tree; with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houſes. Theſe leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make womens plaited hats; and the berries of theſe trees were formerly much uſed for buttons.

PA`LMISTRY—PAL-MIS-TRY. *n. ſ.* [*palma*, Latin.] The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

PA`LMY. *adj.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms.

PA'LPABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PA'LPABLE—PAL-PA-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*palpable*, Fr. *palpor*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch.—Groſs; coarſe; eaſily detected.—Plain; eaſily perceptible.

PA'LPABLY—PAL-PA-BLY. *adv.* [from *palpable*.] In ſuch a manner as to be perceived by the touch.—Groſsly; plainly.

To PA'LPITATE—PAL-PI-TATE. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Latin; *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go *pit a pat*.

PA'LPITA`TION—PAL-PI-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*palpitation*, Fr. from *palpitate*.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulſe of the heart, upon frights or any other cauſes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulſe goes on without diſtinction.

PA`LSGRAVE. *n. ſ.* [*paltſgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overſeeing of a prince's palace.

PA`LSICAL—PAL-SI-CAL. *adj.* [from *palſy*.] Afflicted with the palſy; paralytic.

PA`LSIED. *adj.* [from *palſy*.] Diſeaſed with a palſy.

PA`LSY—PAL-SY. *n. ſ.* [*paralyſis*, Lat. thence *paralyſy*, *paraſy*, *palaſy*, *palſy*.] A privation of motion or ſenſe of feeling, or both, proceeding from ſome cauſe below the cerebellum, joined with a coldneſs, ſoftneſs, flaccidity, and at laſt waſting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one ſide only, a hemiplegia; if in ſome parts only of one ſide, a paralyſis. There is a three fold diviſion of a *palſy*; the firſt is a privation of motion, ſenſation remaining. Secondly, a privation of ſenſation, motion remaining. And laſtly, a privation of both together.

PA`LTRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *paltry*.] The ſtate of being paltry.

PALTRY—PAL-TRY. *adj.* [*poltron*, French; a ſcoundrel; *paltrocca*, a low whore, Italian.] Sorry; worthleſs; deſpicable; contemptible; mean.

PAM—PAM. *n. ſ.* [probably from *palm*, victory; as *trump* from *triumph*.] The knave of clubs.

To PA'MPER—PAM-PER. *v. a.* *pamberare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to ſaginate; to feed luxuriouſly.

PA'MPHLET—PAM-*PH*LET. *n. ſ.* [*par un filet*, Fr. Whence this word is written anciently, and by *Caxton paunflet*.] A ſmall book, properly a book ſold unbound, and only ſtitched.

PA'MPHLETEE`R—PAM-*PH*LET-EER. *n. ſ.* [from *pamphlet*.] A ſcribbler of ſmall books.

PAN—PAN. *n. ſ.* [ponne, Saxon.] A veſſel broad and ſhallow, in which proviſions are dreſſed or kept.—The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder.—Any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan*.

PA'NACE`A—PAN-A-CE-A. *n. ſ.* *panacée*, Fr. παναάκεια, from πᾶν ἄκος] An univerſal medicine.

PA'NCAKE—PAN CAKE. *n. ſ.* [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

PANA`DO—PA-NA-DO. *n. ſ.* [from *panis*, bread.] Food made by boiling bread in water.

PANCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [πᾶν and κραλὸς.] Excelling in all the gymnaſtic exerciſes.

PA'NCREAS—PAN-CRE-AS. *n. ſ.* [πᾶν κρέας.] The ſweet-bread, a gland of the conglomerate ſort, ſituated between the bottom of the ſtomach and the vertebræ of the loins; it lies acroſs the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the ſpleen, and is ſtrongly tied to the peritonæum, from which it receives its common membranes.

PA'NCREA'TIC.

PA'NCREA'TIC. *adj.* [from *pancreas.*] Contained in the pancreas.

PA'NSY—PAN-SY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *panacey, panacea.*] A flower: a kind of violet.

PA'NDECT—PAN-DECT. *n. ſ.* [*pandecta*, Latin.] A treatiſe that comprehends the whole of any ſcience.—The digeſt of the civil law.

PA'NDER—PAN-DER. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the ſtory of *Troilus* and *Creſſida*; it was therefore originally written *pandar*, till its etymology was forgotten.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer.

To PA'NDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be ſubſervient to luſt or paſſion.

PA'NDERLY. *adj.* [from *pander.*] Pimping; pimplike.

PANE—PANE. *n. ſ.* [*paneau*, French.] A ſquare of glaſs.—A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

PA'NEGY'RICK—PAN-E-GYR-ICK. *n. ſ.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. *παηήγυρις.*] An elogy; an encomiaſtick piece.

PA'NEGY'RIST. *n. ſ.* [from *panegyrick*; *panegyriſte*, Fr.] One that writes praiſe; encomiaſt.

PA'NEL—PAN-EL. *n. ſ.* [*panellum*, law Lat. *paneau*, Fr.] A ſquare, or piece of any matter inſerted between other bodies.—[Panel, *panellum*, Lat. of the French, *panne*, id eſt *pellis* or *paneau*, a piece or pane in Engliſh.] A ſchedule or roll, containing the names of ſuch jurors, as the ſheriff provides to paſs upon a trial. And empannelling a jury, is nothing but the entering them into the ſheriff's roll or book.

PANG—PANG. *n. ſ.* [either from *pain* or *bang*, Dutch, uneaſy.] Extreme pain; ſudden paroxiſm of torment.

To PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly.

PA'NIC—PAN-IC. *adj.* [from *pan*, groundleſs fears being ſuppoſed to be ſent by Pan.] Violent without cauſe.

PA'NNEL—PAN-NEL. *n. ſ.* [*panneel*, Dutch; *paneau*, French.] A kind of ruſtic ſaddle.

PANNI'ER—PANN-IER. *n. ſ.* [*panier*, French.] A baſket; a wicker veſſel, in which fruit, or other things are carried on a horſe.

PA'NOPLY—PAN-O-PLY. *n. ſ.* [*παναπλία.*] Complete armour.

To PANT—PANT. *v. n.* [*panteler*, old French.] To palpitate; to beat as the heart in ſudden terror, or after hard labour.—To have the breaſt heaving, as for want of breath.—To play with intermiſſion.—To long; to wiſh earneſtly.

PANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart.

PA'NTALOON—PAN-TA-LOON. *n. ſ.* [*pantalon*, Fr.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and ſtockings were all of a piece.

PANTHE'ON. *n. ſ.* [*πάνθειον.*] A temple of all the gods.

PA'NTHER—PAN-THER. *n. ſ.* [*παν θὴρ, panthera*, Lat. *panthere*, Fr.] A ſpotted wild beaſt; a lynx; a pard.

PA'NTI'LE—PAN-TILE. *n. ſ.* A gutter tile.

PA'NTLER—PANT-LER. *n. ſ.* [*panetier*, French.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.

PA'NTOMI'ME—PAN-TO-MIME. *n. ſ.* [*πᾶς μῖμος*; *pantomime*, Fr.] One who has the power of univerſal mimickry; one who expreſſes his meaning by mute action; a buffoon.—A ſcene; a tale exhibited only in geſture and dumb-ſhew.

PA'NTON. *n. ſ.* A ſhoe contrived to recover a narrow and half-bound heel.

PA'NTRY—PAN-TRY. *n. ſ. paneterie*, Fr. *panarium*, Lat.] The room in which proviſions are repoſited.

PAP—PAP. *n. ſ.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Latin.] The nipple; the dug ſucked.—Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water.—The pulp in fruit.

PA'PA'—PA-PA. *n. ſ.* [*παππᾶ*; *papa*, Lat.] A fond name for father, uſed in many languages.

PA'PACY—PA-PA-CY. *n. ſ.* [*papat, papauté*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of biſhops of Rome.

PA'PAL—PA-PAL. *adj.* [*papal*, Fr.] Popiſh; belonging to the pope; annexed to the biſhoprick of Rome.

PAPA'W—PA-PAW. *n. ſ.* [*papaya*, low Lat. *papaya, papayer*, Fr.] A Weſt-Indian plant.

PAPA'VEROUS—PA-PAV-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*papavereus*, from *papaver*, Lat. a poppy.] Reſembling poppies.

PA'PER—PA-PER. *n. ſ.* [*papier*, Fr. *papyrus*, Lat.] Subſtance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water, and then ſpreading them in thin ſheets.—Piece of paper.—Single ſheet printed, or written. It is uſed particularly of eſſays or journals, or any thing printed on a ſheet. [*Feuille volante.*]

PA'PER. *adj.* Any thing ſlight or thin.

To PA'PER. *adj.* Any thing ſlight or thin.

To PA'PER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter.

PA'PERMA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*paper* and *make.*] One who makes paper.

PA'PERMILL. *n. ſ.* [*paper* and *mill.*] A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

PAPI'LIO—PA-PIL-I-O. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *papillon*, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours.

PAPI'LIONA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *papilio*, Lat.] The flowers of ſome plants are called *papilionaceous*, by botaniſts, which repreſent ſomething of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings diſplayed.

PAPI'LLARY. } *adj.* [from *papilla.*] Having
PAPI'LLOUS—PA-PIL-LOUS. } emulgent veſſels, or reſemblances of paps.

PA'PIST—PA-PIST. *n. ſ.* [*papiſte*, Fr. *papiſta*, Lat.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

PAPI'STICAL—PA-PIS-TIC-AL. *adj.* [from *papiſt.*] Popiſh; adherent to popery.

PA'PISTRY—PA-PIS-TRY. *n. ſ.* [from *papiſt.*] Popery; the doctrine of the Romiſh church.

PA'PPY—PAP-PY. *adj.* [from *pap.*] Soft; ſucculent; eaſily divided.

PAR—PAR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. This word is not elegantly uſed, except as a term of traffick.

PA'RABLE—PAR-A-BLE. *n. ſ.* [παραβολὴ; *parabole*, Fr.] A ſimilitude; a relation under which ſomething elſe is figured.

PARA'BOLA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The *parabola* is a conic ſection, ariſing from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its ſides, or parallel to a plane that touches one ſide of the cone.

PA'RABO'LICAL. } *adj.* [*parabolique*, Fr.
PA'RABO'LIC—PAR-A-BOL-IC. } from *parable.*] Expreſſed by parable or ſimilitude.—Having the nature or form of a parabola. [from *parabola.*]

PA'RABO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *parabolical.*] By way of parable or ſimilitude.—In the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM. *n. ſ.* In algebra, the diviſion of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term.

PARA'DE—PA-RADE. *n. ſ.* [*parade*, Fr.] Shew; oſtentation.—Military order.—Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.—Guard; poſture of defence.

PA'RADIGM. *n. ſ.* [παραδειγμα.] Example.

PA'RADISI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *paradiſe.*] Suiting paradiſe; making paradiſe.

PA'RADISE—PAR-A-DISE. *n. ſ.* [παράδεισος; *paradiſe*, Fr.] The bliſsful regions, in which the firſt pair was placed.—Any place of felicity.

PA'RADOX—PAR-A-DOX. *n. ſ.* [*paradoxe*, French; παράδοξος.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an aſſertion contrary to appearance; a poſition in appearance abſurd.

PA'RADO'XICAL—PAR-A-DOX-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *paradox.*] Having the nature of a paradox.—Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PA'RADO'XICALLY. *adv.* [from *paradox.*] In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received o ons.

PA'RAGON—PAR-A-GON. *n. ſ.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old French; *paragone*, Italian.] A model; a pattern; ſomething ſupremely excellent.—Companion; fellow.

To PA'RAGON. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, Fr.] To compare.—To equal.

PA'RAGRA'PH—PAR-A-GRAPH. *n. ſ.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. παραγραφὴ.] A diſtinct part of a diſcourſe.

PARAGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *paragraph.*] By paragraphs; with diſtinct breaks or diviſions.

PA'RALLA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [from *parallax.*] Pertaining to
PA'RALLA'CTIC. } a parallax.

PA'RALLA'X—PAR-AL-LAX. *n. ſ.* [παράλαξις.] The difference between the apparent place of the ſun, or any ſtar viewed from the ſurface of the earth, and their true place if viewed from the centre of the earth.

PA'RALLEL—PAR-AL-LEL. *adj.* παράλληλος; *parallele*, Fr.] Extended in the ſame direction, and preſerving always the ſame diſtance.—Having the ſame tendency.—Continuing the reſemblance through many particulars; equal; like.

PA'RALLEL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Lines continuing their courſe, and ſtill remaining at the ſame diſtance from each other.—Lines on the globle marking the latitude.—Direction conformable to that of another line.—Reſemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeneſs.—Compariſon made.—Any thing reſembling another.

To PA'RALLEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place, ſo as always to keep the ſame direction with another line.—To keep in the ſame direction; to level.—To correſpond to.—To be equal to; to reſemble through many particulars.—To compare.

PA'RALLELI'SM. *n. ſ.* [*paralleliſme*, Fr. from *parallel.*] State of being parallel.

PA'RALLE'LOGRAM—PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM. *n. ſ.* [παραλλήλος and γραμμα; *parallelograme*, Fr.] A right lined quadrilateral figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides are parallel and equal.

PA'RALOGISM—PAR-A-LO-GISM. *n. ſ.* [παραλόγισμος; *paralogiſme*, Fr.] A falſe argument.

PA'RALOGY. *n. ſ.* Falſe reaſoning.

PA'RALY'TICAL—PAR-A-LYT-IC-AL. } *adj.* [from *paralyſis*; *paralytique*, Fr.] Palſied; inclined to palſy.
PA'RALY'TIC. }

PA'RAMOUNT—PAR-A-MOUNT. *adj.* [*per* and *mount.*] Superiour; having the higheſt juriſdiction: as, lord *paramount*, the chief of the ſeigniory.—Eminent; of the higheſt order.

PA'RAMOUNT. *n. ſ.* The chief.

PA'RAMOUR—PAR-A-MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.] A lover or woer—A miſtreſs. It is obſolete in both ſenſes, though not inelegant or unmuſical.

PA'RAPET—PAR-A-PET. *n. ſ.* [*parapet*, Fr. *parapetto*, Italian.] A wall breaſt high.

PA'RAPHIMO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [παραφίμωσις; *paraphimoſe*, Fr.] A diſeaſe when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PA'RAPHERNA'LIA—PAR-A-*PHE*R-NA-LI-A. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's diſpoſal.

PA'RAPHRASE—PAR-A-*PH*RASE. *n. ſ.* [παράφρασις, *paraphraſe*, Fr.] A looſe interpretation; an explanation in many words.

To PA'RAPHRASE. *v. a.* [*paraphraſer*, Fr. παραφράζω.] To interpret with laxity of expreſſion; to tranſlate looſely.

PA'RAPHRAST. *n. ſ.* [*paraphraſte*, Fr. παραφραστὴς.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

PA'RAPHRA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *paraphraſe.*] Lax in
PA'RAPHRA'STIC. } interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PA'RASITE—PAR-A-SITE. *n. ſ.* [*paraſite*, Fr. *paraſita*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

PARASI'TICAL. } *adj.* [*paraſitique*, Fr. from *paraſite.*]
PARASI'TIC. } Flattering; wheedling.

To PA'RBOIL—PAR-BOIL. *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, Fr.] To half boil; to boil in part.

PA'RCEL—PAR-CEL. *n. ſ.* [*parcelle*, Fr. *particula*, Latin.] A ſmall bundle.—A part of the whole taken ſeparately.—A quantity or maſs.—A number of perſons, in contempt.—Any number or quantity, in contempt.

To

To PA'RCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into portions.—To make up into a maſs.

PA'RCENER—PAR-CE-NER. *n. ſ.* When any one dies poſſeſſed of an eſtate, and having iſſue only daughters, or his ſiſters be his heirs; ſo that the lands deſcend to thoſe daughters or ſiſters: theſe are called *parceners*, and are but as one heir.

To PARCH—PARCH. *v. a.* [from παρεκαίειν, ſays Junius; from *percoquo*, ſays Skinner; neither of them ſeem ſatisfied with their conjecture: perhaps from *peruſtus*, burnt, to *peruſt*, to *parch*; perhaps from *parchment*, the effect of fire upon parchment being almoſt proverbial.] To burn ſlightly and ſuperficially; to ſcorch; to dry up.

To PARCH. *v. n.* To be ſcorched.

PA'RCHMENT—PARCH-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*parchemi*, or *pergamena*, Latin.] Skins dreſſed for the writer. Among traders, the ſkins of ſheep are called parchment, thoſe of calves vellum.

PARD—PARD. *n. ſ.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Lat.] The leopard; in poetry, any of the ſpotted beaſts.

To PA'RDON—PAR-DON. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, French.] To excuſe an offender.—To forgive a crime.—To remit a penalty.—Pardon me, is a word of civil denial, or ſlight apology.

PA'RDON. *n. ſ.* [*pardon*, Fr. from the verb.] Forgiveneſs of an offender.—Forgiveneſs of a crime; indulgence.—Remiſſion of penalty.—Forgiveneſs received.—Warrant of forgiveneſs, or exemption from puniſhment.

PA'RDONABLE—PAR-DON-NA-BLE. *adj.* [*pardonable*, Fr. from *pardon*.] Venial; excuſable.

PA'RDONABLY. *adv.* [from *pardonable*.] Venially; excuſably.

To PARE—PARE. *v. a.* [This word is reaſonably deduced by *Skinner* from the French phraſe, *parer les ongles*, to dreſs the horſes hoofs when they are ſhaved by the farrier: thus we firſt ſaid, *pare* your nails; and from thence transfered the word to general uſe.] To cut off extremities or the ſurface; to cut away by little and little; to diminiſh.

PA'REGO'RIC. *adj.* [παρηγορικὸς.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify and aſſuage.

PA'RENT—PA-RENT. *n. ſ.* [*parent*, Fr. *pareus*, Lat.] A father or mother.

PA'RENTAGE—PAR-ENT-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*parentage*, French; from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with reſpect to the rank of parents.

PARE'NTAL—PA-RENT-AL. *adj.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.

PARE'NTHESIS—PA-REN-THE-SIS. *n. ſ.* [*parentheſe*, Fr. παρὰ, ἐν and τίθημι.] A ſentence ſo included in another ſentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the ſenſe of that which incloſes it: being commonly marked thus, ( ).

PA'RER—PAR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *pare*.] An inſtrument to cut away the ſurface.

PA'RGET—PAR-GET. *n. ſ.* Plaſter laid upon roofs of rooms.

To PA'RGET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaſter; to cover with plaſter.

PARHE'LION. *n. ſ.* [παρὰ ἥλιος.] A mock ſun.

PA'RING—PAR-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

PA'RISH—PAR-ISH. *n. ſ.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *parroiſſe*, Fr. of the Greek παροικία, *i. e. accolarum conventus, accolatus, ſacra vicinia*.] The particular charge of a ſecular prieſt. Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial: cathedral is that, where there is a biſhop ſeated, ſo called a cathedra: conventual conſiſts of regular clerks, profeſſing ſome order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college: parochial is that which is inſtituted for ſaying divine ſervice, and adminiſtring the ſacraments to the people, dwelling within a certain compaſs of ground near unto it.

PA'RISH. *adj.* Belonging to the pariſh; having the care of the pariſh.—Maintained by the pariſh.

PARI'SHIONER—PA-RISH-ION-ER. *n. ſ.* [*parroiſſien*, Fr. from *pariſh*.] One that belongs to the pariſh.

PA'RITY—PAR-IT-Y. *n. ſ.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] Equality; reſemblance.

PARK—PARK. *n. ſ.* [peapruc, Sax. *parc*, Fr.] A piece of ground incloſed and ſtored with beaſts of chaſe.

To PA'RLEY—PAR-LEY. *v. n.* [from *parler*, French.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to diſcuſs any thing orally. It is much uſed in war, for a meeting of enemies to talk.

PA'RLEY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; diſcuſſion by word of mouth.

PA'RLIAME'NT—PAR-LIA-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*parliamentum*, low Lat. *parlement*, Fr.] In England, is the aſſembly of the king and three eſtates of the realm; namely, the lords ſpiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the common wealth, eſpecially the making and correcting of laws; which aſſembly or court is, of all others, the higheſt, and of greateſt authority.

PA'RLIAME'NTARY—PAR-LIA-MENT-A-RY. *adj.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; ſuiting the parliament; pertaining to parliament.

PA'RLOUR—PAR-LOUR. *n. ſ.* [*parloir*, Fr. *parlatorio*, Italian.] A room in monaſteries, where the religious meet and converſe.—A room in houſes on the firſt floor, elegantly furniſhed for reception or entertainment.

PARO'CHIAL—PA-RO-CHI-AL. *adj.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a pariſh.

PA'RODY—PAR-O-DY. *n. ſ.* [*parodie*, Fr. παρῳδία.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a ſlight change adapted to ſome new purpoſe.

To PA'RODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody*.] To copy by way of parody.

PARO'LE—PA-ROLE. *n. ſ.* [*parole*, Fr.] Word given as an aſſurance; promiſe given by a priſoner not to go away.

PA'ROQUET—PAR-O-QUET. *n. ſ.* [*parroquet* or *perroquet*, Fr.] A ſmall ſpecies of parrot.

PA'RONNY'CHIA. *n. ſ.* [παρωνυχία; *paronychie*, Fr.] A preternatural ſwelling or ſore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow.

PARO'TID — PA-ROT-ID. *adj.* [*parotide*, Fr. παρωτὶς, παρὰ and οὖς.] Salivary; ſo named becauſe near the ears.

PA'ROXYSM — PAR-OX-YSM. [παροξυσμὸς; *paroxyſme*, Fr.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a diſeaſe.

PA'RRICIDE — PAR-RI-CIDE. *n. ſ.* [*parricide*, Fr. *parricida*, Lat.] One who deſtroys his father.—One who deſtroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; as his country or patron.—[*Parricide*, Fr. *parricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due.

PA'RRICI'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *parricida*, Latin.] Relating to parricide; committing parricide.

PA'RROT — PAR-ROT. *n. ſ.* [*parroquet*, French.] A particoloured bird of the ſpecies of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

To PA'RRY — PAR-RY. *v. n.* [*parer*, French.] To put by thruſts; to fence.

To PARSE — PARSE. *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To reſolve a ſentence into the elements or parts of ſpeech. It is a word only uſed in grammar ſchools.

PA'RSIMO`NIOUS — PAR-SI-MO-NI-OUS. *adj.* [from *parſimony*.] Covetous; frugal; ſparing. It is ſometimes of a good, ſometimes of a bad ſenſe.

PA'RSIMO`NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *parſimonious*.] Covetouſly; frugally; ſparingly.

PA'RSIMO`NIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *parſimonious*.] A diſpoſition to ſpare and ſave.

PA'RSIMONY — PAR-SI-MON-Y. *n. ſ.* [*parſimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs; ſaving temper.

PA`RSLEY — PARS-LEY. *n. ſ.* [*perſil*, French; *apium*, Latin; *perſli*, Welſh.] A plant.

PA`RSNEP — PARS-NEP. *n. ſ.* [*paſtinaca*, Latin.] A plant.

PA`RSON — PARS-ON. *n. ſ.* [Derived either from *perſona*, becauſe the *parſon* omnium *perſonam* in eccleſia ſuſtinet; or from *parocheanus*, the pariſh prieſt.] The prieſt of a pariſh; one that has a parochial charge or cure of ſouls.—A clergyman.

PA'RSONAGE — PARS-ON-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *parſon*.] The benefice of a pariſh.

PART — PART. *n. ſ.* [*pars*, Latin.] Something leſs than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity.—Member.—That which, in diviſion, falls to each.—Share; concern.—Side; party.—Something relating or belonging.—Particular office or character.—Character appropriated in a play.—Buſineſs; duty.—Action; conduct.—Relation reciprocal.—In good part; in ill part; as well done; as ill done.—[In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties; or accompliſhments.—[In the plural.] Quarters; regions; diſtricts.

PART. *adv.* Partly; in ſome meaſure.

To PART. *v. a.* To divide; to ſhare; to diſtribute.—To ſeparate; to diſunite.—To break into pieces.—To keep aſunder.—To ſeparate combatants.—To ſecern.

To PART. *v. n.* To be ſeparated.—To quit each other.—To take farewel.—To have ſhare.—[*Partir*, French.] To go away; to ſet out.—*To* PART *with*. To quit; to reſign; to loſe; to be ſeparated from.

To PARTA`KE — PAR-TAKE. *v. n.* Preterite, *I partook*: participle paſſive, *partaken*. [*part* and *take*.] To have ſhare of any thing; to take ſhare with.—To participate; to have ſometing of the property, nature, claim, or right.—To be admitted to; not to be excluded.—Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken of.—To combine; to enter into ſome deſign. An unuſual ſenſe.

To PARTA`KE. *v. a.* To ſhare; to have part in.—To admit to part; to extend participation. Obſolete.

PARTA`KER — PAR-TAK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *partake*.] A partner in poſſeſſions; a ſharer of any thing; an aſſociate with.—Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken.—Accomplice; aſſociate.

PARTE'RRE — PAR-TERRE. *n. ſ.* [*parterre*, French.] A level diviſion of ground, that, for the moſt part, faces the ſouth and beſt front of an houſe, and is generally furniſhed with greens, flowers, &c.

PA`RTIAL — PAR-*TIAL*. *adj.* [*partial*, French] Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cauſe, or one ſide of the queſtion more than the other.—Inclined to favour without reaſon.—Affecting only one part; ſubſiſting only in a part; not general; not univerſal; not total.

PARTIA'LITY — PAR-*TIAL*-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial*.] Unequal ſtate of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without juſt reaſon.

PA`RTIALLY — PAR-*TIAL*-LY. *adv.* [from *partial*.] With unjuſt favour or diſlike.—In part; not totally.

PA`RTIBLE — PART-I-BLE. *adj.* [from *part*.] Diviſible; ſeparable.

PARTI'CIPANT — PAR-TIC-IP-ANT. *adj.* [*participant*, French, from *participate*.] Sharing; having ſhare or part.

To PARTI'CIPATE — PAR-TIC-IP-ATE. *v. n.* [*participo*, Latin; *participer*, French.] To partake; to have ſhare.—With *of*.—With *in*.—To have part of more things than one.—To have part of ſomething common with another.

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to ſhare.

PA'RTICIPA`TION — PAR-TIC-IP-A-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*participation*, French, from *participate*.] The ſtate of ſharing ſomething in common.—The act or ſtate of partaking or having part of ſomething.—Diſtribution; diviſion into ſhares.

PA'RTICI'PIAL. *adj.* [*participialis*, Lat.] Having the nature of a participle.

PA`RTICIPLE — PAR-TI-CIP-LE. *n. ſ.* [*participium*, Latin.] A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.—Any thing that participates of different things.

PA`RTICLE — PAR-TI-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*particule*, French; *particula*, Latin.] Any ſmall portion of a greater ſubſtance.—A word unvaried by inflexion.

PARTI'CULAR — PAR-TIC-U-LAR. *adj.* [*particulier*, Fr.] Relating to ſingle perſons; not general.—Individual; one diſtinct from others.—Noting properties or things peculiar. Attentive to things ſingle and diſtinct.—Single; not general.—Odd; having ſomething that eminently diſtinguiſhes him

him from others. This is commonly used in a sense of contempt.

PARTI'CULAR. *n. s.* A single instance; a single point — Individual; private person.—Private interest.—Private character; single self; state of an individual.—A minute detail of things singly enumerated.—Distinct not general recital.

PA'RTICULA'RITY — PAR-TIC-U-LAR-I-TY. *n. s.* [*particularité*, French, from *particular*.] Distinct notice or enumeration; not general assertion.—Singleness; individuality.—Petty account; private incident.—Something belonging to single persons.—Something peculiar.

To PARTI'CULARIZE — PAR-TIC-U-LAR-IZE. *v. a.* [*particulariser*, French, from *particular*.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely.

PARTI'CULARLY. *v. a.* [from *particular*.] Distinctly; singly; not universally.—In an extraordinary degree.

PA'RTISAN — PAR-TI-SAN. *n. s.* [*pertisan*, French.] A kind of pike or halberd.—[From *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction.—The commander of a party.—A commander's leading staff.

PARTI'TION — PAR-TITI-ON. *n. s.* [*partition*, French; *partitio*, Latin.] The act of dividing; a state of being divided.—Division; separation; distinction.—Part divided from the rest; separate part.—That by which different parts are separated.—Part where separation is made.

To PARTI'TION. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.

PA'RTLET. *n. s.* A name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck.

PA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some degree; in part.

PA'RTNER. *n. s.* [from *part*.] Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate.—One who dances with another.

To PA'RTNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate with a partner.

PA'RTNERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *partner*.] Joint interest or property.—The union of two or more in the same trade.

PA'RTOOK. Preterite of *partake*.

PA'RTRIDGE. *n. s.* [*perdrix*, French; *pertris*, Welsh; *perdix*, Latin.] A bird of game.

PARTU'RIENT. *adj.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION. *n. s.* [from *parturio*, Latin.] The state of being about to bring forth.

PA'RTY. *n. s.* [*partié*, French.] A number of persons confederated by similiarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; a faction.—One of two litigants.—One concerned in any affair.—Side; persons engaged against each other.—Cause; side.—A select assembly.—Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another.—A detachment of soldiers: as, he commanded that *party* sent thither.

PA'RTY-COLOURED. *adj.* [*party* and *coloured*.] Having diversity of colours.

PA'RTY-MAN. *n. s.* [*party* and *man*.] A factious person; an abettor of a party.

PA'RTY-WALL. *n. s.* [*party* and *wall*.] Wall that separates one house from the next.

PA'SCHAL — PAS-CHAL. *adj.* [*paschal*, French; *paschalis*, Latin.] Relating to the passover.—Relating to Easter.

PA'SQUIL. PA'SQUIN. PA'SQUINA'DE — PAS-QUIN-ADE. *n. s.* [from *pasquino*, a statue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon or paper of satirical observation.] A lampoon.

To PASS — PASS. *v. n.* [*passer*, French; *passus*, a step, Latin.] To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive.—To go to make way.—To make transition from one thing to another.—To vanish; to be lost.—To be spent; to go away.—To be at an end; to be over.—To die; to pass from the present life to another state.—To be changed by regular gradation.—To be in any state.—To be enacted.—To be effected; to exist: as, it came to *pass*.—To gain reception; to become current: as, this money will not *pass*.—To be practised artfully or successfully.—To be regarded as good or ill.—To occur; to be transacted.—To be done.—To determine finally; to judge capitally.—To be supremely excellent.—To thrust; to make a push in fencing.—To omit.—To go through the alimentary duct.—To be in a tolerable state.—*To* PASS *away*. To be lost; to glide off.—To vanish.

To PASS — PASS. *v. a.* To go beyond.—To go through: as, the horse *passed* the river.—To spend; to live through.—To impart to any thing the power of moving.—To carry hastily.—To transfer to another proprietor.—To strain; to percolate.—To vent; to let out.—To utter ceremoniously.—To utter solemnly.—To transmit.—To put an end to.—To surpass; to excel.—To omit; to neglect.—To transcend; to transgress.—To admit; to allow.—To enact a law.—To impose fraudulently.—To practice artfully; to make succeed.—To send from one place to another: as, *pass* that beggar to his own parish.—*To* PASS *away*. To spend; to waste.—*To* PASS *by*. To excuse; to forgive.—To neglect; to disregard.—*To* PASS *over*. To omit; to let go unregarded.

PASS — PASS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A narrow entrance; an avenue.—Passage; road.—A permission to go or come any where.—An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode.—Push; thrust in fencing.—State; condition.

PA'SSABLE — PASS-A-BLE. *adj.* [*passible*, French, from *pass*.] Possible to be passed or travelled through or over.—Supportable; tolerable; allowable.—Capable of admission or reception.

PASSA'DO — PAS-SA-DO. *n. s.* [Italian.] A push; a thrust.

PA'SSAGE — PAS-SAGE. *n. s.* [*passage*, French.] Act of passing; travel; course; journey.—Road; way.—Entrance or exit; liberty to pass.—The state of decay. Not in use.—Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance.—Occurrence; hap.—Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change the place of abode.—Incident; transaction.—Management; conduct.—Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Endroit*, French.

PA'SSED — PASS-ED. Preterite and participle of *pass*.

PA'SSENGER — PAS-SEN-GER. *n. s.* [*passager*, French.] A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer.—One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

PA'SSIBI'LITY — PAS-SI-BIL-I-TY. *n. s.* [*passibilité*, Fr. from *passible*.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PA'SSIBLE — PAS-SI-BLE. *adj.* [*paſſible*, French; *paſſibilis*, Lat.] Suſceptive of impreſſions from external agents.

PA'SSING — PASS-ING. *part. adj.* [from *paſs*.] Supreme; ſurpaſſing others; eminent.—It is ſometimes uſed adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding: as, *paſſing* well.

PA'SSINGBE'LL. *n. ſ.* [*paſſing* and *bell*.] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the paſſing ſoul: it is often uſed for the bell which rings immediately after death.

PA'SSION — PAS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*paſſion*, French; *paſſio*, Latin.] Any effect cauſed by external agency.—Violent commotion of the mind.—Anger.—Zeal; ardour.—Love. Eagerneſs.—Emphatically. The laſt ſuffering of the redeemer of the world.

PA'SSION-WEEK. *n. ſ.* The week immediately preceding Eaſter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PA'SSIONATE — PAS-SION-ATE. *adj.* [*paſſionné*, French.] Moved by paſſion; cauſing or expreſſing great commotion of mind.—Eaſily moved to anger.

PA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *paſſionate*.] With paſſion; with deſire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind.—Angrily.

PA'SSIVE — PAS-SIVE. *adj.* [*paſſif*, French; *paſſivus*, Latin.] Receiving impreſſion from ſome external agent.—Unreſiſting; not oppoſing.—Suffering; not acting.—[In grammar.] A verb *paſſive* is that which ſignifies paſſion or the effect of action: as, *doceor*, I am taught.

PA'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *paſſive*.] With a paſſive nature.

PA'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *paſſive*.] Quality of receiving impreſſion from external agents.—Paſſibility; power of ſuffering.

PA'SSOVER. *n. ſ.* [*paſs* and *over*.] A feaſt inſtituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, ſmiting the firſt-born of the Egyptians, *paſſed over* the habitations of the Hebrews.—The ſacrifice killed.

PA'SSPORT — PASS-PORT. *n. ſ.* [*paſſport*, French.] Permiſſion of egreſs.

PAST — PAST. *part. adj.* [from *paſs*.] Not preſent; not to come.—Spent; gone through; undergone.

PAST. *n. ſ.* Elliptically uſed for paſt time.

PAST. *preposition.* Beyond in time.—No longer capable of.—Beyond; out of reach of.—Beyond; further than.—Above; more than.

PASTE — PASTE. *n. ſ.* [*paſte*, French.] Any thing mixed up ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious: ſuch as flour and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth mingled for the potter.—Flour and water boiled together ſo as to make a cement.—Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious ſtones.

To PASTE. *v. a.* [*paſter*, French, from the noun.] To faſten with paſte.

PA'STEBO'ARD. *n. ſ.* [*paſte* and *board*.] Maſſes made anciently by paſting one paper on another: now made ſometimes by macerating paper and caſting it in moulds, ſometimes by pounding old cordage, and caſting it in forms.

PA'STEBO'ARD. *n. ſ.* Made of paſteboard.

PA'STERN — PAS-TERN. *n. ſ.* [*paſturon*, French] The knee of an horſe.—The legs of an human creature in contempt.

PA'STIL — PAST-IL. *n. ſ.* [*paſtillus*, Latin; *paſtille*, Fr.] A roll of paſte.

PA'STIME — PAS-TIME. *n. ſ.* [*paſs* and *time*.] Sport; amuſement; diverſion.

PA'STOR — PAS-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*paſtor*, Latin; *paſteur*, old French.] A ſhepherd.—A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has ſouls to feed with ſound doctrine.

PA'STORAL — PAS-TO-RAL. *adj.* [*paſtoralis*, Latin; *paſtoral*, French.] Rural; ruſtic; beſeeming ſhepherds; imitating ſhepherds.—Relating to the care of ſouls.

PA'STORAL. *n. ſ.* A poem in which any action or paſſion is repreſented by its effects upon a country life; or according to the common practice in which the ſpeakers take upon them the character of ſhepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

PA'STRY — PAS-TRY. *n. ſ.* [*paſtiſſerie*, French, from *paſte*.] The act of making pies.—Pies or baked paſte.—The place where paſtry is made.

PA'STRY-CO'OK. *n. ſ.* [*paſtry* and *cook*.] One whoſe trade is to make and ſell things baked in paſte.

PA'STURABLE. *adj.* [from *paſture*.] Fit for paſture.

PA'STURAGE — PAS-TUR-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*paſturage*, Fren.] The buſineſs of feeding cattle.—Lands grazed by cattle.—The uſe of paſture.

PA'STURE — PAS-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*paſture*, French.] Food; the act of feeding.—Ground on which cattle feed.—Human culture; education.

To PA'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a paſture.

To PA'STURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground.

PA'STY — PAS-TY. *n. ſ.* [*paſte*, French.] A pye of cruſt raiſed without a diſh.

PAT — PAT. *adj.* [from *pas*, Dutch, *Skinner*.] Fit; convenient; exactly ſuitable either as to time or place. This is a low word, and ſhould not be uſed but in burleſque writings.

PAT. *n. ſ.* [*patte*, French, is a foot, and thence *pat* may be a blow with the foot.] A light quick blow; a tap.—Small lump of matter beat into ſhape with the hand.

To PAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly; to tap.

PA'TACO'ON. *n. ſ.* A Spaniſh coin worth four ſhillings and eight-pence Engliſh.

To PATCH — PATCH. *v. n.* [*pudizer*, Daniſh; *pezzare*, Italian.] To cover with a piece ſewed on.—To decorate the face with ſmall ſpots of black ſilk.—To mend clumſily; to mend ſo as that the original ſtrength or beauty is loſt.—To make up of ſhreds or different pieces. Sometimes with *up* emphatical.

PATCH — PATCH. *n. ſ.* [*pezzo*, Italian.] A piece ſewed on to cover a hole.—A piece inſerted in moſaic or variegated work.—A ſmall ſpot of black ſilk put on the face.—A ſmall particle; a parcel of land.

PA'TCHWORK. *n. ſ.* [*patch* and *work*.] Work made by ſewing ſmall pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE — PATE. *n. ſ.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *tête*, French.] The head. Now commonly uſed in contempt or ridicule, but anciently in ſerious language.

PA'TED. *adj.* [from *pate.*] Having a pate. It is uſed only in compoſition: as, long-*pated* or cunning; ſh low-*pated* or fooliſh.

PA'TENT—PAT-ENT. *adj.* [*patens*, Lat. *patent*, Fr.] Open to the peruſal of all: as, letters *patent*.—Something appropriated by letters *patent*.

PA'TENT—PAT-ENT. *n. ſ.* A writ conferring ſome excluſive right or privilege.

PA'TENTE'E—PAT-EN-TEE. *n. ſ.* [from *patent.*] One who has a patent.

PA'TER-NO'STER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The Lord's prayer.

PATE'RNAL—PA-TER-NAL. *adj.* [*paternus*, Lat. *paternel*, Fr.] Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father.—Hereditary; received in ſucceſſion from one's father.

PATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *paternus*, Lat. *paternité*, Fr.] Fatherſhip; the relation of a father.

PATH—PATH. *n. ſ.* [paꝺ, Saxon.] Way; road; track. In converſation it is uſed of a narrow way to be paſſed on foot; but in ſolemn language means any paſſage.

PATHE'TICAL—PA-THET-IC-AL. } [παθητικὸς; *pathetique*, Fr.]
PATHE'TIC. }
Affecting the paſſions; paſſionate; moving.

PATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *pathetical.*] In ſuch a manner as may ſtrike the paſſions.

PA'THLESS—PATH-LESS. *adj.* [from *path.*] Untrodden; not marked with paths.

PA'THOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*pathologique*, Fr. from *pathology.*] Relating to the tokens or diſcoverable effects of a diſtemper.

PATHO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [πάθος and λέγω.] One who treats of pathology.

PA'THO'LOGY—PA-THOL-O-GY. *n. ſ.* [πάθος and λέγω; *pathologie*, Fr.] That part of medicine which relates to diſtempers, with their differences, cauſes and effects incident to the human body

PA'THWAY. *n. ſ.* [*path* and *way.*] A road; ſtrictly a narrow way to be paſſed on foot.

PA'TIBLE. *adj.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable.

PA'TIENCE—PA-TIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*patience*, Fr. *patientia*, Latin.] The power of ſuffering; indurance; the power of expecting long without rage or diſcontent; the power of ſupporting faults or injuries without revenge; long ſuffering.—Sufferance; permiſſion.—An herb. A ſpecies of dock.

PA'TIENT—PA-TIENT. *adj.* [*patient*, Fr. *patiens*, Lat.] Having the quality of enduring.—Calm under pain or affliction.—Not revengeful againſt injuries.—Not eaſily provoked.—Not haſty; not viciouſly eager or impetuous.

PA'TIENT. *n. ſ.* [*patient*, Fr.] That which receives impreſſions from external agents.—A perſon diſeaſed. It is commonly uſed of the relation between the ſick and the phyſician.—It is ſometimes, but rarely uſed abſolutely for a ſick perſon.

PA'TIENTLY. *adv.* [from *patient.*] Without rage under pain or affliction.—Without vicious impetuoſity.

PA'TLY—PAT-LY. *adv.* [from *pat.*] Commodiouſly; fitly.

PA'TRIARCH—PA-TRI-ARCH. *n. ſ.* [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarcha*, Lat.] One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.—A biſhop ſuperior to archbiſhops.

PA'TRIA'RCHAL. *adj.* [*patriarchal*, Fr. from *patriarch.*] Belonging to patriarchs; ſuch as was poſſeſſed or enjoyed by patriarchs.—Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

PA'TRIA'RCHY. *n. ſ.* Juriſdiction of a patriarch.

PATRI'CIAN—PA-TRICI-AN. *adj.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

PATRI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* A nobleman.

PA'TRIMO'NIAL—PAT-RI-MO-NI-AL. *adj.* [*patrimoniel*, Fr. from *patrimony.*] Poſſeſſed by inheritance.

PA'TRIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*patrimonium*, Lat. *patrimoine*, Fr.] An eſtate poſſeſſed by inheritance.

PA'TRIOT—PA-TRI-OT. *n. ſ.* One whoſe ruling paſſion is the love of his country.

PA'TRIOTISM—PA-TRI-OT-ISM. *n. ſ.* [from *patriot.*] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

PATRO'L—PA-TROL. *n. ſ.* [*patrouille*, *patouille*, old Fr.] The act of going the rounds in a garriſon to obſerve that orders are kept.—Thoſe that go the rounds.

To PATRO'L—PA-TROL. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garriſon.

PA'TRON—PA-TRON, or PAT-RON. *n. ſ.* [*patron*, Fr. *patronus*, Lat.] One who countenances, ſupports or protects. Commonly a wretch who ſupports with inſolence, and is paid with flattery.—A guardian ſaint.—Advocate; defender; vindicator.—One who has donation of eccleſiaſtical preferment.

PA'TRONAGE—PAT-RON-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *patron.*] Support; protection.—Guardianſhip of ſaints.—Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

PA'TRONESS—PAT-RON-ESS. *n. ſ.* [feminine of *patron*; *patrona*, Lat.] A female that defends, countenances or ſupports.—A female guardian ſaint.

To PA'TRONISE—PAT-RON-ISE. *v. a.* [from *patron.*] To protect; to ſupport; to defend; to countenance.

PA'TTEN—PAT-TEN. *n. ſ.* [*patin*, Fr.] A ſhoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common ſhoe by women, to keep them from the dirt.

To PA'TTER—PAT-TER. *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noiſe like the quick ſteps of many feet.

PA'TTERN—PAT-TERN. *n. ſ.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*, Dutch.] The original propoſed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar.—A ſpecimen; a part ſhown as a ſample of the reſt.—An inſtance; an example.—Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To PA'TTERN. *v. a.* [*patronner*, Fr. from the noun.] To make in imitation of ſomething; to copy.—To ſerve as an example to be followed. Neither ſenſe is now much in uſe.

PAU'CITY—PAU-CI-TY. [*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Latin.] Fewneſs; ſmallneſs of number.—Smallneſs of quantity.

To PAVE—PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat. *paver*, Fr.] To lay with brick or ſtone; to floor with ſtone.—To make a paſſage eaſy.

PA`VEMENT—PAVE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; ſtone floor.

PA`VIER—PAV-IER. } *n. ſ.* [from *pave.*] One who lays
PA`VIER. } with ſtones.

PAVI`LION—PA-VIL-ION. *n. ſ.* [*pavillon*, French.] A tent; a temporary or moveable houſe.

PAUNCH—PAUNCH, or PAUNCH. *n. ſ.* [*panſe*, Fr. *pança*, Spaniſh; *pantex*, Lat.] The belly; the region of the guts.

PAU`PER—PAU-PER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A poor perſon; one who receives alms.

PAUSE—PAUSE. *n. ſ.* [*pauſe*, Fr. *pauſa*, low Lat. *παυω.*] A ſtop; a place or time of intermiſſion.—Suſpenſe; doubt.—Break; paragraph; apparent ſeparation of the parts of a diſcourſe.—Place of ſuſpending the voice marked in writing.—A ſtop or intermiſſion in muſick.

To PAUSE. *v. n.* To wait; to ſtop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time.—To deliberate.—To be intermitted.

PAU`SER—PAUS-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *pauſe.*] He who pauſes; he who deliberates.

PAW—PAW. *n. ſ.* [*pawen*, Welſh.] The foot of a beaſt of prey.—Hand. In contempt.

To PAW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground.

To PAW. *v. a.* To ſtrike with a draught of the fore-foot.—To handle roughly.—To fawn; to flatter.

PAWN—PAWN. *n. ſ.* [*pand*, Dutch; *pan*, Fr.] Something given to pledge as a ſecurity for money borrowed or promiſe made.—The ſtate of being pledged.—A common man at cheſs.

PA`WED. *adj.* [from *paw.*] Having paws.—Broad footed.

To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. It is now ſeldom uſed but of pledges given for money.

PA`WNBRO`KER. *n. ſ.* [*pawn* and *broker.*] One who lends money upon pledge.

To PAY—PAY. *v. a.* [*paier*, Fr. *apagar*, Spaniſh; *pacare*, Lat.] To diſcharge a debt.—To diſmiſs one to whom any thing is due with his money.—To attone; to make amends by ſuffering; with *for* before the cauſe of payment.—To beat.—To reward; to recompenſe.—To give the equivalent for any thing bought.

PAY—PAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for ſervice.

PA`YABLE. *adj.* [*paiable*, Fr. from *pay.*] Due; to be paid.—Such as there is power to pay.

PA`YDAY. *n. ſ.* [*pay* and *day.*] Day on which debts are to be diſcharged or wages paid.

PA`YMA`STER. *n. ſ.* [*pay* and *maſter.*] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

PA`YMENT—PAY-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *pay.*] The act of paying.—The diſcharge of debt or promiſe.—A reward.—Chaſtiſement; ſound beating.

PEA—PEA. *n. ſ.* [*piſum*, Latin; pıꝑa, Saxon; *pois*, Fr.] A plant, of which there are ſixteen ſpecies, *viz.* the greater garden pea, with white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotſpur pea. 3. Dwarf pea. 4. French dwarf pea. 5. Pea with an eſculent huſk. 6. Sickle pea. 7. Common white pea. 8. Green rouncival pea. 9. Grey pea. 10. Maple rouncival pea. 11. Roſe pea 12. Spaniſh moretto pea. 13. Marrowfat or Dutch admiral pea. 14. Union pea. 15. Sea pea. 16. Pig pea.

PEACE—PEACE. *n. ſ.* [*paix*, Fr. *pax*, Latin.] Reſpite from war.—Quiet from ſuits or diſturbances.—Reſt from any commotion.—Stilneſs from riots or tumults.—Reconciliation of differences.—A ſtate not hoſtile.—Reſt; quiet; content; freedom from terrour; heavenly reſt.—Silence; ſuppreſſion of the thoughts.

PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding ſilence.

PEA`CE-OFFERING. *n. ſ.* [*peace* and *offer.*] Among the Jews, a ſacrifice or gift offered to God for attonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

PEA`CEABLE—PEACE-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *peace.*] Free from war; free from tumult.—Quiet; undiſturbed.—Not violent; not bloody.—Not quarrelſome; not turbulent.

PEA`CEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *peaceable.*] Quietneſs; diſpoſition to peace.

PEA`CEABLY. *adv.* [from *peaceable.*] Without war; without tumult.—Without diſturbance.

PEA`CEFUL—PEACE-FUL. *adj.* [*peace* and *full.*] Quiet; not in war.—Pacifick; mild.—Undiſturbed; ſtill; ſecure.

PEA`CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *peaceful.*] Quietly; without diſturbance.—Mildly; gently.

PEA`CEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *peaceful.*] Quiet; freedom from diſturbance.

PEA`CEMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*peace* and *maker.*] One who reconciles differences.

PEACH—PEACH. *n. ſ.* [*peſche*, Fr. *malum perſicum.* Lat.] A fruit.

To PEACH—PEACH. *v. n.* [Corrupted from *impeach.*] To accuſe of ſome crime.

PEA`CHICK. *n. ſ.* [*pea* and *chick.*] The chicken of a peacock.

PEA`COCK—PEA-COCK. *n. ſ.* [papa, Saxon, *pavo*, Lat.] Of this word the etymology is not known: perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the tuft of feathers on its head; the peak of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr. from the more ſtriking luſtre of its ſpangled train.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

PEA`HEN. *n. ſ.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pava*, Lat.] The female of the peacock.

PEAK—PEAK. *n. ſ.* [peac, Saxon; *pique*, *pic*, Fr.] The top of a hill or eminence.—Any thing acuminated.—The riſing forepart of a head-dreſs.

To PEAK—PEAK. *v. n.* [*pequeno*, Spaniſh, *little*, perhaps *lean*: but I believe this word has ſome other derivation: we ſay a withered man has a ſharp face; Falſtaff dying, is ſaid to have *a noſe as ſharp as a pen*: from this obſervation, a ſickly man is ſaid to *peak* or grow acuminated.] To look ſickly.—To make a mean figure; to ſneak.

PEAL—PEAL. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from *pello*, *pel'ere tympana.*] A ſucceſſion of loud ſounds: as, of bells, thunder, canon, loud inſtruments.

To

To PEAL—PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play ſolemnly and loud.

To PEAL. *v. a.* To aſſail with noiſe.

PEAR—PEAR. *n. ſ.* [*poire*, Fr. *pyrum*, Lat.] A well known fruit, of which the gardeners reckon eighty-four kinds.

PEARL—PEARL. *n. ſ.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spaniſh; ſuppoſed by *Salmaſius* to come from *ſpherula*, Latin.] *Pearls*, though eſteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a diſtemper in the creature that produces them: the fiſh in which *pearls* are moſt frequently found is the Eaſt Indian berbes or *pearl* oyſter: others are found to produce *pearls*; as the common oyſter, the muſcle, and various other kinds; but the Indian *pearls* are ſuperior to all.

PEA'RLED. *adj.* [from *pearl.*] Adorned or ſet with pearls.

PEA'RL-EYED. *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye.*] Having a ſpeck in the eye.

PEA'RLY—PEAR-LY. *adj.* [from *pearl.*] Abounding with pearls; containing pearls.—Reſembling pearls.

PEA`RMA`IN—PEAR-MAIN. *n. ſ.* An apple.

PEA`RTREE. *n. ſ.* [*pear* and *tree.*] The tree that bears pears.

PEA'SANT—PEAS-ANT. *n. ſ.* [*paiſant*, Fr.] A hind; one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour.

PEA'SANTRY. *n. ſ.* Peaſants; ruſticks; country people.

PEA'SCOD—PEAS-COD. } *n. ſ.* [*pea*, *cod* and *ſhell*] The
PEA'SHELL. } huſk that contains peas.

PEASE—PEASE. *n. ſ.* [*Pea*, when it is mentioned as a ſingle body, makes *peas*; but when ſpoken of collectively, as food or a ſpecies, it is called *peaſe*, anciently *peaſon*; pyra, Saxon; *pois*, French; *piſo*, Italian; *piſum*, Latin.] Food of peaſe.

PEAT—PEAT. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of turf uſed for fire.

PE'BBLE—PEB-BLE. } *n. ſ.* [pæbolꝑtana, Saxon.] A
PE'BBLESTONE. } ſtone diſtinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous maſs, though ſometimes of many colours. Popularly a ſmall ſtone.

PE'BBLED—PEB-BLED. *adj.* [from *pebble.*] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

PEBBLY. *adj.* [from *pebble.*] Full of pebbles.

PE'CCABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *peccable.*] State of being ſubject to ſin.

PE'CCABLE—PEC-CA-BLE. *adj.* [from *pecco*, Latin.] Incident to ſin.

PE'CCADI'LLO—PEC-CA-DIL-LO. [Spaniſh; *peccadille*, French.] A petty fault; a ſlight crime; a venial offence.

PE'CCANCY—PEC-CAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *peccant.*] Bad quality.

PE'CCANT—PEC-CANT. *adj.* [*peccant*, Fr. *peccans*, Lat.] Guilty; criminal.—Ill diſpoſed; corrupt; bad; offenſive to the body; injurious to health. It is chiefly uſed in medical writers.—Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal.

PECK—PECK. *n. ſ.* [from pocca, or perhaps from ꝑat, a veſſel. *Skinner.*] The fourth part of a buſhel.—Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal.

To PECK—PECK. *v. a.* [*becquer*, Fr. *picken*, Dutch.] To ſtrike with the beak as a bird.—To pick up food with the beak.—To ſtrike with any pointed inſtrument.—To ſtrike; to make blows.

PE'CKER—PECK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *peck.*] One that pecks.—A kind of bird: as, the wood-*pecker*.

PE'CTORAL—PEC-TO-RAL. *adj.* [from *pectoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the breaſt.

PE'CTORAL. *n. ſ.* [*pectorale*, Lat. *pectoral*, Fr.] A breaſt plate.

PE'CULATE. } *n. ſ.* [*peculatus*, Lat. *peculat*, Fr.] Rob-
PE'CULATION. } bery of the publick; theft of publick money.

PE'CULA`TOR. [Latin.] Robber of the publick.

PECU`LIAR—PE-CU-LI-AR, or PE-CUL-*I*AR. *adj.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculium*, Lat. *pecule*, Fr.] Appropriate; belonging to any one with excluſion of others.—Not common to other things.—Particular; ſingle. To join *moſt* with *peculiar*, though found in *Dryden*, is, according to Mr. *Johnſon*, improper.

PECU`LIAR. *n. ſ.* The property; the excluſive property.—Something abſcinded from the ordinary juriſdiction.

PECU`LIA'RITY—PE-CU-LI-AR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *peculiar.*] Particuliarity; ſomething found only in one.

PECU`LIARLY. *adv.* [from *peculiar.*] Particularly; ſingly.—In a manner not common to others.

PECU`NIARY—PE-CU-NI-AR-Y. *adj.* [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Lat. *pecuniaire*, Fr.] Relating to money.—Conſiſting of money.

PE'DAGOGUE—PED-A-GOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*pedagogus*, Lat. παιδαγωγὸς παὶς and ἄγω.] One who teaches boys; a ſchoolmaſter; a pedant.

To PE'DAGOGUE. *v. a.* [παδαιγωγέω, from the noun.] To teach with ſuperciliouſneſs.

PE'DANT—PED-ANT. *n. ſ.* [*pedant*, French.] A ſchoolmaſter.—A man vain of low knowledge a man awkwardly oſtentatious of his literature.

PEDA'NTIC—PE-DAN-TIC. } *adj.* [*pedanteſque*, Fr. from
PEDA'NTICAL. } *pedant.*] Awkwardly oſtentatious of learning.

PEDA'NTICALLY. *adv.* [from *pedantical.*] With awkward oſtentation of literature.

PE'DANTRY—PED-ANT-RY. *n. ſ.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward oſtentation of needleſs learning.

To PE'DDLE—PED-DLE. *v. n.* To be buſy about trifles. It is commonly written *piddle:* as, what *piddling* work is here.

PE'DESTAL—PED-EST-AL. *n. ſ.* [*piedſtal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the baſis of a ſtatue.

PEDE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*pedeſtris*, Lat.] Not winged; going on foot.

PE'DICLE—PED-I-CLE. *n. ſ.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicule*, Fr.] The footſtalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

PE'DIGREE—PED-I-GREE. *n. ſ.* [*pere* and *degré*, *Skinner.*] Genealogy; lineage; account of deſcent.

PE'DIMENT—PED-I-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates, windows and niches: it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but ſometimes makes the arch of a circle.

PE'DLER—PED LER. *n. ſ.* [a *petty dealer*; a contraction produced by frequent uſe.] One who travels the country with ſmall commodities.

ſ PE'DLERY—PED-LER-Y. *adj.* [from *pedler*.] Wares old by Pedlers.

PE'DDLING. *adj.* Petty dealing; ſuch as pedlers have.

PE'DOBA'PTISM. *n. ſ.* [παιδος and βαπτισμα.] Infant baptiſm.

PE'DOBA'TIST. *n. ſ.* [παιδος and βαπτιστης.] One that holds or practices infant baptiſm.

To PEEL—PEEL. *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*.] To ſtrip off the ſkin, to flay.—[From *piller*, to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this ſhould be written *pill*.

PEEL—PEEL. *n. ſ.* [*pellis*, Lat. *pelure*, French.] The ſkin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL. *n. ſ.* [*paelle*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long handle, uſed by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEELER. *n. ſ.* [from *peel*.] One who ſtrips or flays.—A robber; a plunderer.

To PEEP—PEEP. *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of *Skinner*, who derives it from *opheſſen*, Dutch, *to lift up*; and of *Caſaubon*, who derives it from ὀπωπεύς, a *ſpy*; perhaps it may come from *pip*, *pipio*, Latin, *to cry as young birds:* when the chickens firſt broke the ſhell and cried, they were ſaid to begin to *pip* or *peep*; and the word that expreſſed the act of crying, was by miſtake applied to the act of appearing that was at the ſame time: this is offered till ſomething better may be found.] To make the firſt appearance.—To look ſlily, cloſely or curiouſly; to look through any crevice.

PEEP. *n. ſ.* Firſt appearance; as at the *peep*, and firſt break of day.—A ſly look.

PEE'PER—PEEP-ER. *n. ſ.* Young chickens juſt breaking the ſhell.

PEE'PHOLE. } *n. ſ.* [*peep* and *hole*.] Hole through
PEE'PINGHOLE. } which one may look without being diſcovered.

PEER—PEER. *n. ſ.* [*pair*, French.] Equal; one of the ſame rank.—One equal in excellence or endowments.—Companion: fellow.—A nobleman: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheleſs called *peers*, becauſe their eſſential privileges are the ſame.

To PEER. *v. n.* [By contraction from *appear*.] To come juſt in ſight.—To look narrowly; to peep.

PEE'RAGE—PEER-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*.] The dignity of a peer.—The body of peers.

PEE'RDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *peer*.] Peerage.

PEE'RESS. *n. ſ.* [female of *peer*.] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.

PEE'RLESS. *adj.* [from *peer*.] Unequalled; having no peer.

PEE'RLESSNESS. *n, ſ.* [from *peerleſs*.] Univerſal ſuperiority.

PEE'VISH—PEEV-ISH. *adj.* [This word *Junius*, with more reaſon than he commonly diſcovers, ſuppoſes to be formed by corruption from *perverſe*; *Skinner* rather derives it from *beeiſh*, as we ſay *waſpiſh*.] Petulant; waſpiſh; eaſily offended; irritable; iraſcible; ſoon angry; perverſe; moroſe; querulous; full of expreſſions of diſcontent; hard to pleaſe.

PEE'VISHLY—PEEV-ISH-LY. *adv.* [from *peeviſh*.] Angrily; querulouſly; moroſely.

PEE'VISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *peeviſh*.] Iraſcibility; querulouſneſs; fretfulneſs; peryerſeneſs.

PEG—PEG. *n. ſ.* [*pegghe*, Teutonick.] A piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office o an iron nail. The pins of an inſtrument in which the ſtrings are ſtrained.—*To take a* PEG *lower*; to depreſs; to ſink: perhaps from relaxing the cords of muſical inſtruments.—A low phraſe.—The nick-name of Margaret.

To PEG. *v. a.* To faſten with a peg.

PELF—PELF. *n. ſ.* [In low Latin, *pelfra*, not known whence derived; *peuſie*, in Norman, is *frippery*.] Money; riches.

PE'LICAN—PEL-I-CAN. *n. ſ.* [*pelicanus*, low Lat. *pelican*, Fr.] There are two ſorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon the water and feeds upon fiſh; the other keeps in deſerts, and feeds upon ſerpents and other reptiles: the *pelican* has a peculiar tenderneſs for its young; it generally places its neſt upon a craggy rock: the *pelican* is ſuppoſed to admit its young to ſuck blood from its breaſt.

PE'LLET—PEL-LET. *n. ſ.* [from *pila*, Lat. *pelote*, Fr.] A little ball.—A bullet; a ball.

PE'LLETTED. *adj.* [from *pellet*.] Conſiſting of bullets.

PE'LLICLE—PEL-LI-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*pellicula*, Lat.] A thin ſkin.—It is often uſed for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with ſalts or other ſubſtances, and evaporated by heat.

PE'LLITORY. *n. ſ.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.

PE'LL-ME'LL.—PELL-MELL. *n. ſ.* [*peſle meſle*, Fr.] Confuſedly; tumultuouſly; one among another.

PELLS. *n. ſ.* [*pellis*, Lat.] Clerk of the *pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll calls *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and alſo makes another roll called *pellis exitu*, a roll of the diſburſements.

PELLU'CID—PEL-LU-CID. *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] Clear; tranſparent; not opake; not dark.

PELLU'CIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pellucid*.] Tranſparency; clearneſs; not opacity.

PELT—PELT. *n. ſ.* [from *pellis*, Lat.] Skin; hide.—The quarry; of a hawk all torn.

PELT-MONGER.—PELT. *n. ſ.* [*pellio*, Lat. *pelt* and *monger*.] A dealer in raw hides.

ToPELT—PELT. *v. a.* [*poltern*, German, *Skinner*; contracted from *pellet*, Mr. *Lye*.] It is generally uſed of ſomething thrown, rather with teazing frequency than deſtructive violence. To ſtrike with ſomething thrown.—To throw; to caſt.

PE'LVIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.

PEN.—PEN. *n. ſ.* [*penna*, Latin.] An inſtrument of writing.—Feather.—Wing; though even here it may mean *feather*.—[From *pennan*, Sax.] A ſmall incloſure; a coop.

To PEN.—PEN. *v. a.* [pennan and pinban, Saxon.] To coop; to ſhut up; to incage; to impriſon in a narrow place.—[From the noun] To write. It probably meant at firſt only

only the manual exercise of the pen, or mechanical part of writing; but it has been long used with relation to the stile or composition.

PE'NAL — PE-NAL. *adj.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pœna*, Lat.] Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment.—Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive.

PE'NALTY — PEN-AL-TY. *n. s.* [from *penalité*, old French] Punishment; censure; judicial infliction.—Forfeiture upon non-performance.

PE'NNANCE — PEN-NANCE. *n. s.* [*penence*, old French; for *penitence*.] Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

PENCE — PENCE. *n. s.* The plural of *penny*; formed from *pennies*, by a contraction usual in the rapidity of colloquial speech.

PE'NCIL — PEN-CIL. *n. s.* [*penicillum*, Latin.] A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours.—A black lead pen, which cut to a point, they write without ink.—Any instrument of writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL — PEN-CIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint.

PE'NDANT — PEND-ANT. *n. s.* [*pendant*, French.] A jewel hanging in the ear.—Any thing hanging by way of ornament.—A small flag in ships.

PE'NDENCE — PEND-ENCE. *n. s.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Slopeness; inclination.

PE'NDENCY — PEND-EN-CY. *n. s.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Suspense; delay of decision.

PE'NDENT — PEND-ENT. *adj.* [*pendens*, Latin; some write *pendant*, from the French.] Hanging.—Jutting over.—Supported above the ground.

PE'NDING — PEND-ING. *n. s.* [*pendente, lite.*] Depending; remaining yet undecided.

PE'NDULO'SITY. } *n. s.* [from *pendulous.*] The state
PE'NDULO'USNESS. } of hanging; suspension.

PE'NDULOUS — PEND-U-LOUS. *adj.* [*pendulus*, Lat.] Hanging; not supported below.

PE'NDULUM — PEND-U-LUM. *n. s.* [*pendulus* Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time.

PE'NETRABLE — PEN-E-TRA-BLE. *adj.* [*penetrable, penetrabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of another body.—Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression.

PE'NETRABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *penetrable.*] Susceptibility of impression from another body.

PE'NETRANT — PEN-E-TRANT. *adj.* [*penetrant*, Fr.] Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtile.

To PE'NETRATE — PEN-E-TRATE. *v. a.* [*penetro*, Lat. *penetrer*, Fr.] To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body.—To affect the mind.—To reach the meaning.

To PE'NETRATE. *v. n.* To make way.

PE'NETRA'TION — PEN-E-TRA-TION. *n. s.* [*penetration*, Fr. from *penetrate.*] The act of entering into any body.—Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.—Acuteness; sagacity.

PE'NETRATIVE — PEN-E TRA-TIVE. *adj.* [from *penetrate.*] Piercing; sharp; subtile.—Acute; sagacious; discerning.—Having the power to impress the mind.

PE'NGUIN — PEN-GUIN. *n. s.* [*anser magellanicus*, Latin.] An indian bird.—A fruit.

PENI'NSULA. *n. s.* [Lat. *pene insula*; *peninsule*, Fr.] A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main.

PENI'NSULA'TED. *adj.* [from *peninsula.*] Almost surrounded by water.

PE'NITENCE — PEN-I-TENCE. *n. s.* [*penitence*, Fr. *pœnitentia*, Lat.] Repentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendments of life or change of the affections.

PE'NITENT — PEN-I-TENT. *adj.* [*penitent*, Fr. *pœnitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life.

PE'NITENT. *n. s.* One sorrowful for sin.—One under censures of the church, but admitted to pennance.—One under the direction of a confessor.

PE'NITE'NTIAL — PEN-I-TEN-TIAL. *adj.* [from *penitence.*] Expressing penitence; enjoined as pennance.

PE'NITE'NTIAL. *n. s.* [*penitenciel*, Fr. *pœnitentiale*, low Latin.] A book directing the degrees of pennace.

PE'NITE'NTIARY — PEN-I-TEN-TIA-RY. *n. s.* [*penitencier*, Fr. *pœnitentiarius*, low Latin.] One who prescribes the rules and measures of pennance.—A penitent; one who does pennance.—The place where *pennance* is enjoined.

PE'NITENTLY. *adv.* [from *penitent.*] With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PE'NKNI'FE. *n. s.* [*pen* and *knife.*] A knife used to cut pens.

PE'NMAN. *n. s.* [*pen* and *man.*] One who professes the act of writing.—An author; a writer.

PE'NNANT — PEN-NANT. *n. s.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag, ensign or colours.—A tackle for hoisting colours.—A tackle for hoisting things on board.

PE'NNATED — PEN-NAT-ED. *adj.* [*pennatus*, Latin.] Winged.—*Pennated*, amongst botanists, are those leaves or plants as grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree.

PE'NNILESS. — PEN-NI-LESS. *adj.* [from *penny.*] Moneyless: poor; wanting money.

PE'NNON. *n. s.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag or colour.

PE'NNY — PEN-NY. *n. s.* plural *pence.* [penig, Saxon.] A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the copper half-pence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a subordinate species of coin.—Proverbially. A small sum.—Money in general.

PE'NNY-ROYAL, or *pudding grass*, *n. s.* [*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant.

PE'NNYWEIGHT. *n. s.* [*penny* and *weight.*] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight.

PE'NNYWISE. *adj.* [*penny* and *wise.*] One who saves small sums, at the hazard of larger; one who is a niggard on improper occasions.

PE'NNYWO'RTH *n. s.* [*penny* and *worth.*] This word is curtailed in vulgar pronunciation to PEN-NOTH.—As much as

as is bought for a penny.—Any purchaſe; any thing bought or ſold for money.—Something advantageouſly bought; a purchaſe got for leſs than it is worth —A ſmall quantity.

PE'NSILE—PEN-SILE. *adj.* [*penſilis*, Latin.] Hanging; ſuſpended.—Suported above the ground.

PE'NSION—PEN-SION. *n. ſ.* [*penſion*, Fr.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally underſtood to mean pay given to a ſtate h reling for treaſon to his country. *Johnſon.*

To PE'NSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport by an arbitrary allowance.

PE'NSIONARY. *adj.* [*penſionnaire*, French.] Maintained by penſions.

PE'NSIONER—PEN-SION-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *penſion*.] One who is ſupported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant.—A ſlave of ſtate hired by a ſtipend to obey his maſter. *Johnſon.*

PE'NSIVE—PEN-SIVE. *adj.* [*penſif*, French; *penſivo*, Italian.] Sorrowfully thoughtful; ſorrowful; mournfully ſerious; meloncholy.—It is generally and properly uſed of perſons: but *Prior* has applied it to things.

PE'NSIVELY. *n. ſ.* [from *penſive*.] With melancholy; ſorrowfully; with gloomy ſeriouſneſs.

PE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *penſive*.] Melancholy; ſorrowfulneſs; gloomy ſeriouſneſs.

PENT—PENT. part. paſſ. of *pen*. Shut up.

PE'NTACHO'RD. *adj.* [πέντε and χορδὴ.] An inſtrument with five ſtrings.

PE'NTAGON—PEN-TA-GON. *n. ſ.* [*pentagon*, Fr. πέντε and γωνία.] A figure with five angles.

PENTA'GONAL—PEN-TAG-ON-AL. *adj.* [from *pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having five angles.

PENTA'METER—PEN-TAM-E-TER. *n. ſ.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentametrum*, Lat.] A Latin verſe of five feet.

PENTA'NGULAR—PENT-AN-GUL-AR. *adj.* [πέντε and *angular*.] Five cornered.

PE'NTATEU'CH—PEN-TA-TEUCH. *n. ſ.* [πέντε and τεῦχος; *pentateuque*, Fr.] The five books of Moſes.

PE'NTECOST—PEN-TE-COST. *n. ſ.* [πεντηκοστὴ; *Pentacoſte*, Fr.] A feaſt among the Jews.—*Pentecoſt* ſignifies the fiftieth, becauſe this feaſt was celebrated the fiftieth day after the ſixteenth of Niſan, which was the ſecond day of the feaſt of the paſſover.

PE'NTHOUSE—PENT-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *houſe*.] A ſhed hanging out aſlope from the main wall.

PE'NTICE—PENT-ICE. *n. ſ.* [*appentir*, French; *pendice*, Italian. It is commonly ſuppoſed a corruption of *penthouſe*; but perhaps *pentice* is the true word.] A ſloping roof.

PE'NTILE—PENT-ILE. *n. ſ.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the ſloping part of the roof.

PENT *up. part. adj.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up*.] Shut up.

PENU'LTIMA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The laſt ſyllable but one.

PENU'MBRA—PE-NUM-BRA. *n. ſ.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect ſhadow.

PENU'RIOUS—PE-NU-RI-OUS. *adj.* [from *penuria*, Latin.] Niggardly; ſparingly; not liberal; ſordidly mean.—Scant; not plentiful.

PENU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *penurious*.] Sparingly; not plentifully.

PENU'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *penurious*.] Niggardlineſs; parſimony.

PE'NURY—PEN-U-RY. *n. ſ.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence.

PE'ONY—PE-O-NY. It is vulgarly called PI-O-NY. *n. ſ.* [*pæonia*, Latin.] A flower that is compoſed of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe.

PE'OPLE—PEO-PLE. *n. ſ.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] A nation; thoſe who compoſe a community.—The vulgar.—The commonalty; not the princes or nobles.—Perſons of a particular claſs.—Men, or perſons in general. In this ſenſe, the word *people*, is uſed indefinitely, like *on* in French, or *men* in dutch.

To PE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To ſtock with inhabitants.

PE'PPER—PEP-PER. *n. ſ.* [*piper* Lat. *poivre*, Fr.] We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three diſtinct plants.

To P'EPPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſprinkle with pepper.—To beat; to mangle with ſhot or blows.

PE'PPERBOX. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *box*.] A box for holding pepper.

PE'PPERCORN. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *corn*.] Any thing of inconſiderable value.

PE'PPERMINT. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *mint*.] Mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant.

PE'RADVE'NTURE. *adv.* [*par adventure*, Fr.] Perhaps; may be; by chance.—Doubt; queſtion. It is ſometimes uſed as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly.

To PERA'MBULATE—PER-AM-BU-LATE. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.] To walk through.—To ſurvey, by paſſing through.

PE'RAMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perambulate*.] The act of paſſing through or wandering over.—A travelling ſurvey.

PERCEI'VABLE—PER-CEIV-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *perceive*.] Perceptible; ſuch as falls under perception.

PERCEI'VABLY. *adv.* [from *perceivable*.] In ſuch a manner as may be obſerved or known.

To PERCEI'VE—PER-CIEVE. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.] To diſcover by ſome ſenſible effects.—To know; to obſerve.—To be affected by.

PE'RCEPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *perceptible*.] The ſtate of being an an object of the ſenſes or mind; the ſtate of being perceptible.—Perception; the power of perceiving.

PERCE'PTIBLE—PER-CEP-TI-BLE. *adj.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*. Lat.] Such as may be known or obſerved.

PERCE'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *perceptible*.] In ſuch a manner as may be perceived.

PERCE'PTION—PER-CEP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Lat.] The power of perceiving; knowledge; conſciouſneſs.—The act of perceiving; obſervation.—Notion; idea.—The ſtate of being affected by ſomething.

PERCEPTIVE—PER-CEP-TIVE. *adj.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving.

PERCH—PERCH. *n. ſ.* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.] A ſmall fiſh of prey.

PERCH. *n. ſ.* [*pertica*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.] A meaſure of five yards and a half; a pole.—[*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds rooſt or ſit.

To PERCH. *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſit or rooſt as a bird.

To PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch.

PERCHA'NCE. *adv.* [*per* and *chance.*] Perhaps; peradventure.

PERCI'PIENT—PER-CIP-I-ENT. *adj.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

PERCI'PIENT—PER-CIP-I-ENT. *n. ſ.* One that has the power of perceiving.

To PE'RCOLATE—PER-CO-LATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.] To ſtrain.

PE'RCOLA'TION—PER-CO-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *percolate.*] The act of ſtraining; purification or ſeparation by ſtraining.

PERCU'SSION—PER-CUS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*percuſſio*, Lat. *percuſſion*, Fr.] The act of ſtriking; ſtroke.

PERCU'TIENT—PER-CU-TIENT. *n. ſ.* [*percutiens*, Latin.] Striking; having the power to ſtrike.—Effect of ſound in the ear.

PERD'ITION—PER-DITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*perditio*, Lat. *perdition*, Fr.] Deſtruction; ruin; death.—Loſs.—Eternal death.

PERDU'E—PER-DUE. *adv.* [This word, which among us is adverbially taken, comes from the French *perdue*, or forlorn hope: as *perdue* or advanced centinel.] Cloſe; in ambuſh.

PE'REGRINA'TION—PER-E-GRI-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *peregrinus*, Lat.] Travel; abode in foreign countries.

PERE'MPTORILY—PE-REMP-TO-RI-LY. *adv.* [from *peremptory.*] Abſolutely; poſitively; ſo as to cut off all farther debate.

PERE'MPTORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *peremptory.*] Poſitiveneſs; abſolute deciſion; dogmatiſm.

PERE'MPTORY—PE-REMP-TO-RY. *adj.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat. *peremptoire*, Fr. from *peremptus*, killed.] Dogmatical; abſolute; ſuch as deſtroys all further expoſtulation.

PERE'NNIAL—PER-EN-NI-AL. *adj.* [*perennis*, Latin.] Laſting through the year.—Perpetual; unceaſing.

PE'RFECT—PER-FECT. *adj.* [*perfectus*, Lat. *parfait*, Fr.] Complete; conſummate; finiſhed; neither defective nor redundant.—Fully informed; fully ſkilful.—Pure; blameleſs; clear; immaculate. This is a ſenſe chiefly theological.—Safe; out of danger.

To PE'RFECT—PER-FECT. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Latin; *parfaire*, French.] To finiſh; to complete; to conſummate; to bring to its due ſtate.—To make ſkilful; to inſtruct fully.

PERFE'CTION—PER-FEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, Fr.] The ſtate of being perfect.—Something that concurs to produce ſupreme excellence.—Attribute of God.

PERFE'CTIVE—PER-FEC-TIVE. *adj.* [from *perfect.*] Conducing to bring to perfection.

PERFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *perfective.*] In ſuch a manner as brings to perfection.

PE'RFECTLY. *adv.* [from *perfect.*] In the higheſt degree of excellence.—Totally; completely.—Exactly; accurately.

PE'RFECTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perfect.*] Completeneſs.—Goodneſs; virtue. A ſcriptural word.—Skill.

PERFI'DIOUS—PER-FID-I-OUS. *adj.* [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfide*, Fr.] Treacherous; falſe to truſt; guilty of violated faith.

PERFI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perfidious.*] Treacherouſly; by breach of faith.

PERFI'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perfidious.*] The quality of being perfidious.

PE'RFIDY—PER-FI-DY. *n. ſ.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

To PE'RFORATE—PER-FO-RATE. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore.

PE'RFORA'TION—PER-FO-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perforate.*] The act of piercing or boring.—Hole; place bored.

PE'RFORA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *perforate.*] The inſtrument of boring.

PERFO'RCE—PER-FORCE. *adv.* [*per* and *force.*] By violence; violently.

To PERFO'RM—PER-FORM. *v. a.* [*performare*, Italian.] To execute; to do; to diſcharge; to atchieve an undertaking; to accompliſh.

To PERFO'RM. *v. n.* To ſucceed in an attempt.

PERFO'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *perform.*] Practicable; ſuch as may be done.

PERFO'RMANCE—PER-FORM-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *perform.*] Completion of ſomething deſigned; execution of ſomething promiſed.—Compoſition; work.—Action; ſomeing done.

PERFO'RMER—PER-FORM-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *perform.*] One that performs any thing.—It is generally applied to one that makes publick exhibition of his ſkill.

PERFU'MATORY. *adj.* [from *perfume.*] That which perfumes.

PERFU'ME—PER-FUME. *n. ſ.* [*parfume*, Fr.] Strong odour of ſweetneſs uſed to give ſcents to other things.—Sweet odour; fragrance.

To PERFU'ME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcent; to impregnate with ſweet ſcent.

PERFU'MER—PER-FUM-ER. [from *perfume.*] *n. ſ.* One whoſe trade is to ſell things made to gratify the ſcent.

PERHA'PS—PER-HAPS. *adv.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradventure; it may be.

PE'RICA'RDIUM—PER-I-CAR-DI-UM. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and καρδία; *pericarde*, Fr.] A thin membrane of a conick figure that reſembles a purſe, and contains the heart in its cavity.

PE'RICRA'NIUM—PER-I-CRAN-I-UM. *n. ſ.* [from περὶ and *cranium*; *pericrane*, Fr.] The *pericranium* is the membrane

brane that covers the ſkull: it is a very thin and nervous membrane of an exquiſite ſenſe, ſuch as covers immediately not only the cranium, but all the bones of the body, except the teeth; for which reaſon it is alſo called the perioſteum.

PE'RIGE`E. } *n. ſ.* [περὶ and γῆ; *perigée*, Fr.] Is a
PE'RIGE`UM. } point in the heavens, wherein a planet is ſaid to be in its neareſt diſtance poſſible from the earth.

PE'RIHE`LION. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and ἥλιος; *perihelie*, Fr.] Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is neareſt the ſun.

PE'RIL — PER-IL. *n. ſ.* [*peril*, Fr. *pericel*, Dutch; *periculum*, Lat.] Danger; hazard; jeopardy. —Denunciation; danger denounced.

PE'RILOUS — PER-IL-OUS. *adj.* [*perileux*, Fr. from *peril*.] Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.—It is uſed by way of emphaſis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad.—Smart; witty. In this ſenſe it is, I think, only applied to children, and probably obtained its ſignification from the notion, that children eminent for wit, do not live; a witty boy was therefore a *perilous* boy, or a boy in danger.

PE'RILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerouſly.

PE'RILOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerouſneſs.

PERI'METER. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and μετρέω; *perimetre*, Fr.] The compaſs or ſum of all the ſides which bound any figure of what kind ſoever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

PE`RIOD — PE-RI-OD. *n. ſ.* [*periode*, Fr. περίοδος.] A circuit.—Time in which any thing is performed, ſo as to begin again in the ſame manner.—A ſtated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things compriſed within the calculation ſhall return to the ſtate in which they were at beginning.—The end or concluſion.—The ſtate at which any thing terminates.—Length of duration.—A complete ſentence from one full ſtop to another.

PE`RIO DIC. } *adj.* [*periodique*, Fr.
PE`RIO'DICAL. — PE-RI-OD-IC-AL. } from *period*.] Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution.—Happening by revolution at ſome ſtated time.—Regular; performing ſome action at ſtated times.—Relating to periods or revolutions.

PE`RIO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *periodical*.] At ſtated periods.

PERIO'STEUM. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and ὀστέον; *perioſte*, Fr.] The membrane that covers the bones.

PERI'PHERY — PE-RIPH-E-RY. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and φέρω, *peripherie*, Fr.] Circumference.

To PE'RIPHRA`SE — PER-I-PHRASE. *v. a.* [*periphraſer*, Fr.] To expreſs one word by many; to expreſs by circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS. *n. ſ.* [περίφρασις; *periphraſe*, Fr.] Circumlocution; uſe of many words to expreſs the ſenſe of one: as, for *death*, we may ſay, *the loſs of life*.

PE'RIPHRA'STICAL. *adj.* [from *periphraſis*.] Circumlocutory; expreſſing the ſenſe of one word in many.

PE'RIPNEU`MONY — PER-IP-NEU-MO-NY. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and πνεύμων; *peripneumonie*, Fr.] An inflammation of the lungs.

To PE'RISH — PER-ISH. *v. n.* [*perir*, Fr. *pereo*, Lat.] To die; to be deſtroyed; to be loſt; to come to nothing. —To be in a perpetual ſtate of decay.—To be loſt eternally.

PE'RISHABLE. *adj.* [from *periſh*.] Liable to periſh; ſubject to decay; of ſhort duration.

PE'RISTA'LTIC. *adj.* [περι-ἵλλω; *periſtaltique*, Fr.] Is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downwards and voided.

PE'RITONE`UM. *n. ſ.* [περιτόναιον; *peritoine*, Fr.] A thin ſoft membrane, which encloſes all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inſide of its cavity.

To PE'RJURE — PER-JURE. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Lat.] To forſwear; to taint with perjury. It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

PE'RJURER — PER-JUR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *perjure*.] One that ſwears falſely.

PE'RJURY — PER-JUR-Y. *n. ſ.* [*perjurium*, Lat.] Falſe oath.

PE'RIWIG — PER-I-WIG. *n. ſ.* [*perruque*, Fr.] Adſcititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldneſs.

To PE'RIWIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in falſe hair.

PE'RRIWI'NKLE — PER-I-WINK-LE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhell fiſh; a kind of fiſh ſnail.—A plant.

To PERK — PERK. *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner*.] To hold up the head with an affected briſkneſs.

To PERK. *v. a.* To dreſs; to prank.

PE'RMANENCE — PER-MAN-ENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *per-*
PE'RMANENCY. } *manent*] Duration; conſiſtency; continuance in the ſame ſtate; laſtingneſs.

PE'RMANENT — PER-MAN-ENT. *adj.* [*permanent*, Fr. *permanens*, Lat.] Durable; not decaying; unchanged.

PE'RMANENTLY. *adv.* [from *permanent*.] Durably; laſtingly.

PE'RMEABLE. *adj.* [from *permeo*, Lat.] Such as may be paſſed through.

To PERMEATE — PER-ME-ATE. *v. a.* [*permeo*, Lat.] To paſs through.

PE'RMEANT. *adj.* [*permeans*, Lat.] Paſſing through. It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the *permeant* parts at the mouths of the meſeraicks.

PE'RMEA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *permeate*.] The act of paſſing through.

PERMI'SSIBLE — PER-MIS-SI-BLE. *adj.* [*permiſſus*, Lat.] What may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION — PER-MIS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*permiſſion*, Fren. *permiſſus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty.

PERMI'SSIVE — PER MIS-SIVE. *adj.* [from *permitto*, Latin.] Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving.—Granted; ſuffered without hindrance; not authoriſed or favoured.

PERMI'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *permiſſive*.] By bare allowance; without hindrance.

PERMI'STION. *n. ſ.* [*permiſtus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.

To PERMI'T — PER-MIT. *v. a.* [*permitto*, Lat. *permettre*, Fr.] To allow without command.—To ſuffer, without authoriſing or approving.—To allow; to ſuffer.—To give up; to reſign.

PERMI'T,

PERMI'T. *n. ſ.* A written permiſſion from an officer for tranſporting of goods from place to place, ſhowing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERNI'CIOUS — PER-NI'CI-OUS. *adj.* [*perniciosus*, Lat. *pernicieux*, Fr.] Miſchievous in the higheſt degree; deſtructive.

PERNI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pernicious.*] Deſtructively; miſchievouſly; ruinouſly.

PERNI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pernicious.*] The quality of being pernicious.

PE'RORA`TION — PER-O-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The concluſion of an oration.

PE'RPENDI'CULAR — PER-PEN-DIC-UL-AR. *adj.* [*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Latin.] Croſſing any other line at right angles. Of two lines, if one be perpendicular, the other is perpendicular too.—Cutting the horizon at right angles.

PE'RPENDI'CULAR. *n. ſ.* A line croſſing the horizon at right angles.

PE'RPENDI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *perpendicular.*] In ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles.—In the direction of a ſtrait line up and down.

PE'RPENDI'CULA'RITY — PER-PEN-DIC-UL-AR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *perpendicular.*] The ſtate of being perpendicular.

To PE'RPETRATE — PER-PE-TRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat. *perpetrer*, Fr.] To commit; to act. Always in an ill ſenſe.

PE'RPETRA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perpetrate.*] The act of committing a crime.—A bad action.

PERPE'TUAL — PER-PET-U-AL. *adj.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Latin.] Never ceaſing; eternal with reſpect to futurity.—Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.—Perpetual ſcrew. A ſcrew which acts againſt the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.

PERPE'TUALLY — PER-PET-U-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *perpetual.*] Conſtantly; continually; inceſſantly.

To PERPE'TUATE — PER-PET-U-ATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Lat.] To make perpetual; to preſerve from extinction; to eternize.—To continue without ceſſation or intermiſſion.

PE'RPETUA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perpetuate.*] The act of making perpetual; inceſſant continuance.

PE'RPETU`ITY — PER-PE-TU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*perpetuité*, Fr. *perpetuitas*, Lat.] Duration to all futurity.—Exemption from intermiſſion or ceſſation.—Something of which there is no end.

To PERPLE'X — PER-PLEX. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Latin.] To diſturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to teaze with ſuſpenſe or ambiguity; to diſtract; to embarraſs; to puzzle.—To make intricate; to involve; to complicate.

PERPLE'XITY — PER-PLEX-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*perplexité*, Fr.] Anxiety; diſtraction of mind.—Entanglement; intricacy.

PE'RQUISITE — PER-QUI-SITE. *n. ſ.* [*perquiſitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the ſettled wages.

PE'RQUISI'TION — PER-QUI-SITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*perquiſitus*, Lat.] An accurate enquiry; a thorough ſearch.

PE'RRY — PER-RY. *n. ſ.* [*poire*, Fr. from *poire.*] Cyder made of pears.

To PE'RSECUTE — PER-SE-CUTE. *v. a.* [*perſecuter*, Fr. *perſecutus*, Lat.] To harraſs with penalties; to perſue with malignity. It is generally uſed of penalties inflicted for opinions.—To perſue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity.—To importune much: as, he *perſecutes* me with daily ſolicitations.

PE'RSECU`TION — PER-SE-CU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*perſecution*, Fr. *perſecutio*, Lat. from *perſecute.*] The act or practice of perſecuting.—The ſtate of being perſecuted.

PE'RSECUTOR — PER-SE-CU-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*perſecuteur*, Fr. from *perſecute.*] One who harraſſes others with continued malignity.

PE'RSEVE`RANCE — PER-SE-VER-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*perſeverance*, Fr. *perſeverantia*, Lat. This word was once improperly accented on the ſecond ſyllable.] Perſiſtence in any deſign or attempt; ſteadineſs in purſuits; conſtancy in progreſs. It is applied alike to good and ill.

To PE'RSEVE`RE — PER-SE-VERE. *v. n.* [*perſevero*, Lat. *perſeverer*, Fr. This word was anciently accented leſs properly on the ſecond ſyllable.] To perſiſt in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the deſign.

PE'RSEVE`RINGLY. *adv.* [from *perſevere.*] With perſeverance.

To PERSI'ST — PER-SIST. *v. n.* [*perſiſto*, Lat. *perſiſter*, Fr.] To perſevere; to continue firm; not to give over.

PERSI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *perſiſt.*] The ſtate of perſiſting; ſteadineſs; conſtancy; perſeverance in good or bad.—Obſtinacy; obduracy; contumacy.

PE'RSON — PER-SON. *n. ſ.* [*perſonne*, Fr. *perſona*, Lat.] Individual or particular man or woman.—Man or woman conſidered as oppoſed to things, or diſtinct from them.—Human Being; conſidered with reſpect to mere corporal exiſtence.—Man or woman conſidered as preſent, acting or ſuffering.—A general looſe term for a human being; one; a man.—One's ſelf; not a repreſentative.—Exteriour appearance.—Man or woman repreſented in a fictitious dialogue.—Character.—Character of office.—[In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

PE'RSONABLE — PER-SON-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *perſon.*] Handſome; graceful; of good appearance.—[In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court.

PE'RSONAGE — PER-SON-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*perſonage*, Fr.] A conſiderable perſon; man or woman of eminence.—Exteriour appearance; air; ſtature.—Character aſſumed.—Character repreſented.

PE'RSONAL — PER-SON-AL. *adj.* [*perſonel*, Fr. *perſonalis*, Lat.] Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.—Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character.—Preſent; not acting by repreſentative.—Exteriour; corporal.—[In law.] Something moveable; ſomething appendant to the perſon, as money; not real, as land.—[In grammar.] A perſonal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three perſons; oppoſed to imperſonal, that has only the third.

PE'RSONA'LITY—PER-SON-AL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *perſonal.*] The exiſtence or individuality of any one.

PE'RSONALLY—PER-SON-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *perſonal.*] In perſon; in preſence; not by repreſentative.—With reſpect to an individual; particularly.—With regard to numerical exiſtence.

To PE'RSONATE—PER-SON-ATE. *v. a.* [from *perſona*, Latin.] To repreſent by a fictitious or aſſumed character, ſo as to paſs for the perſon repreſented.—To repreſent by action or appearance; to act.—To pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun.—To counterfeit; to feign. Little in uſe.—To reſemble.—To make a repreſentative of, as in picture. Out of uſe.

PE'RSONIFICA'TION—PER-SON-IF-IC-A-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *perſonify.*] Proſopopœia; the change of things to perſons.

To PERSO'NIFY—PER-SON-I-FY. *v. a.* [from *perſon.*] To change from a thing to a perſon.

PERSPE'CTIVE—PER-SPEC-TIVE. *n. ſ. perſpectif*, Fr. *perſpicio*, Lat.] A glaſs through which things are viewed.—The ſcience by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real ſituation.—View; viſto.

PERSPE'CTIVE—PER-SPEC-TIVE. *adj.* Relating to the ſcience of viſion; optick; optical.

PE'RSPICA'CIOUS—PER-SPI-CA-*CIOUS*. *adj.* [*perſpicax*, Lat.] Quickſighted; ſharp of ſight.

PE'RSPICA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perſpicacious.*] Quickneſs of ſight.

PE'RSPICA'CITY—PER-SPI-CAC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*perſpicacité*, Fr.] Quickneſs of ſight.

PE'RSPICU'ITY—PER-SPI-CU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*perſpicuité*, Fr. from *perſpicuous.*] Clearneſs to the mind; eaſineſs to be underſtood; freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity.—Tranſparency; tranſlucency; diaphaneity.

PERSPI'CUOUS—PER-SPIC-U-OUS. *adj.* [*perſpicuus*, Latin.] Tranſparent; clear; ſuch as may be ſeen through; diaphanous; tranſlucent; not opake.—Clear to the underſtanding; not obſcure; not ambiguous.

PERSPI'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perſpicuous.*] Clearly; not obſcurely.

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perſpicuous.*] Clearneſs; freedom from obſcurity.

PERSPI'RABLE—PER-SPIR-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *perſpire.*] Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores.

PE'SPIRA'TION—PER-SPI-RA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *perſpire.*] Excretion by the cuticular pores.

To PERSPIRE—PER-SPIRE. *v. n.* [*perſpiro*, Lat.] To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.—To be excreted by the ſkin.

To PERSUA'DE—PER-SUADE. *v. a.* [*perſuadeo*, Lat. *perſuader*, Fr.] To bring to any particular opinion.—To influence by argument or expoſtulation. *Perſuaſion* ſeems rather applicable to the paſſions, and *argument* to the reaſon; but this is not always obſerved.—To inculcate by argument or expoſtulation.

PERSUA'SIBLE—PER-SUA-SI-BLE. *adj.* [*perſuaſibilis*, Lat. *perſuaſible*, Fr. from *perſuadeo*, Lat.] To be influenced by perſuaſion.

PERSUA'SION—PER-SUA-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [*perſuaſion*, Fr. from *perſuaſus*, Lat.] The act of perſuading; the act of influencing by expoſtulation; the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions.—The ſtate of being perſuaded; opinion.

PERSUA'SIVE—PER-SUA-*SIVE*. *adj.* [*perſuaſif*, Fr. from *perſuade.*] Having the power of perſuading; having influence on the paſſions.

PERSUA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *perſuaſive.*] In ſuch a manner as to perſuade.

PERSUA'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perſuaſive.*] Influence on the paſſions.

PERT—PERT. *adj.* [*pert*, Welſh; *pert*, Dutch; *appert*, French.] Lively; briſk; ſmart.—Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity.

To PERTA'IN—PER-TAIN. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong; to relate.

PE'RTINA'CIOUS—PER-TI-NA-CIOUS. *adj.* [from *pertinax.*] Obſtinate; ſtubborn; perverſely reſolute.—Reſolute; conſtant; ſteady.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pertinacious.*] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly.

PERTINA'CITY—PER-TI-NAC-I-TY. } *n. ſ.* [*pertinacia*,
PERTINA'CIOUSNESS. } Lat. from *pertinacious.*] Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs.—Reſolution; conſtancy.

PE'RTINACY—PER-TI-NA-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *pertinax.*] Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; perſiſtency.—Reſolution; ſteadineſs; conſtancy.

PE'RTINENCE—PER-TI-NENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *pertineo*, Lat.] Juſtneſs of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpoſe; appoſiteneſs.

PE'RTINENT—PER-TI-NENT. *adj.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, Fr.] Related to the matter in hand; juſt to the purpoſe; not uſeleſs to the end propoſed; appoſite; not foreign from the thing intended.—Relating; regading; concerning. In this ſenſe the word now uſed is *pertaining.*

PE'RTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *pertinent.*] Appoſitely; to the purpoſe.

PE'RTLY—PERT-LY. *adv.* [from *pert.*] Briſkly; ſmartly.—Saucily; petulantly.

PE'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pert.*] Briſk folly; ſaucineſs; petulance.—Petty livelineſs; ſpritelineſs without force, dignity or ſolidity.

To PERTU'RB—PER-TURB. } *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Lat.]
To PERTU'RBATE. } To diſquiet; to diſturb; to deprive of tranquility.—To diſorder; to confuſe; to put out of regularity.

PE'RTURBA'TION—PER-TUR-BA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*perturbatio*, Lat. *perturbation*, Fr.] Diſquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity.—Reſtleſſneſs of paſſions.—Diſturbance; diſorder; confuſion; commotion.—Cauſe of diſquit.—Commotion of paſſions.

PE'RTURBA'TOUR. *n. ſ.* [*perturbator*, Lat. *perturbateur*, Fr.] Raiſer of commotions.

PERTU'SION—PER-TU-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [from *pertuſus*, Lat.] The act of piercing or punching.—Hole made by punching or piercing.

To PERVA'DE—PER-VADE. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.] To paſs through an aperture; to permeate.—To paſs through the whole extenſion.

PERVA'SION—PER-VA-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [from *pervade*.] The act of pervading or paſſing through.

PE'RVERSE—PER-VERSE. *adj.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perverſus*, Lat.] Diſtorted from the right.—Obſtinate in the wrong; ſtubborn; untractable.—Petulant; vexatious.

PERVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *perverſe*.] With intent to vex; peeviſhly; vexatiouſly; ſpitefully; croſsly; with petty malignity.

PERVE'RSENESS—PER-VERSE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perverſe*.] Petulance; peeviſhneſs; ſpiteful; croſſneſs.

PERVE'RSION—PER-VER-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [*perverſion*, Fr. from *perverſe*.] The act of perverting; change to ſomething worſe.

PERVE'RSITY—PER-VER-SI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*perverſité*, Fr. from *perverſe*.] Perverſeneſs; croſſneſs.

To PERVE'RT—PER-VERT. *v. a.* [*perverto*, Lat. *pervertir*, Fr.] To diſtort from the true end or purpoſe.—To corrupt; to turn from the right; oppoſed to convert, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.

PERVE'RTER—PER-VERT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *pervert*.] One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.—One who diſtorts any thing from the right purpoſe.

PERVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *pervert*.] That may be eaſily perverted.

PE'RVICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obſtinate; peeviſhly contumacious.

PE'RVIOUS—PER-VI-OUS. *adj.* [*pervius*, Lat.] Admitting paſſage; capable of being permeated.

PE'RVIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pervious*.] Quality of admitting a paſſage.

PE'RUKE—PER-UKE. *n. ſ.* [*peruque*, Fr.] A cap of falſe hair; a periwig.

PE'RUKEMA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*peruke* and *maker*.] A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL—PE-RU-*SAL*. [from *peruſe*.] The act of reading.

To PERU'SE—PE-RUSE. [*per* and *uſe*.] To read.—To obſerve; to examine.

PERU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *peruſe*.] A reader; examiner.

PESA'DE. *n. ſ.* A motion a horſe makes in raiſing or lifting up his forequarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without ſtirring.

PEST—PEST. *n. ſ.* [*peſte*, Fr. *peſtis*, Lat.] Plague; peſtilence.—Any thing miſchievous or deſtructive.

To PE'STER—PEST-ER. *v. a.* [*peſter*, Fr.] To diſturb; to perplex; to harraſs; to turmoil.—To encumber.

PE'STERER—PEST-ER-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *peſter*.] One that peſters or diſturbs.

PE'STHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *peſt* and *houſe*.] An hoſpital for perſons infected with the plague.

PESTI'FEROUS—PES-TIF-ER-OUS. *adj.* [from *peſtifer*, Lat.] Deſtructive; miſchievous.—Peſtilential; malignant; infectious.

PE'STILENCE—PES-TI-LENCE. *n. ſ.* [*peſtilence*, Fr. *peſtilentia*, Lat.] Plague; peſt; contagious diſtemper.

PE'STILENT—PES-TI-LENT. *adj.* [*peſtilent*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.] Producing plagues; malignant—Miſchievous; deſtructive.—In ludicrous language, it is uſed to exaggerate the meaning of another word; as, *peſtilent* fire.

PE'STILE'NTIAL—PES-TI-LEN-*TIAL*. *adj.* [*peſtilenciel*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of peſtilence; producing peſtilence; infectious; contagious.—Miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious.

PE'STILENTLY. *adv.* [from *peſtilent*.] Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

PE'STILLA'TION—PES-TIL-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

PE'STLE—PES-TLE. *n. ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] An inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

PET—PET. *n. ſ.* [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *deſpit*, Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. perhaps it may be derived ſome way from *petit*, as it implies only a little fume or fret.] A ſlight paſſion; a ſlight fit of anger.

PE'TAL—PE-TAL. *n. ſ.* [*petalum*, Lat.] *Petal* is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants.

PETA'R. } *n. ſ.* [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Italian.] A *petard*
PETA'RD } is an engine of metal, almoſt in the ſhape of an hat, applied to gates or barriers of ſuch places as are deſigned to be ſurprized, to blow them up: they are alſo uſed in countermines to break through into the enemies galleries.

PE'TER-WORT. *n. ſ.* This plant differs from St. John's-wort, only in having a pyramidal ſeed-veſſel, divided into five cells.

PE'TIT. *adj.* [French.] Small; inconſiderable.

PETITION—PE-TI*TI*ON. *n. ſ.* [*petitio*, Lat.] Requeſt; intreaty; ſupplication; prayer.—Single branch or article of a prayer.

To PETI'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſolicite; to ſupplicate.

PETI'TIONARY—PE-TI*TI*-ON-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *petition*] Supplicatory; coming with petitions.—Containing petitions or requeſts.

PETI'TIONER—PE-TI*TI*-ON-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *petition*.] One who offers a petition.

PE'TRE—PE-TRE. *n. ſ.* [from *petra*, a ſtone.] Nitre; ſalt-petre. See NITRE.

PETRE'SCENT—PE-TRES-CENT. *adj.* [*petreſcens*, Lat.] Growing ſtone; becoming ſtone.

PE'TRIFA'CTION—PET-RI-FAC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *petrifio*, Lat.] The act of turning to ſtone; the ſtate of being turned to ſtone.—That which is made ſtone.

PE'TRIFA'CTIVE—PET-RI-FAC-TIVE. [from *petrifacio*, Lat.] Having the power to form ſtone.

PE'TRIFICA'TION—PET-RI-FI-CA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*petrification*, Fr. from *petrify*.] A body formed by changing other matter to ſtone.

PETRI'FIC — PET-RIF-IC. *adj.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to ſtone.

To PE'TRIFY — PET-RI-FY. *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr. *petra* and *fio*, Lat.] To change to ſtone.

To PE'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become ſtone.

PETRO`L. } *n. ſ.* [*petrole*, Fr.]
PETRO`LEUM — PE-TRO-LE-UM. } *Petrol* or *petroleum* is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of ſprings.

PE'TTICO`AT — PET-TI-COAT. *n. ſ.* [*petit* and *coat*.] The lower part of a woman's dreſs.

PE'TTIFO'GGER — PET-TI-FOG-GER. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *pettivoguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] A petty ſmall-rate lawyer.

PE'TTINESS — PET-TI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *petty*.] Smallneſs; littleneſs; inconſiderableneſs; unimportance.

PE'TTISH — PET-TISH. *adj.* [from *pet*.] Fretful; peeviſh.

PE'TTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pettiſh*.] Fretfulneſs; peeviſhneſs.

PE'TTITO`ES — PET-TI-TOES. *n. ſ.* [*petty* and *toe*.] The feet of a ſucking pig. —Feet in contempt.

PE'TTO — PET-TO. [Italian.] The breaſt; figurative by privacy.

PE'TTY — PET-TY. *adj.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconſiderable; inferiour; little.

PE'TULANCE — PET-U-LANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*, Lat.] Saucineſs; peeviſhneſs; wantonneſs.
PE'TULANCY.

PE'TULANT — PET-U-LANT. *adj.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, Fr.] Saucy; perverſe.—Wanton.

PE'TULANTLY. *adv.* [from *petulant*.] With petulance; with ſaucy pertneſs.

PEW — PEW. *n. ſ.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A ſeat incloſed in a church.

PE`WET — PEW-ET. *n. ſ.* [*piewit*, Dutch.] A water fowl.—The lapwing.

PE`WTER — PEW-TER. *n. ſ.* [*peauter*, Dutch.] A compound of metals; an artificial metal.—The plates and diſhes in a houſe.

PE`WTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *pewter*.] A ſmith who works in pewter.

PHÆNO'MENON — PHÆ-NOM-E-NON. *n. ſ.* This has ſometimes *phænomena* in the plural [φαίνομενον.] An appearance in the works of nature.

PHA'GEDE`NA. *n. ſ.* [φαγέδαινα; from φάγω, *edo*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the ſharpneſs of the humours eats away the fleſh.

PHAGEDE`NIC — PHAG-E-DEN-IC. } *adj.* [*phagedenique*, Fr.]
PHAGEDE`NOUS.

PHA'LANX — PHAL-ANX. *n. ſ.* [*phalanx*, Lat. *phalange*, Fr.] A troop of men cloſely embodied.

PHA'NTASM — PHAN-TASM. } *n. ſ.* [φάνταſμα, φανταſία; *phantaſme*, *phantaſie*, Fr.]
PHANTA'SMA.

Vain and airy appearance; ſomething appearing only to imagination.

PHANTA'STICAL. } See FANTASTICAL.
PHANTA'STIC.

PHA'NTOM — PHAN-TOM. *n. ſ.* [*phantome*, Fr.] A ſpectre; an apparition.—A fancied viſion.

PHA'RISA`ICAL. *adj.* [from *phariſee*.] Ritual; externally religious, from the ſect of the Phariſees, whoſe religion conſiſted almoſt wholly in ceremonies.

PHA'RMACE`UTICAL. } *adj.* [φαρμακευτικὸς, from φαρμακεύω.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.
PHA'RMACE`UTIC.

PHA'RMACOPOEI`A. *n. ſ.* [φάρμακον and ποιέω; *pharmacopée*, Fr.] A diſpenſatory; a book containing rules for the compoſition of medicines.

PHA'RMACO'POLIST. *n. ſ.* [φάρμακον and πωλέω; *pharmacopole*, Fr.] An apothecary; one who ſells medicines.

PHA`RMACY — PHAR-MA-CY. *n. ſ.* [from φάρμακον, a medicine; *pharmacie*, Fr.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.

PHA`ROS — PHA-ROS. } *n. ſ.* [from *pharos* in Egypt.] A light-houſe; a lantern from
PHARE. } the ſhore to direct ſailors.

PHA`SIS — PHA-SIS. *n. ſ.* In the plural *phaſes*. [φάσις; *phaſe*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body; as the changes of the moon.

PHE'ASANT — PHEAS-ANT. *n. ſ.* [*faiſan*, Fr. *phaſianus*, from *Phaſis*, the river of Cholchos.] A kind of wild cock.

PHE`NIX — PHE-NIX. *n. ſ.* [φοίνιξ; *phœnix*, Lat.] The bird which is ſuppoſed to exiſt ſingle, and to riſe again from its own aſhes.

PHENO'MENON — PHE-NOM-E-NON. *n. ſ.* [φαίνομενον; *phenomene*, Fr. it is therefore often written *phænomenon*; but being naturaliſed, it has changed the *æ*, which is not in the Engliſh language, to *e*.] Appearance; viſible quality. —Any thing that ſtrikes by any new appearance.

PHI`AL — PHI-AL. *n. ſ.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiôle*, Fr.] A ſmall bottle.

PHILA'NTHROPY — PHI-LAN-THRO-PY. *n. ſ.* [φιλέω and ἄνθρωπος.] Love of mankind; good nature.

PHILI'PPICK. *n. ſ.* [from the invectives of Demoſthenes againſt Philip of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILO'LOGER — PHI-LOL-O-GER. *n. ſ.* [φιλόλογος.] One whoſe chief ſtudy is language; a grammarian; a critick.

PHI`LOLO'GICAL — PHI-LO-LOG-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical.

PHILO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [φιλόλογος.] A critick; a grammarian.

PHILO'LOGY — PHI-LOL-O-GY. *n. ſ.* [φιλολογία; *philologie*, Fr.] Criticiſm; grammatical learning.

PHI'LOMEL — PHIL-O-MEL. } *n. ſ.* [from *Philomela*, changed into a bird.]
PHI'LOME`LA. } The nightingale.

PHI'LOMOT — PHIL-O-MOT. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf.

PHILO'SOPHER — PHI-LOS-O-PHER. *n. ſ.* [*philoſophus*, Lat.

Lat. *philoſophe*, Fr.] A man in deep knowledge, either moral or natural.

PHILO'SOPHER'S *ſtone*. *n. ſ.* A ſtone dreamed of by alchemiſts, which, by its touch, converts baſe metals into gold.

PHI'LOSO'PHIC. } *adj.* [*phi-*
PHI'LOSO'PHICAL — *PHIL-O-SOPH-IC-AL.* } *loſophique*, Fr. from *philoſophy*.] Belonging to philoſophy, ſuitable to a philoſopher; formed by philoſophy.—Skilled in philoſophy.—Frugal; abſtemious.

PHI'LOSO'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *philoſophical*.] In a philoſophical manner; rationally; wiſely.

To PHILO'SOPHIZE — *PHI-LOS-O-PHIZE*. *v. a.* [from *philoſophy*.] To play the philoſopher; to reaſon like a philoſopher; to moralize; to enquire into the cauſes of effects.

PHI'LOSOPHY — *PHI-LOS-O-PHY*. *n. ſ.* [*philoſophie*, Fr. *philoſophia*, Latin.] Knowledge natural or moral.—Hypotheſis or ſyſtem upon which natural effects are explained.—Reaſoning; argumentation.—The courſe of ſciences read in the ſchools.

PHILTRE — *PHIL'-TRE*. *n. ſ.* [φιλτρον; *pluthe*, French.] Something to cauſe love.

To PHI'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.

PHIZ — *PHIZ*. *n. ſ.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *phyſiognomy*, and ſhould, therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phis*.] The face, in a ſenſe of contempt.

PHLEBO'TOMIST — *PHLE-BOT-OM-IST*. *n. ſ.* [*phlebotomiſte*, Fr. from φλέψ and τέμνω.] One that opens a vein; a bloodletter.

To PHLEBO'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [*phlebotomiſer*, Fr. from *phlebotomy*.] To let blood.

PHLEBO'TOMY — *PHLE BO-TO-MY*. *n. ſ.* [φλεβοτομια, φλέψ, φλεβος, vena, and τέμνω; *phlebotomie*, Fr.] Bloodletting the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

PHLEGM — *PHLEGM*, or *PHLE M*. *n. ſ.* [φλέγμα; *phlegme*, Fr. The G in both caſes is quite mute.] The watry humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is ſuppoſed to produce ſluggiſhneſs or dulneſs.—Water.

PHLE'GMAGO'GUES. *n. ſ.* [φλέγμα and ἄγω; *phlegmagogue*, Fr.] A purge of the milder ſort, ſuppoſed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

PHLEGMATIC — *PHLEG-MAT-IC*. *adj.* [φλεγματικὸς; *phlegmatique*, Fr. from *phlegm*.] Abounding in phlegm.—Generating phlegm.—Watry.—Dull; cold; frigid.

PHLEME. *n. ſ.* [from *phlæbotomus*, Lat.] A fleam, ſo it is commonly written; an inſtrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow: particularly in bleeding of horſes.

PHLO'GI'STON — *PHLOG-IS-TON*. *n. ſ.* [φλογιστὸς, from φλέγω.] A chemical liquor extremely inflammable.—The inflammable part of any body.

PHO'NICKS — *PHO-NICKS*. *n. ſ.* [from φωνὴ.] The doctrine of ſounds.

PHO'SPHOR. } *n. ſ.* [*phoſphorus*,
PHO'SPHORUS — *PHOS-PHO-RUS*. } Lat.] The morning ſtar.—A chemical ſubſtance which, expoſed to the air, takes fire.

PHRASE — *PHRASE*. *n. ſ.* [φράσις.] An idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to a language.—An expreſſion; a mode of ſpeech.—Stile; expreſſion.

To PHRASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtile; to call; to term.

PHRA'SEO'LOGY — *PHRA-SE-OL-O-GY*. *n. ſ.* [φράσις and λέγω.] Stile; diction.—A phraſe book.

PHRENE'TIC. } *adj.* [φρενητικὸς; *phreni-*
PHRE'NTIC — *PHREN-TIC*. } *tique*, Fr.] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick.

PHRE'NSY — *PHREN-SY*. *n. ſ.* [from φρενῖτις; *phreneſie*, Fr. whence, by contraction, *phrenſy*.] Madneſs; franticknes. This is too often written *frenzy*. See FRENZY.

PHTHISI'CAL — *PHTHIS-IC-AL*. *adj.* [φθισικὸς; *phtyſique*, Fr. from *phthiſick*.] Waſting.—[The *pt* in this word and the two following, is mute.

PHTHI'SICK — *PHTHIS-IC*. *n. ſ.* [φθίσις; *phtyſie*, Fr.] A conſumption.

PHTHI'SIS. *n. ſ.* [φθίσις.] A conſumption.

PHILA'CTERY — *PHI-LAC-TE-RY*. *n. ſ.* [φυλακτήριον; *phylactere*, Fr.] A bandage on which was inſcribed ſome memorable ſentence.

PHY'SICAL — *PHYS-IC-AL*. *adj.* [*phyſique*, Fr. from *phyſick*.] Relating to nature or to natural philoſophy; not moral.—Pertaining to the ſcience of healing.—Medicinal; helpful to health.—Reſembling phyſick.

PHY'SICALLY. *adv.* [from *phyſical*.] According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or ſenſe of natural philoſophy; not morally.

PHYSI'CIAN — *PHY-SICI-AN*. *n. ſ.* [*phyſicien*, Fr. from *phyſick*.] One who profeſſes the art of healing.

PHY'SICK — *PHYS-ICK*. *n. ſ.* [φυσικὴ, which, originally ſignifying natural philoſophy, has been transferred in many modern languages to medicine.] The ſcience of healing.—Medicines; remedies.—[In common phraſe.] A purge.

To PHY'SICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with phyſick; to cure.

PHYSIO'GNOMIST — *PHYS-I-OGN-O-MIST*. *n. ſ.* [*phyſionomiſte*, Fr. [from *phyſiognomy*.] One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY — *PHYS-I-OGN-O-MY*. *n. ſ.* [for *phyſiognomony*; φυσιογνωμονία; *phyſionomie*, Fr. The G in this word, and its derivates, is mute.] The act of diſcovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face; the caſt of the look.

PHYSIO'LO'GICAL — *PHYS-I-O-LOG-IC-AL*. *adj.* [from *phyſiology*.] Relating to the doctrine of the natural conſtitution of things.

PHYSIO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *phyſiology*.] One verſed in phyſiology; a writer of natural philoſophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY — PHYS-I-OL-Ó-GY. *n. ſ.* [φύσις and λέγω; *phyſiologie*, Fr.] The doctrine of the conſtitution of the works of nature.

PIA-MATER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the ſubſtance of the brain.

PI'ANET. *n. ſ.* A bird; the leſſer wood-pecker.—The magpie. This name is retained in Scotland.

PIA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*piaſtra*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five ſhillings ſterling in value.

PIAZ'ZA — PI-AZ-ZA. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A walk under a roof ſupported by pillars.

PI'CA — PI-CA. *n. ſ.* Among printers, a particular ſize of their types or letters.

PI'CARO'ON — PIC-A-ROON. *n. ſ.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer.

ToPICK — PICK. *v. a.* [*picken*, Dutch.] To cull; to chuſe; to ſelect; to glean; to gather here and there.—To take up; to gather; to find induſtriouſly.—To ſeparate from any thing uſeleſs or noxious, by gleaning out either part; to clean by picking away filth.—To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering.—[*Piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to ſtrike with a ſharp inſtrument.—To ſtrike with bill or beak; to peck.—*Picare*, Italian.] To rob.—To open a lock by a pointed inſtrument.—*To* PICK *a hole in one's coat.* A proverbial expreſſion for one finding fault with another.

To PICK. *v. n.* To eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſels.—To do any thing nicely and leiſurely.

PICK. *n. ſ.* A ſharp-pointed iron tool.

PI'CKAPACK. *adv.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication very common in our language.] In manner of a pack.—A puerile term.

PI'CKAXE. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a ſharp point.

PI'CKBACK. *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack*.] On the back.

PI'CKED. *adj.* [*pique*, Fr.] Sharp; ſmart.

To PI'CKEER. *v. a.* [*piccare*, Italian.] To pirate; to pillage; to rob.—To make a flying ſkirmiſh.

PI'CKER - PICK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *pick*.] One who picks or culls.—A pickaxe; an inſtrument to pick with.

PI'CKLE. — PIC-KLE. *n. ſ.* [*pekel*, Durch.] Any kind of ſalt liquor, in which fleſh or other ſubſtance is preſerved.—Thing kept in pickle.—Condition; ſtate. A word of contempt and ridicule.

To PI'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]—To preſerve in pickle.—To ſeaſon or imbue highly with any thing bad: as, a *pickled* rogue, or one conſummately villainous.

PI'CKLEHE'RRING. *n. ſ.* [*pickle* and *herring*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.

PI'CKLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *lock*.] An inſtrument by which locks are opened without the key.—The perſon who picks locks.

PI'CKPOCKET. } *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *pocket*.] A thief who
PI'CKPURSE. } ſteals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purſe.

PI'CKTOO'TH. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *tooth*.] An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

PI'CKTHA'NK. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *thank*.] An officious fellow, who does what he is not deſired; a whiſpering paraſite.

PICT — PICT. *n. ſ.* [*pictus* Lat.] A painted perſon.

PICTO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *pictor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter. A word not adopted by writers, but elegant and uſeful.

PI'CTURE — PIC-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*pictura*, Latin.] A reſemblance of perſons or things in colours.—Any reſemblance or repreſentation.

To PICTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To paint; to repreſent by painting.—To repreſent.

To PI'DDLE — PID-DLE. *v. n.* [This word is obſcnre in its etymology; *Skinner* derives it from *picciolo*, Italian; or *petit*, Fr. little; Mr. *Lye* thinks the diminutive of the Welſh *breyta*, to eat; perhaps it comes from *peddle*, for *Skinner* gives for its primitive ſignification, to deal in little things.]—To pick at table; to feed ſqueamiſhly, and without appetite.—To trifle; to attend to ſmall parts rather than to the main.

PI'DDLER — PID-DLER. *n. ſ.* [from *piddle*.] One that eats ſqueamiſhly, and without appetite.

PIE — PIE. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner*, from *biezan*, to build, that is to build of paſte; by *Junius* derived by contraction from *paſty*; if paſties, doubled together without walls, were the firſt pies, the derivation is eaſy from *pie*, a foot; as in ſome provinces an apple paſty is ſtill called an apple foot.—Any cruſt baked with ſomething in it.—[*Pica*, Lat.] A magpie; a particoloured bird.—The old popiſh ſervice book, ſo called, as is ſuppoſed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.

PIE'BA'LD. *adj.* [from *pie* and *bald*.] Of various colours; diverſified in colour.

PIECE — PIECE. *n. ſ.* [*piece*, Fr.] A patch.—A part of a whole; a fragment.—A part.—A picture.—A compoſition; performance.— A ſingle great gun.—A hand gun.—A coin; a ſingle piece of money.—In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer or ſmatterer.—*A*-PIECE. To each:—*Of a* PIECE *with*. Like; of the ſame ſort; united; the ſame with the reſt.

To PIECE — PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enlarge by the addition of a piece.—To join; to unite.—*To* PIECE *out*. To encreaſe by addition.

To PIECE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coaleſce; to be compacted.

PIE'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *piece*.] One that pieces.

PIE'CELESS. *adj.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact, not made of ſeparate pieces.

PIE'CEMEAL — PIECE-MEAL. *adv.* [pice and mel; a word in Saxon of the ſame import.] In pieces; in fragments.

PIE'CEMEAL. *adj.* Single; ſeparate; divided.

PIE'D — PIED. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Variegated; particoloured.

PI'EPO'WDER *court*. *n. ſ.* [from *pied*, foot, and *poudre*, duſt.] A court held in fairs for redreſs of all diſorders committed therein.

PIER — PIER. *n. ſ.* [*pierre*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raiſed.

To PIERCE — PIERCE. *v. a.* [*percer*, Fr.] To penetrate; to enter; to force.—To touch the paſſions: to affect.

To PIERCE. *v. n.* To make way by force.—To ſtrike; to move; to affect.—To enter; to dive.—To affect ſeverely.

PI'ERCER.

PI'ERCER — 14 PIERC-ER. 2 *n. ſ.* [from *pierce*] An inſtrument that bores or penetrates.—The part with which inſects perforate bodies.—One who perforates.

PIE'RCINGLY. *adv.* [from *pierce.*] Sharply.

PI'ETY — 16 PI-E-TY. 13 15 *n. ſ.* [*pietas*, Lat. *pieté*, Fr.] Diſcharge of duty to God.—Duty to parents or thoſe in ſuperiour relation.

PIG — 15 PIG. *n. ſ.* [*bigge*, Dutch.] A young ſow or boar.—An oblong maſs of lead or unforged iron.

To PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PI'GEON — 15 PIG-EON. *n. ſ.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in cotes or a ſmall houſe: in ſome places called dovecote.

PI'GEONFOOT. *n. ſ.* An herb.

PI'GEONLIVERED. *adj.* [*pigeon* and *liver.*] Mild; ſoft; gentle.

PI'GGIN — 15 PIG-GIN. 15 *n. ſ.* In the northern provinces, a ſmall veſſel.

PI'GMY — 15 PIG-MY. 15 *n. ſ.* [*pigmée*, Fr. *pigmæus*, Lat.] A ſmall nation, fabled to be devoured by cranes; thence any thing mean or inconſiderable.

PI'GNUT — 15 PIG-NUT. 1 *n. ſ.* [*pig* and *nut.*] An earth nut.

PI'GSNEY — 15 PI'GS-NEY. 1 *n. ſ.* [pıȝa, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl.

PIKE — 16 PIKE. *n. ſ.* [*picque*, Fr. his ſnout being ſharp *Skinner* and *Junius.*] A fiſh of prey; the tyrant of the freſh waters.—*Johnſon*, in his dictionary, hath, by quoting a paſſage in *Walton*'s Angler, given ſanction to a moſt abſurd and ridiculous ſuppoſition, that this fiſh is ſometimes produced from a weed, and not by the ordinary method of generation.—[*Pique*, Fr.] A long lance uſed by the foot ſoldiers, to keep off the horſe, to which bayonets have ſucceeded.—A fork uſed in husbandry.—Among turns, two iron ſprigs between which any thing to be turned is faſtened.

PI'KED. *adj.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; acuminated; ending in a point. In *Shakeſpeare*, it is uſed of a man with a pointed beard.

PI'KEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*pike* and *man.*] A ſoldier armed with a pike.

PI'KESTAFF. *n. ſ.* [*pike* and *ſtaff.*] The wooden frame of a pike.

PILA'STER — 15 PI-LAS-10 TER. 1 *n. ſ.* [*pilaſtre*, Fr. *pilaſtro*, Italian.] A ſquare column ſometimes inſulated, but oftner ſet within a wall, and only ſhewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickneſs.

PI'LCHER — 15 PIL-CHER. 1 *n. ſ.* [*Warburton* ſays we ſhould read *pilche*, which ſignifies a cloke or coat of ſkins, meaning the ſcabbard; this is confirmed by *Junius*, who renders *pilly*, a garment of ſkins: pylece, Sax. *pellice*, Fr. *pelliccia*, Italian; *pellis*, Lat.] A furred gown or caſe; any thing lined with fur.—A fiſh like a herring.

PILE — 16 PILE. *n. ſ.* [*pyle*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.] A ſtrong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation.—A heap; an accumulation.—Any thing heaped together to be burned.—An edifice; a building.—A hair. [*pilus*, Lat.]—Hairy ſurface; nap.—[*Pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.—[*Pile*, Fr. *pila*, Italian.] One ſide of a coin; the reverſe of croſs.—[In the plural, *piles.*] The hæmorrhoids.

To PILE. *v. a.* To heap; to coacervate.—To fill with ſomething heaped.

To PI'LFER — 15 PIL-FER. 1 *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.] To ſteal; to gain by petty robbery.

To PILFER. *v. n.* To practice petty theft.

PI'LFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *pilfer.*] One who ſteals petty things.

PI'LFERINGLY. *adv.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

PI'LGRIM — 15 PIL-GRIM. 15 *n. ſ.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch; *pelerin*, Fr. *pelegrino*, Italian; *peregrinus*, Lat.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account.

To PILGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble.

PI'LGRIMAGE — 15 PIL-GRIM-11 AGE. 15 *n. ſ.* [*pelerinage*, Fr.] A long journey; travel; more uſually a journey on account of devotion.

PILL — 15 PILL. *n. ſ.* [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, French.] Medicine made into a ſmall ball or maſs.

PI'LLAGE — 15 PIL-LAGE. 11 *n. ſ.* [*pillage*, Fr.] Plunder; ſomething got by plundering or pilling.—The act of plundering.

To PI'LLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to ſpoil.

PI'LLAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *pillage.*] A plunderer; a ſpoiler.

PI'LLAR — 15 PIL-LAR. 11 *n. ſ.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pilar*, Spaniſh; *pilaſtro*, Italian: *piler*, Welſh and Armorick.]—A column. A ſupporter; a maintainer.

PILLARED. *adj.* [from *pillar.*] Supported by columns.—Having the form of a column.

PI'LLION — 15 PILI-ON. 1 *n. ſ.* [from *pillow.*] A ſoft ſaddle ſet behind a horſeman for a woman to ſit on.—A pad; a pannel; a low ſaddle.—The pad of the ſaddle that touches the horſe.

PI'LLORY — 15 PIL-LO-7 RY. 15 *n. ſ.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Latin.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

To PI'LLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr. from the noun.] To puniſh with the pillory.

PI'LLOW — 15 PIL-LOW. 8 *n. ſ.* [pyle, Saxon; *pulwe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to ſleep on.

To PI'LLOW. *v. a.* To reſt any thing on a pillow.

PI'LLOWBIER. } *n. ſ.* The cover of a pillow.
PILLOWCASE. }

PILO'SITY. *n. ſ.* rrom *piloſus*, Lat.] Hairineſs.

PI'LOT — 16 PI-LOT. 7 *n. ſ.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whoſe office is to ſteer the ſhip.

To PI'LOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſteer; to direct in the courſe.

PI'LOTAGE — 16 PI-LOT-7 AGE. 11 *n. ſ.* [*pilotage*, French, from *pilot.*] Pilot's ſkill; knowledge of coaſts.—A pilot's hire.

PIME'NTA — 16 PI-MEN-13 TA. 11 *n. ſ.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of ſpice.

PIMP — 15 PIMP. *n. ſ.* [*pinge*, Fr. from *Skinner.*] One who

who provides gratifications for the luſt of others; a procurer; a pander.

To PIMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the luſt of others; to pander; to procure.

PI'MPERNE'L—PIM-PER-NEL. *n. ſ.* [*pimpernella*, Latin; *pimpernelle*, French.] A plant.

PI'MPING—PIMP-ING. *adj.* [*pimple menſch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty: as, a *pimping* thing.

PI'MPLE—PIM-PLE. *n. ſ.* [*pompette*, Fr.] A ſmall red puſtule.

PI'MPLED—PIM-PLED. *adj.* [from *pimple*.] Having red puſtules; full of pimples: as, his face is *pimpled*.

PIN—PIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſpingle*, Fr. *ſpina*, *ſpinula*, Lat. *ſpilla*, Italian; rather from *pennum*, low Latin. *Iſidore*.] A ſhort wire with a ſharp point and round head, uſed by women to faſten their cloaths.—Any thing inconſiderable or of little value.—Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt.—Any ſlender thing fixed in another body.—That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linch pin.—The central part.—The pegs by which muſicians intend or relax their ſtrings.—A note; a ſtrain. Low language.—A cylindrical roller made of wood.—A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

To PIN. *v. a.* [from the noun] To faſten with pins.—To faſten; to make faſt.—To join; to fix.—[Pinban, Sax.] To ſhut up; to incloſe; to confine: as, in pinfold.

PI'NCASE. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *caſe*.] A pincuſhion.

PI'NCERS—PINC-ERS. *n. ſ.* [*pincette*, Fr.] An inſtrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard.—The claw of an animal.

To PINCH—PINCH. *v. a.* [*pincer*, Fr.] To ſqueeze between the fingers, or with the teeth.—To hold hard with an inſtrument.—To ſqueeze the fleſh till it is pained or livid.—To preſs between hard bodies.—To gall; to fret.—To gripe; to oppreſs; to ſtraiten.—To diſtreſs; to pain.—To preſs; to drive to difficulties.—To try throughly; to force out what is contained within.

To PINCH. *v. n.* To act with force, ſo as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling.—To ſpare; to be frugal.

PINCH. *n. ſ.* [*pinçon*, Fr. from the verb.] A painful ſqueeze with the fingers.—A gripe; a pain given.—Oppreſſion; diſtreſs inflicted.—Difficulty; time of diſtreſs.

PI'NCHFIST. PI'NCHPENNY. *n. ſ.* [*pinch*, *fiſt*, and *penny*.] A miſer.

PI'NCUSHION. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *cuſhion*.] A ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool on which pins are ſtuck.

PI'NDUST. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *duſt*.] Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE—PINE. *n. ſ.* [*pinus*, Lat. *pin*, Fr.] The *pine*-tree hath amentaceous flowers or katkins, which are produced, at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the ſeeds are produced in ſquamous cones: to which ſhould be added, that the leaves are longer than thoſe of a fir-tree, and are produced by pairs out of each ſheath.

To PINE. *v. a.* [piman, Sax. *pijnen*, Dutch.] To languiſh; to wear away with any kind of miſery.—To languiſh with deſire.

To PINE. *v. a.* To wear out; to make to languiſh.—To grieve for; to bemoan in ſilence.

PI'NEA'PPLE. *n. ſ.* an Indian fruit, now much cultivated in Europe.

PI'NEAL—PIN-E-AL. *adj.* [*pineale*, Fr.] Reſembling a pineapple. An epithent given by *Des Cartes* from the form, to the gland which he imagined the ſeat of the ſoul.

PI'NFOLD—PIN-FOLD. *n. ſ.* [pinban, Sax. to ſhut up, and *fold*.] A place in which beaſts are confined.

PI'NMONEY. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *money*.] Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account.

PI'NGUID—PIN-GUID. *adj.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. Little uſed.

PI'NHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *hole*.] A ſmall hole, ſuch as is made by the perforation of a pin.

PI'NION—PIN-ION. *n. ſ.* [*pignon*, Fr.] The joint of the wing remoteſt from the body.—*Shakeſpeare* ſeems to uſe it for a feather or quill of the wing.—Wing.—The tooth of a ſmaller wheel, anſwering to that of a larger.—Fetters for the hands.

To PI'NION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind the wings.—To confine by binding the wings.—To bind the arm to the body.—To confine by binding the elbows to the ſides.—To ſhackle; to bind.—To bind to.

PINK—PINK. *n. ſ.* [*pince*, Fr. from *pink*. Dutch, an eye; whence the French word *œillet*.] A ſmall fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind.—An eye; commonly a ſmall eye: as, *pink*-eyed.—Any thing ſupremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinacle*.—A colour uſed by painters.—[*Pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-ſterned ſhip.—A fiſh; the minow.

To PINK. *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in oylet-holes; to pierce in ſmall holes.

To PINK. *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.

PI'NMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *make*.] He who makes pins.

PI'NNACE—PIN-NACE. *n. ſ.* [*pinaſſe*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Italian; *pinaça*, Span.] A boat belonging to a ſhip of war. It ſeems formerly to have ſignified rather a ſmall ſloop or bark attending a larger ſhip.

PI'NNACLE—PIN-NA-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*pinnacle*, Fr, *pinna*, Lat.] A turret or elevation above the reſt of the building.—A high ſpiring point.

PI'NNER—PIN-NER. *n. ſ.* [from *pinna* or *pinion*.] The lappet of a head which flies looſe.—A pinmaker.

PINT—PINT. *n. ſ.* [pint, Sax. *pinte*, Fr. *pinta*, low Lat.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid meaſure.

PI'ONEER—PI-O-NEER. *n. ſ.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obſolete, Fr. *pion*, according to *Scaliger*, comes from *peo* for *pedito*, a foot ſoldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pioneer* is in Dutch, *ſpagenier*, from *ſpage*, a ſpade; whence *Junius* imagines that the French borrowed *pagenier*, which was afterwards called *pioneer*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to level the road, throw up works, or ſink mines in military operations.

PI'ONY. *n. ſ.* [*pæonia*, Lat.] A large flower. See PEONY.

PI'OUS—PI-OUS. *adj.* [*pius*, Lat. *pieux*, Fr.] Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; ſuch as is due to ſacred things.—Careful of the duties of near relation.—Practiſed under the appearance of religion.

PI'OUSLY. *adv.* [from *pious*.] In a pious manner; religiouſly; with regard; ſuch as is due to ſacred things.

PIP—PIP. *n. ſ.* [*pippe*, Dutch; *pepie*, Fr. deduced by *Skinner* from *pituita*; but probably coming from *pipio* or *pipilo*, on account of the complaining cry.] A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.—A ſpot on the cards. I know not from what original, unleſs from *pict*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *picts*.

To PIP. *v. a.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird.

PIPE—PIPE. *n. ſ.* [*pib*, Welſh; pipe, Saxon.] Any long hollow body; a tube.—A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.—An inſtrument of hand muſick.—The organs of voice and reſpiration; as, the wind-*pipe*.—The key of the voice.—An office of the exchequer.—[*Peep*, Dutch; *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid meaſure containing two hogſheads.

To PIPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play on the pipe.—To have a ſhrill ſound.

PI'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe.

PI'PING—PI-PING. *adj.* [from *pipe*. This word is only uſed in low language.] Weak; feeble; ſickly; from the weak voice of the ſick.—Hot; boiling; from the ſound of any thing that boils.

PI'PKIN—PIP-KIN. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *pipe*, a large veſſel.] A ſmall earthern boiler.

PI'PPIN—PIP-PIN. *n. ſ.* [*puppynghe*, Dutch. *Skinner*.] A ſharp apple.

PI'QUANT—PIQU-ANT. *adj.* [*piquant*, Fr.] Pricking; piercing; ſtimulating.—Sharp; tart; pungent; ſevere.

PI'QUANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpneſs; tartneſs.

PI'QUANTLY. *adv.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly.

PIQUE—PIQUE. *n. ſ.* [*pique*, Fr.] An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence.—A ſtrong paſſion.—Point; nicety; punctilio.

To PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.] To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret.—To offend; to irritate.—[With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point. [*ſe piquer*, French.]

PIQUE'T—PI-QUET. *n. ſ.* [*picquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.

PI'RACY—PI-RA-CY. *n. ſ.* [πειρατεία; *piratica*, Lat. *piraterie*, Fr. from *pirate*.] The act or practice of robbing on the ſea.

PI'RATE—PI-RATE. *n. ſ.* [πειρατής, *pirata*, Lat. *pirate*, Fr.] A ſea-robber.—Any robber; particularly a bookſeller who ſeizes the copies of other men.

To PI'RATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by ſea.

To PI'RATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery.

PIRA'TICAL—PI-RAT-IC-AL. *adj.* [*piraticus*, Lat. from *pirate*.] Predatory; robbing; conſiſting in robbery.

PISCA'TION—PIS-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*piſcatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fiſhing.

PI'SCATORY—PIS-CA-TO-RY. *adj.* [*piſcatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fiſhes.

PISH—PISH. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation.

To PISH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To expreſs contempt.

PI'SMIRE—PIS-MIRE. *n. ſ.* [myꝛꝛa, Sax. *piſmiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet.

To PISS—PISS. *v. n.* [*piſſer*, Fr. *piſſen*, Dutch.] To make water.

PISS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Urine; water of animals.

PI'SSBURNT. *adj.* Stained with urine.

PISTA'CHIO—PIS-TA-CHI-O. *n. ſ.* [*piſtache*, Fr. *piſtacchi*, Italian; *piſtachia*, Latin.] A kind of nut or dry fruit of an oblong figure.

PISTE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The track or tread a horſeman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PI'STILLA'TION—PIS-TIL-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar.

PI'STOL—PIS-TOL. *n. ſ.* [*piſtole*, *piſtolet*, Fr.] A ſmall handgun.

To PI'STOL. *v. a.* [*piſtoler*, Fr.] To ſhoot with a piſtol.

PISTO'LE—PIS-TOLE. *n. ſ.* [*piſtole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PI'STOLE'T. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *piſtol*.] A little piſtol.

PI'STON—PIS-TON. *n. ſ.* [*piſton*, Fr.] The moveable part in ſeveral machines; as in pumps and ſyringes, whereby the ſuction or attraction is cauſed; an embolus.

PIT—PIT. *n. ſ.* [pit, Saxon. A hole in the ground.—Abyſs; profundity.—The grave.—The area on which cocks fight; whence the phraſe, to fly the *pit*.—The middle part of the theatre.—[*Pis*, *peis*, old Fr. from *pectus*, Lat.] Any hollow of the body: as, the *pit* of the ſtomach; the arm *pit*.—A dent made by the finger.

To PIT. *v. a.* To ſink in hollows.

PITAPAT—PIT-A-PAT. *n. ſ.* [probably from *pas a pas*, or *patte patte*, Fr.] A flutter; a palpitation.—A light quick ſtep.

PITCH—PITCH. *n. ſ.* [pic, Sax. *pix*, Lat.] The reſin of the pine extracted by fire and inſpiſſated. [From *picts*, Fr. *Skinner*.] Any degree of elevation or height.—Higheſt riſe.—State with reſpect to lowneſs or height.—Size; ſtature.—Degree; rate.

To PITCH. *v. a.* [*appicciare*, Italian.] To fix; to plant.—To order regularly.—To throw headlong; to caſt forward.—To ſmear with PITCH. [*pico*, Lat. from the noun.] The ark *pitch* within and without.—To darken.—To pave.

To PITCH. *v. n.* To light; to drop.—To fall headlong.—To fix choice.—To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PI'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [*picher*, Fr.] An earthen veſſel; a water pot.—An inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PI'TCHFORK. *n. ſ.* [*pitch* and *fork*.] A fork with which corn is thrown upon the waggon.

PI'TCHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pitchy*.] Blackneſs; darkneſs.

PI'TCHY—PITCH-Y. *adj.* [from *pitch*.] Smeared with pitch.—Having the qualities of pitch.—Black; dark; diſmal.

PI'TCOAL. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *coal*.] Foſſile coal.

PI'T-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *man*.] He that in ſawing timber works below in the pit.

PI'T-SAW. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *ſaw*.] The large ſaw uſed by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PI'TEOUS—PI-TE-OUS. *adj.* [from *pity*.] Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.—Compaſſionate; tender.—Wretched; paltry; pitiful.

PI'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *piteous*.] In a piteous manner.

PE'TEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *piteous.*] Sorrowfulneſs; tenderneſs.

PI'TFALL. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *fall.*] A pit dug and covered, into which a paſſenger falls unexpectedly.

PITH—PI'TH. *n. ſ.* [*pitte*, Dutch.] The marrow of the plant; the ſoft part in the midſt of the wood.—Marrow.—Strength; force.—Energy; cogency; fulneſs of ſentiment; cloſeneſs and vigour of thought and ſtile.—Weight moment; principal part.—The quinteſcence; the chief part.

PI'THILY—PITH-I-LY. *adv.* [from *pithy.*] With ſtrength; with cogency; with force.

PI'THINESS—PITH-I-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pithy.*] Energy; ſtrength.

PI'THLESS. *adj.* [from *pith.*] Wanting pith.—Wanting energy; wanting force.

PI'THY—PITH-Y. *adj.* [from *pith.*] Conſiſting of pith.—Strong; forcible; energetick.

PI'TIABLE—PIT-I-A-BLE. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity.*] Deſerving pity.

PI'TIFUL—PIT-I-FUL. *adj.* [*pity* and *full.*] Melancholy; moving compaſſion.—Tender; compaſſionate.—Paltry; contemptible; deſpicable.

PI'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *pitiful.*] Mournfully; in a manner that moves compaſſion.—Contemptibly; deſpicably.

PI'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pitiful.*] Tenderneſs; mercy; compaſſion.—Deſpicableneſs; contemptibleneſs.

PI'TILESLY. *adv.* [from *pitileſs.*] Without mercy.

PI'TILESS—PIT-I-LESS. *adj.* [from *pity.*] Wanting pity; wanting compaſſion; mercileſs.

PI'TTANCE—PIT-TANCE. *n. ſ.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Italian.] An allowance of meat in a monaſtry.—A ſmall portion.

PITU'ITOUS—PI-TU-IT-OUS. *adj.* [*pituitoſus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, Fr.] Conſiſting of phlegm.

PITY—PIT-Y. *n. ſ.* [*pitye*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.] Compaſſion; ſympathy with miſery; tenderneſs for pain or uneaſineſs.—A ground of *pity*; a ſubject of *pity* or of grief.—It has in this ſenſe a plural. In low language.

To PI'TY. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compaſſionate miſery; to regard with tenderneſs on account of unhappineſs.

To PI'TY. *v. n.* To be compaſſionate.

PI'VOT—PIV-OT. *n. ſ.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX—PIX. *n. ſ.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little cheſt or box, in which the conſecrated hoſt is kept in Roman catholic countries.

PLA'CABLE—PLAC-A-BLE. *adj.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or poſſible to be appeaſed.

PLA'CABI'LITY—PLAC-A-BIL-I-TY. } *n. ſ.* [from *placable.*] Willingneſs to be appeaſed; poſſibility to be appeaſed.
PLA'CABLENESS. }

PLACA'RD—PLA-CARD. } *n. ſ.* [*plakaert*, Dutch; *placard*, Fr.] An edict; a declaration; a manifeſto.
PLACA'RT. }

PLACE—PLACE. *n. ſ.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian; from *platea*, Lat.] Particular portion of ſpace.—Locality; ubiety; local relation.—Local exiſtence.—Space in general.—Separate room.—A ſeat; reſidence; manſion.—Paſſage in writing.—Ordinal relation.—Exiſtence; ſtate of being; validity; ſtate of actual operation.—Rank; order of priority.—Precedence; priority. This ſenſe is commonly uſed in the phraſe *take place.*—Office; public character or employment.—Room; way; ſpace for appearing or acting given by ceſſion; not oppoſition.—Ground; room.

To PLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, Fr. from the noun.] To put in any place, rank or condition.—To fix; to ſettle; to eſtabliſh.—To put out at intereſt.

PLA'CID—PLAC-ID. *adj.* [*placidus*, Lat.] Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.—Soft; kind; mild.

PLA'CIDLY—PLAC-ID-LY. *adv.* [from *placid.*] Mildly; gently.

PLA'CKET—PLACK-ET, or *plaquet. n. ſ.* A petticoat.

PLA'GIARISM—PLA-GI-A-RISM. *n. ſ.* [from *plagiary.*] Theft; literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

PLA'GIARY—PLA-GI-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *plagium*, Lat.] A thief in literature; one who ſteals the thoughts or writings of another.

PLAGUE—PLAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*plaghe*, Dutch; *plage*, Teut. *plaga*, Latin; πληγὴ.] Peſtilence; a diſeaſe eminently contagious and deſtructive.—State of miſery.—Any thing troubleſome or vexatious.

To PLAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infect with peſtilence.—To trouble; to teaze; to vex; to harraſs; to torment; to afflict; to diſtreſs; to torture; to embarraſs; to excruciate; to make uneaſy; to diſturb.

PLA'GUILY—PLA-GUI-LY. *adv.* [from *plaguy.*] Vexatiouſly; horribly. A low word.

PLA'GUY—PLA-GUY. *adj.* [from *plague.*] Vexatious; troubleſome. A low word.

PLA'ICE—PLAICE. *n. ſ.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fiſh.

PLAID—PLAID. *n. ſ.* A ſtriped or variegated cloth; an outer looſe weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland: there is a particular kind worn too by the women; but both theſe modes ſeem now nearly extirpated among them; the one by act of parliament, and the other by adopting the Engliſh dreſſes of the ſex.

PLAIN—PLAIN. *adj.* [*planus*, Lat.] Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excreſcencies. In this ſenſe, eſpecially in philoſophical writings, it is frequently written *plane:* as, a *plane* ſuperficies.—Void of ornament; ſimple.—Artleſs; not ſubtle; not ſpecious; not learned; ſimple.—Honeſtly rough; open; ſincere; not ſoft in language.—Mere; bare.—Evident; clear; diſcernible; not obſcure.—Not varied by much art.

PLAIN. *adv.* Not obſcurely.—Diſtinctly; articulately.—Simply; with rough ſincerity.

PLAIN. *n. ſ.* [*plaine*, Fr.] Level ground; open; flat; often, a field of battle.

To

To PLAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even.

To PLAIN. *v. n.* [*plaindre, je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail.

PLA`NDE`ALING. *adj.* [*plain* and *deal.*] Acting without art.

PLA`INDE`ALING. *n. ſ.* Management void of art.

PLA`INLY — PLAIN-LY. *adv.* [from *plain.*] Levelly; flatly.—Not ſubtilly; not ſpecioufly.—Without ornament.—Without gloſs; ſincerely.—In earneſt; fairly.—Evidently; clearly; not obſcurely.

PLA`INNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plain.*] Levelneſs; flatneſs.—Want of ornament; want of ſhow.—Openneſs; rough ſincerity.—Artleſſneſs; ſimplicity.

PLAINT — PLAINT. *n. ſ.* [*plainte*, Fr.] Lamentation; complaint; lament.—Exprobration of injury.—Expreſſion of ſorrow.

PLA`INTFUL. *adj.* [*plaint* and *full.*] Complaining; audibly ſorrowful.

PLA`INTIFF — PLAINT-IFF. *n. ſ.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a ſuit in law againſt another; oppoſed to the defendant.

PLAI`NTIVE — PLAINT-IVE. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting; expreſſive of ſorrow.

PLA`INWORK. *n. ſ.* [*plain* and *work.*] Needlework as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery; the common practice of ſewing or making linen garments.

PLAIT — PLAIT, or PLAIT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*, from to *ply* or fold.] A fold; a double.

To PLAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fold; to double.—To weave; to braid.—To intangle; to involve.

PLAN — PLAN. *n. ſ.* [*plan*, Fr.] A ſcheme; a form; a model.—A plot of any building or ichnography; form of any thing laid down on paper.

To PLAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcheme; to form in deſign.

PLANE — PLANE. *n. ſ.* [*planus*, Lat. *Plain* is commonly uſed in popular language, and *plane* in geometry.] A level ſurface.—[*Plane*, Fr.] An inſtrument by which the ſurface of boards is ſmoothed.

To PLANE. *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr. from the noun.] To level; to ſmooth from inequalities.—To ſmooth with a plane.

PLA`NET — PLAN-ET. *n. ſ.* [*planeta*, Lat. πλαναω; *planette*, Fr.] *Planets* are the erratick or wandering ſtars, and which are not like the fixt ones always in the ſame poſition to one another.

PLA`NETARY — PLAN-ET-A-RY. *adj.* [*planetaire*, Fr. from *planet.*] Pertaining to the planets.—Under the denomination of any particular planet.—Produced by the planets.—Having the nature of a planet; erratick.

PLANE`TSTRUCK. *adj.* [*planet* and *ſtrike.*] Blaſted; *ſidere afflatus.*

PLA`NIME`TRY. *n. ſ.* [*planus*, Lat. and μετρέω; *planimetrie*, Fr.] The menſuration of plane ſurfaces.

To PLA`NISH — PLAN-ISH. *v. a.* [from *plane.*] To poliſh; to ſmooth. A word uſed by manufacturers.

PLA`NISPHERE — PLAN-IS-PHERE. *n. ſ.* [*planus*, Lat. and *ſphere.*] A ſphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemiſpheres.

PLANK — PLANK. *n. ſ.* [*planche*, Fr.] A thick ſtrong board.

To PLANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks.

PLA`NOCO`NVEX. *n. ſ.* [*planus* and *convexus.*] Flat on the one ſide and convex on the other.

PLANT — PLANT. *n. ſ.* [*plant*, Fr. *planta* Lat.] Any thing produced from ſeed; any vegetable production Mr. *Ray* enumerates ſeven and twenty genders or kinds.—A ſapling.—[*Planta*, Lat.] The ſole of the foot.

To PLANT. *v. a* [*planto*, Lat. *planter*, Fr.] To put into the ground in order to grow; to ſet; to cultivate.—To procreate; to generate.—To place; to fix.—To ſettle; to eſtabliſh: as, to *plant* a colony.—To fill or adorn with ſomething planted: as, he *planted* the garden or the country.—To direct properly: as, to *plant* a cannon.

PLA`NTAIN — PLANT-AIN. *n. ſ.* [*plantain*, Fr. *plantago*, Lat.] An herb.—A tree in the Weſt-Indies, which bears an eſculent fruit.

PLA`NTA`TION — PLANT-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*plantatio*, from *planto*, Lat.] The act or practice of planting.—The place planted.—A colony.—Introduction; eſtabliſhment.

PLA`NTER. *n. ſ.* [*planteur*, Fr. from *plant.*] One who ſows, ſets or cultivates; cultivator.—One who cultivates ground in the Weſt Indian colonies.—One who diſſeminates or introduces.

PLASH — PLASH. *n. ſ.* [*plaſche*, Dutch; *platz*, Daniſh.] A ſmall lake of water or puddle.—[From the verb to *plaſh.*] Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

PLA`SHY. *adj.* [from *plaſh.*] Watry; filled with puddles.

PLA`STER — PLAS-TER. *n. ſ.* [*plaſtre*, Fr. from πλαζω.] Subſtance made of water and ſome abſorbent matter, ſuch as chalk or lime well pulveriſed, with which walls are overlaid or figures caſt.—[*Emplaſtrum*, Lat. in Engliſh, formerly *emplaſter.*] A glutinous or adheſive ſalve.

To PLA`STER. *v. a.* [*plaſtrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To overlay as with plaſter.—To cover with a medicated plaſter.

PLA`STERER. *n. ſ.* [*plaſtrier*, Fr. from *plaſter.*] One whoſe trade is to overlay walls with plaſter.—One who forms figures in plaſter.

PLA`STIC — PLAS-TIC. *adj.* [πλαστικος.] Having the power to give form.

To PLAT — PLAT. *v. a.* [from *plait.*] To weave; to make by texture.

PLAT. *n. ſ.* [more properly *plot*; plot, Sax.] A ſmall piece of ground.

PLATE — PLATE. *n. ſ.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, Fr.] A piece of metal beat out into breadth.—Armour of plates.—[*Plata*, Spaniſh.] Wrought ſilver.—[*Plat*, Fr. *piatta*, Italian.] A ſmall ſhallow veſſel of metal on which meat is eaten.

To PLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with plates.—To arm with plates.—To beat into laminæ or plates.

PLA'TFORM — PLAT-FORM. *n. ſ.* [*plat*, flat, Fr. and *form.*] The ſketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography.—A place laid out after any model.—A level place before a fortification.—A ſcheme; a plan.

PLATO'ON — PLA-TOON. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow ſquare, to ſtrengthen the angles: the grenadiers are generally thus poſted; yet a party from any other diviſion is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body.

PLA'TTER — PLAT-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *plate.*] A large diſh, generally of earth.

PLA'UDIT — PLAU-DIT. } *n. ſ.* [A word derived from
PLAU'DITE. } the Latin, *plaudite*, the demand of applauſe made by the player, when he left the ſtage.] Applauſe.

PLA'USIBI'LITY — PLAU-SI-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*plauſibilité*, Fr. from *plauſible.*] Speciouſneſs; ſuperficial appearance of right.

PLAU'SIBLE — PLAU-SI-BLE. *adj.* [*plauſible*, Fr. *plauſibilis*, from *plaudo*, Lat.] Such as gains approbation; ſuperficially pleaſing or taking; ſpecious; popular; right in appearance.

PLAU'SIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plauſibleneſs.*] Speciouſneſs; ſhow of right.

PLAU'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *plauſible.*] With fair ſhow; ſpeciouſly.

PLAU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *plaudo*, Lat.] Applauding.

To PLAY — PLAY. *v. n.* [plezan, Saxon.] To ſport; to frolick; to do ſomething not as a taſk, but for a pleaſure. —To toy; to act with levity.—To be diſmiſſed from work. —To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtleſly.—To do ſomething fanciful.—To practiſe ſarcaſtic merriment.—To mock; to practiſe illuſion.—To game; to contend at ſome game.—To do any thing trickiſh or deceitful.—To touch a muſical inſtrument.—To operate; to act. Uſed of any thing in motion.—To wanton; to move irregularly.—To perſonate a drama.—To repreſent a character.—To act in any certain character.

To PLAY. *v. a.* To put in action or motion: as, he *played* his cannon.—To uſe an inſtrument of muſick.—To act a mirthful character.—To exhibit dramatically.—To act; to perform.

PLAY. *n. ſ.* Action not impoſed; not work; diſmiſſion from work.—Amuſement; ſport.—A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are repreſented by dialogue and action.—Game; practice of gaming; conteſt at a game.—Practice in any conteſt.—Action; employment; office.—Practice; action; manner of acting.—Act of touching an inſtrument.—Irregular and wanton motion. —A ſtate of agitation or ventilation.—Room for motion.— Liberty of acting; ſwing.

PLA'YBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *book.*] Book of dramatic compoſitions.

PLA'YDAY. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *day.*] Day exempt from taſks or work.

PLA'YDEBT. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *debt.*] Debt contracted by gaying.

PLA'YER — PLAY-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *play.*] One who plays.—An idler; a lazy perſon.—Actor of dramatic ſcenes. —A mimick.—One who touches a muſical inſtrument.— A gameſter.—One who acts in play in a certain manner.

PLA'YFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *fellow.*] Companion in amuſement.

PLA'YFUL. *adj.* [*play* and *full.*] Sportive; full of levity.

PLA'YGAME. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *game.*] Play of children.

PLA'YHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *houſe.*] Houſe where dramatic performances are repreſented.

PLA'YSOME — PLAY-SOME. *adj.* [*play* and *ſome.*] Wanton; full of levity.

PLA'YTHING — PLAY-THING. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *thing.*] Toy; thing to play with.

PLA'YWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *wright.*] A maker of plays.

PLEA — PLEA. *n. ſ.* [*plaid*, old French.] The act or form of pleading.—Thing offered or demanded in pleading. —Allegation.—An apology; an excuſe.

To PLEAD — PLEAD. *v. n.* [*plaider*, Fr.] To argue before a court of juſtice.—To ſpeak in an argumentative or perſuaſive way for or againſt; to reaſon with another.—To be offered as a plea.

To PLEAD. *v. a.* To defend; to diſcuſs.—To allege in pleading or argument.—To offer as an excuſe.

PLEA'DABLE. *adj.* [from *plead.*] Capable to be alleged in plea.

PLEA'DER — PLEAD-ER. *n. ſ.* [*plaideur*, Fr. from *plead.*] One who argues in a court of juſtice.—One who ſpeaks for or againſt.

PLEA'DING — PLEAD-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *plead.*] Act or form of pleading.

PLE'ASANT — PLEAS-ANT. *adj.* [*plaiſant*, French.] Delightful; giving delight.—Grateful to the ſenſes.—Good humoured; cheerful. — Gay; lively; merry.—Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than uſe.

PLEA'SANTLY. *adv.* [from *pleaſant.*] In ſuch a manner as to give delight.—Gaily; merrily; in good humour.— Lightly; ludicrouſly.

PLEA'SANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pleaſant.*] Delightfulneſs; ſtate of being pleaſant. — Gaiety; cheerfulneſs; merriment.

PLEA'SANTRY. *n. ſ.* [*plaiſanterie*, Fr.] Gaiety; merriment.—Sprightly ſaying; lively talk.

To PLEASE — PLEASE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat. *plaire*, Fr.] To delight; to gratify; to humour.—To ſatisfy; to content.—To obtain favour from; to be pleaſed *with*, is to approve; to favour.—*To be* PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony.

To PLEASE. *v. n.* To give pleaſure.—To gain approbation.—To like; to chuſe.—To condeſcend; to comply. A word of ceremony.

PLEA'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *pleaſe.*] One that courts favour.

PLEA'SINGLY — PLEAS-ING-LY. *adv.* [from *pleaſing.*] In ſuch a manner as to give delight.

PLEA'SINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pleaſing.*] Quality of giving delight.

PLEA'SURABLE — PLEAS-URE-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *pleaſure.*] Delightful; full of pleaſure.

PLEA'SURE

PLEA'SURE—PLEAS-URE. *n. ſ.* [*plaiſir*, French.] Delight; gratification of the mind or ſenſes.—Looſe gratification.—Approbation.—What the will dictates.—Choice; arbitrary will.

To PLEA'SURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pleaſe; to gratify. This word, though ſupported by good authority, Mr. *Johnſon* thinks, inelegant.

PLEA'SUREFUL. *adj.* [*pleaſure* and *full.*] Pleaſant; delightful. Obſolete.

PLEBE'IAN—PLE-BE-IAN. *n. ſ.* [*plebeïen*, Fr. *plebeius*, Lat.] One of the lower people.

PLEBE'IAN. *adj.* Popular; conſiſting of mean perſons.—Belonging to the lower ranks.—Vulgar; low; common.

PLEDGE—PLEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*pleige*, Fr. *pieggio*, Italian.] Any thing put to pawn.—A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or ſecurity; a pawn.—A ſurety; a bail; an hoſtage.

To PLEDGE. *v. a.* [*pleiger*, Fr. *pieggiare*, Italian.] To put in pawn.—To give as warrant or ſecurity.—To ſecure by a pledge.—To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLE'DGET. *n. ſ.* [*plagghe*, Dutch.] A ſmall maſs of lint.

PLE'IADS. } *n. ſ.* [*pleiades*, Lat. πλειάδες.]
PLE'IADES—PLE-IA-DES. } A northern conſtellation.

PLE'NARILY. *adv.* [from *plenary.*] Fully; completely.

PLE'NARY—PLEN-A-RY. *adj.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete.

PLE'NARY. *n. ſ.* Deciſive procedure.

PLENIPOTENT—PLE-NIP-O-TENT. *adj.* [*pleninopotens*, Lat.] Inveſted with full power.

PLE'NIPOTE'NTIARY—PLEN-I-PO-TEN-TIA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*plenipotentiaire*, Fr.] A negotiator inveſted with full power.

PLE'NITUDE—PLEN-IT-UDE. *n. ſ.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, Lat. *plenitude*, Fr.] Fulneſs; the contrary to vacuity.—Repletion; animal fulneſs; plethory.—Exuberance; abundance.—Completeneſs.

PLE'NTEOUS—PLEN-TEOUS. *adj.* [from *plenty.*] Copious; exuberant; abundant.—Fruitful; fertile.

PLE'NTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *plenteous.*] Copiouſly; abundantly; exuberantly.

PLE'NTIFUL—PLEN-TI-FUL. *adj.* [*plenty* and *full.*] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful.

PLE'NTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *plentiful.*] Copiouſly; abundantly.

PLE'NTIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plentiful.*] The ſtate of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLE'NTY—PLEN-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *plenus*, full.] Abundance; ſuch a quantity as is more than enough.—Fruitfulneſs; exuberance.—It is uſed, I think, barbarouſly for *plentiful.*—A ſtate in which enough is had and enjoyed.

PLE'ONASM—PLE-O-NASM. *n. ſ.* [*pleonaſme*, Fr. *pleonaſmus*, Lat.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are uſed than are neceſſary.

PLE'THORA—PLETH-O-RA. *n. ſ.* [from πληθωρα.] The ſtate in which the veſſels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate of health; ariſes either from a diminution of ſome natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher or more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viſcera can digeſt: evacuations and exerciſe are its remedies.

PLETHO'RIC—PLE-THOR-IC. *adj.* [from *plethora.*] Having a full habit.

PLE'VIN. *n. ſ.* [*pleuvine*, Fr. *plevina*, law Lat.] In law, a warrant or aſſurance. See REPLEVIN.

PLE'URISY—PLEU-RI-SY. *n. ſ.* [πλευρῖτις; *pleureſie*, Fr. *pleuritis*, Lat.] *Pleuriſy* is an inflamation of the pleura, though it is hardly diſtinguiſhable from an inflammation of any other part of the breaſt, which are all from the ſame cauſe, a ſtagnated blood.

PLEURI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *pleuriſy.*] Diſ-
PLEU'RITIC—PLEU-RIT-IC. } eaſed wich a pleuriſy.—Denoting a pleuriſy.

PLI'ABLE—PLI-A-BLE. *adj.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.] Eaſy to be bent; flexible.—Flexible of diſpoſition; eaſy to be perſuaded.

PLI'ABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pliable.*] Flexibility; eaſineſs to be bent.—Flexibility of mind.

PLI'ANCY—PLI-AN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *pliant.*] Eaſineſs to be bent.

PLI'ANT—PLI-ANT. *adj.* [*pliant*, Fr.] Bending; tough; flexile; flexible; lithe; limber.—Eaſy to take a form—Eaſily complying.—Eaſily perſuaded.

PLI'ANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pliant.*] Flexibility; toughneſs.

PLI'ERS—PLI-ERS. *n. ſ.* [from *ply.*] An inſtrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

To PLIGHT—PLIGHT. *v. a.* [*plichten*, Dutch.] To pledge; to give as ſurety.—To braid; to weave. [from *plico*, Lat. whence to ply or bend, and *plight*, *pleight* or *plait*, a fold or flexure.]

PLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [This word *Skinner* imagines to be derived from the Dutch, *plicht*, office or employment; but *Junius* obſerves, that plihꝺ, Saxon, ſignifies diſtreſs or preſſing danger; whence, I ſuppoſe, *plight* was derived, it being generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.] Condition; ſtate.—Good caſe.—Pledge; gage. [from the verb.]

PLINTH—PLINTH. *n. ſ.* [πλίνθις.] In architecture, is that ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar.

To PLOD—PLOD. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch. *Skinner.*] To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel.—To travel laboriouſly.—To ſtudy cloſely and dully.

PLO'DDER—PLOD-DER. *n. ſ.* [from *plod.*] A dull heavy laborious man.

PLOT—PLOT. *n. ſ.* [plot, Saxon. See PLAT.] A ſmall extent of ground.—A plantation laid out.—A form; a ſcheme; a plan.—[Imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *platform*, but evidently contracted from *complot*, Fr.] A conſpiracy; a ſecret deſign formed againſt another.—An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved and embarraſſed; the ſtory of a play, compriſing an artful involution of affairs, unravelled at laſt by ſome unexpected means.—Stratagem; ſecret combination to any ill end.—Contrivance; deep reach of thought.

To

To PLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To form ſchemes of miſchief againſt another, commonly againſt thoſe in authority. —To contrive; to ſcheme.

To PLOT. *v. a.* To plan; to contrive.—To deſcribe according to ichnography.

PLO'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *plot*.] Conſpirator.—Contriver.

1 1
PLO'VER—PLOV-ER. *n. ſ.* [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] A lapwing. A bird.

2
PLOUGH—PLOUGH. *n. ſ* [plog, Saxon; *plog*, Daniſh; *ploegh*, Dutch. The *gh* is quite mute in this word and its derivatives.] The inſtrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed.—A kind of plane.

To PLOUGH. *v. n.* To practiſe aration; to turn up the ground in order to ſow ſeed.

To PLOUGH. *v. a.* To turn up with the plough.—To bring to view by the plough. To furrow; to divide.—To tear; to furrow.

PLOU'GHBOY. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *boy*.] A boy that follows the plough; a coarſe ignorant boy.

PLO'UGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *plough*.] One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOU'GHLAND. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *land*.] A farm for corn.

PLOU'GHMAN. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *man*.] One that attends or uſes the plough.—A groſs ignorant ruſtick.—A ſtrong laborious man.

PLOU'GHMONDAY. *n. ſ.* The Monday after Twelfth-day.

PLOU'GHSHA'RE. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *ſhare*.] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

1
To PLUCK—PLUCK. *v. a.* [ploccian, Sax. *plocken*, Dutch.] To pull with nimbleneſs or force; to ſnatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down; to act upon with violence.—To ſtrip of feathers.—To *pluck* up a heart or ſpirit. A low proverbial expreſſion for taking up or reſuming of courage.

1
PLUCK—PLUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A pull; a draw; a ſingle act of plucking.—[*Plughk*, Erſe.] The heart, liver and lights of an animal.

1
PLUG—PLUG. *n. ſ.* [*plugg*, Swediſh; *plugghe*, Dutch.] A ſtopple; any thing driven hard into another body.

To PLUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtop with a plug.

1
PLUM—PLUM. *n. ſ.* [plum, plumtreop, Sax. *blumme*, Daniſh. A cuſtom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.] A fruit. The ſpecies of which are: The jean-hative, or white primordian. The early black damaſk, commonly called the Morocco *plum*. The little black damaſk *plum*. The great damaſk violet of Tours. The Orleans *plum*. The Fotheringham *plum*. The Perdrigon *plum*. The violet Perdrigon *plum*. The white Perdrigon *plum*. The red imperial *plum*, ſometimes called the red bonum magnum. The white imperial bonum magnum; white Holland or Mogul *plum*. The Cheſton *plum*. The apricot *plum*. The maitre claude. La roche-courbon, or diaper rouge; the red diaper *plum*. Queen Claudia. Myrobalan *plum*. The green gage *plum*. The cloth of gold *plum*. St. Catharine *plum*. The royal *plum*. La mirabelle. The Brignole *plum*. The empreſs. The monſieur *plum*: this is ſometimes called the Wentworth *plum*, both reſembling the bonum magnum. The cherry *plum*. The white pear *plum*. The muſcle *plum*. The St. Julian *plum*. The black bullace-tree *plum*. The white bullace-tree *plum*. The black thorn or ſloe-tree *plum*.—Raiſin; grape dried in the ſun. [In the cant of the city.] The ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds.

6 12
PLU'MAGE—PLU-MAGE. *n. ſ.* [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; ſuit of feathers.

PLUMB. *n. ſ.* [*plomb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB. *adv.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon.

To PLUMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſound; to ſearch by a line with a weight at its end.—To regulate any work by the plummet.

PLU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [*plombier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written and pronounced *plummer*.

PLU'MBERY. *n. ſ.* [from *plumber*.] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber. Commonly ſpelt *plummery*.

PLU'MCA'KE. *n. ſ.* [*plum* and *cake*.] Cake made with raiſins.

6
PLUME—PLUME. *n. ſ.* [*plume*, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.] Feather of birds.—Feather worn as an ornament.—Pride; towering mien.—Token of honour; prize of conteſt.—*Plume* is a term uſed by botaniſts for that part of the ſeed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk.

6
To PLUME—PLUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pick and adjuſt feathers.—[*Plumer*, Fr.] To ſtrip of feathers.—To ſtrip; to pill.—To place as a plume.—To adorn with plumes.

PLU'MEA'LLUM. *n. ſ.* [*alumen plumoſum*, Lat.] A kind of aſbeſtus.

1 13
PLU'MMET—PLUM-MET. *n. ſ.* [from *plumb*.] A weight of lead hung at a ſtring, by which depths are ſounded, and perpendicularity is diſcerned.—Any weight.

PLUMO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *plumous*.] The ſtate of having feathers.

PLU'MOUS. *adj.* [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumoſus*, Lat.] Feathery; reſembling feathers.

1
PLUMP—PLUMP. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. *Skinner* derives it from *pommelé*, Fr. full like a ripe apple; it might more eaſily be deduced from *plum*, which yet ſeems very harſh.] Somewhat fat; not lean; ſleek; full and ſmooth.

PLUMP. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluſter; a number joined in one maſs.

To PLUMP. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to ſwell; to make large.

To PLUMP. *v. n.* [from the adverb. From the adjective.] To be ſwollen.—To fall like a ſtone into the water. A word formed from the ſound.

PLUMP. *adv.* [Probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps formed from the ſound of a ſtone falling on the water.] With a ſudden fall.

PLU'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *plump*.] Something worn in the mouth to ſwell out the cheeks.

PLU'MPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plump*.] Fulneſs; diſpoſition towards fulneſs.

PLU'MPORRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [*plum* and *porridge*.] Porridge with plums.

PLU'MPUDDING. *n. ſ.* [*plum* and *pudding*.] Pudding made with plums.

PLU'MPY, *adj.* Plump; fat.

PLU'MY—PLU-MY. *adj.* [from *plume.*] Feathered; covered with feathers.

To PLU'NDER—PLUN-DER. *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Dutch.] To pillage; to rob in an hoſtile way.—To rob as a thief.

PLU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pillage; ſpoils gotten in war.

PLU'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *plunder.*] Hoſtile pillager; ſpoiler.—A thief; a robber.

To PLUNGE—PLUNGE. *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.] To put ſuddenly under water, or under any thing ſuppoſed liquid.—To put into any ſtate ſuddenly.—To hurry into any diſtreſs.—To force in ſuddenly. This word, to what action ſoever it be applied, commonly expreſſes either violence and ſuddenneſs in the agent, or diſtreſs in the patient.

To PLUNGE. *v. n.* To ſink ſuddenly into water; to dive.—To fall or ruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs.

PLUNGE. *n. ſ.* Act of putting or ſinking under water.—Difficulty; ſtrait; diſtreſs.

PLU'NGEON. *n. ſ.* [*mergus*, Lat.] A ſea bird.

PLU'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *plunge.*] One that plunges; a diver.

PLU'RAL—PLU-RAL. *adj.* [*pluralis*, Lat.] Implying more than one.—[In grammar.] The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to ſignify the number two, and another to ſignify a number of more than two; under one variation the noun is ſaid to be of the dual number, and under the other of the *plural.*

PLU'RALIST. *n. ſ.* [*pluraliſte*, Fr. from *plural.*] One that holds more eccleſiaſtical benefices than one with cure of ſouls.

PLURA'LITY—PLU-RAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*pluralitè*, Fr.] The ſtate of being or having a greater number.—A number more than one.—More cures of ſouls than one.—The greater number; the majority.

PLU'RALLY. *adv.* [from *plural.*] In a ſenſe implying more than one.

PLU'SH—PLUSH. *n. ſ.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or ſhaggy cloth; ſhag.

To PLY—PLY. *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch. *Junius* and *Skinner.*] To work on any thing cloſely and importunately.—To employ with diligence; to keep buſy; to ſet on work.—To practiſe diligently.—To ſolicit importunately.

To PLY. *v. n.* To work, or offer ſervice.—To go in haſte.—To buſy one's ſelf.—[*Plier*, French.] To bend.

PLY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bent; turn; form; caſt; biaſs.—Plait; fold.

PLY'ERS. *n. ſ.* See PLIERS.

PNEUMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [πνευματικὸς, from
PNEUMA'TIC—PNEU-MAT-IC. } πνεῦμα.] Moved by wind; relative to wind.—Conſiſting of ſpirit or wind.

PNEUMA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. πνεῦμα.] A branch of phyſicks, which conſiders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condenſed, rarified or gravitates.—In the ſchools, the doctrine of ſpiritual ſubſtances, as God, angels, and the ſouls of men.

PNEU'MATO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [πνευματολογία.] The doctrine of ſpiritual exiſtence.

To POACH—POACH. *v. a.* [*oeufs pochez*, Fr.] To boil ſlightly.

To POA'CH—POACH. *v. n.* [from *poche*, a bag, Fr.] To ſteal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. To be damp. A cant word.

POA'CHER. *n. ſ.* [from *poach.*] One who ſteals game.

POA'CHY. *adj.* Damp; marſhy.

POCK. *n. ſ.* [from *pox.*] A puſtule raiſed by the ſmallpox.

POCKET—POCK-ET. *n. ſ.* [pocca, Saxon; *pochet*, Fr.] The ſmall bag inſerted into cloaths.

To PO'CKET. *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr. from the noun.] To put in the pocket.—*To* POCKET *up.* A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandeſtinely.

PO'CKETBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*pocket* and *book.*] A paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes.

PO'CKETGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*pocket* and *glaſs.*] Portable looking-glaſs.

PO'CKHO'LE. *n. ſ.* [*pock* and *hole.*] Pit or ſcar made by the ſmallpox.

PO'CKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pocky.*] The ſtate of being pocky.

PO'CKY. *n. ſ. adj.* [from *pox.*] Infected with the pox.

POD—POD. *n. ſ.* [*boed*, *boede*, Dutch, a little houſe. *Skinner.*] The capſule of legumes; the caſe of ſeeds.

PODA'GRICAL—PO-DAG-RIC-AL. *adj.* [ποδαγρικὸς, ποδάγρα; from *podagra*, Lat.] Afflicted with the gout.—Gouty; relating to the gout.

PO'EM—PO-EM. *n. ſ.* [*poema*, Lat. ποίημα.] The work of a poet; a metrical compoſition.

PO'ESY—PO-E-SY. *n. ſ.* [*poeſie*, Fr. *poeſis*, Lat. ποιησις.] The art of writing poems.—Poem; metrical compoſition; poetry.—A ſhort conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.

PO'ET—PO-ET. *n. ſ.* [*poete*, Fr. *poeta*, Lat. ποιητὴς.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in meaſure.

PO'ETA'STER—PO-ET-AST-ER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A vile petty poet.

PO'ETESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poet*; *pica poetria*, Lat.] A ſhe poet.

POE'TICAL. } *adj.* [ποιητικὸς; *poetique*, Fr.
POE'TIC—PO-ET-IC. } *poeticus*, Lat.] Expreſſed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; ſuitable to poetry.

POE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *poetical.*] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry.

To PO'ETI'ZE—PO-ET-IZE. *v. n.* [*poetiſer*, Fr. from *poet.*] To write like a poet.

PO'ETRESS—PO-ET RESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poetris*, Lat. whence *poetridas picas* in *Perſius.*] A ſhe poet.

PO'ETRY—PO-ET-RY. *n. ſ.* [ποιήτρια; from *poet.*] Metrical compoſition; the art or practice of writing poems.—Poems; poetical pieces.

POI'GNANCY—POIGN-AN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *poignant.*] The power of ſtimulating the palate; ſharpneſs.—The power of irritation; aſperity.

POI'GNANT—POIGN-ANT. *adj.* [*poignant*, Fr.] Sharp; ſtimulating the palate.—Severe; piercing; painful.—Irritating; ſatirical; keen.

POINT—POINT. *n. ſ.* [*poinct*, *point*, French.] The ſharp end of any inſtrument.—A ſtring with a tag.—Headland; promontory.—A ſting of an epigram; a ſentence terminated with ſome remarkable turn of words or thought.—An indiviſible part of ſpace.—An indiviſible part of time; a moment.—A ſmall ſpace.—Punctilio; nicety.—Part required of time or ſpace; critical moment; exact place.—Degree; ſtate.—Note of diſtinction in writing; a ſtop.—A ſpot; a part of a ſurface divided by ſpots; diviſion by marks, into which any thing is diſtinguiſhed in a circle or other plane: as, at tables the ace or ſiſe *point*.—One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compaſs is divided.—Particular place to which any thing is directed.—Reſpect; regard.—An aim; the act of aiming or ſtriking.—The particular thing required.—Particular; inſtance; example.—A ſingle poſition; a ſingle aſſertion; a ſingle part of a complicated queſtion; a ſingle part of any whole.—A note; a tune.—*Pointblank*; directly: as, an arrow is ſhot to the *pointblank* or white mark.—*Point de viſe*; exact or exactly in the point of view.

To POINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſharpen; to forge or grind to a point.—To direct towards an object, by way of forcing it on the notice.—To direct the eye or notice.—To ſhow as by directing the finger.—[*Pointer*, Fr.] To direct towards a place: as, the cannon were *pointed* againſt the fort.—To diſtinguiſh by ſtops or points.

To POINT. *v. n.* To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by directing the finger towards it. With *at* commonly, ſometimes *to* before the thing indigitated.—To diſtinguiſh words or ſentences by points.—To indicate as dogs do to ſportſmen.—To ſhow.

PO'INTED. *adj.* or *participle.* [from *point.*] Sharp; having a ſharp point or pic.—Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.

POI'NTEDLY. *adj.* [from *pointed.*] In a pointed manner.

POI'NTEDNESS. *n ſ.* [from *pointed.*] Sharpneſs; pickedneſs with aſperity.—Epigrammatical ſmartneſs.

POI'NTER—POINT-ER. [from *point.*] Any thing that points.—A dog that points out the game to ſportſmen.

POI'NTINGSTOCK. *n. ſ.* [*pointing* and *ſtock.*] Something made the object of ridicule.

POI'NTLESS—POINT-LESS. *adj.* [from *point.*] Blunt; not ſharp; obtuſe.

POI'SON—POI-SON. *n. ſ.* [*poiſon*, Fr.] That which deſtroys or injures life by a ſmall quantity, and by means not obvious to the ſenſes; venom.

To POI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infect with poiſon.—To attack, injure or kill by poiſon given.—To corrupt; to taint.

POI'SONER—POI-SON-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *poiſon.*] One who poiſons.—A corrupter.

POI'SONOUS—POI-SON-OUS. *adj.* [from *poiſon.*] Venomous; having the qualities of poiſon.

POI'SONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *poiſonous.*] Venomouſly.

POIZE—POIZE. *n. ſ.* [*poids*, Fr.] Weight; force of any thing tending to the center.—Balance; equipoize; equilibrium.—A regulating power.

To POIZE. *v. a.* [*peſer*. Fr.] To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance.—To be equiponderant to.—To weigh.—To oppreſs with weight.

POKE—POKE. *n. ſ.* [pocca, Sax. *poche*, Fr.] A pocket; a ſmall bag.

To POKE. *v. a.* [*poka*, Swediſh.] To feel in the dark; to ſearch any thing with a long inſtrument.

PO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *poke.*] The iron bar with which men ſtir the fire.

PO'LAR—PO-LAR. *adj.* [*polaire*, Fr. from *pole.*] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; iſſuing from the pole.

POLA'RITY—PO-LAR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *polar.*] Tendency to the pole.

PO'LARY—PO-LAR-Y. *adj.* [*polaris*, Lat.] Tending to the pole; having a direction towards the poles.

POLE—POLE. *n. ſ.* [*polus*, Lat. *pole*, Fr.] The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns.—[Pole, Sax. *pal*, *pau*, Fr. *palo*, Italian and Spaniſh; *palus*, Lat.] A long ſtaff.—A tall piece of timber erected.—A meaſure of length containing five yards and a half.—An inſtrument of meaſuring.

To POLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with poles.

PO'LEAXE. *n. ſ.* [*pole* and *axe.*] An axe fixed to a long pole.

PO'LECAT. *n. ſ.* [*Pole* or *Poliſh* cat, becauſe they abound in Poland.] The fitchew; a ſtinking animal.

POLE'MICAL. } *adj.* [πολεμικὸς.] Controverſial; diſputative.
POLE'MIC—PO-LEM-IC. }

POLE'MICK. *n. ſ.* Diſputant; controvertiſt.

POLE'MOSCOPE—PO-LEM-OS-COPE. *n. ſ.* [πόλεμος and σκοπέω.] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perſpective glaſs, contrived for ſeeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

PO'LESTAR—POLE-STAR. *n. ſ.* [*pole* and *ſtar.*] A ſtar near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynoſure; lodeſtar.—Any guide or director.

PO'LICE—POL-ICE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The regulation and government of a city or country, ſo far as regards the inhabitants.

PO'LICED. *adj.* [from *police.*] Regulated; formed into a regular courſe of adminiſtration.

PO'LICY—POL-I-CY. *n. ſ.* [πολιτεία; *politia*, Lat.] The art of government, chiefly with reſpect to foreign powers.—Art; prudence; management of affairs; ſtratagem.—[*Poliça*, Spaniſh.] A warrant for money in the publick funds.

To PO'LISH—POL-ISH. *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.] To ſmooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloſs.—To make elegant of manners.

To PO'LISH. *v. a.* To anſwer to the act of poliſhing; to receive a gloſs.

PO'LISH. *n. ſ.* [*poli*, *poliſſure*, Fr. from the verb.] Artificial gloſs; brightneſs given by attrition.—Elegance of manners.

PO'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *poliſh.*] Capable of being poliſhed.

PO'LISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *poliſh.*] The perſon or inſtrument that gives a gloſs.

POLI'TE—PO-LITE. *adj.* [*politus*, Latin.] Gloſſy; ſmooth.—Elegant of manners.

POLI'TELY. *adj.* [from *polite.*] With elegance of manners; genteely.

POLI'TENESS—PO-LITE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [*politeſſe*, Fr. from *polite.*] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.

POLI'TICAL—PO-LIT-IC-AL. *adj.* [πολίτικος.] Relating to politicks; relating to the adminiſtration of public affairs.—Cunning; ſkilful.

POLI'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *political.*] With relation to public adminiſtration.—Artfully; politicly.

PO'LITI'CIAN—POL-I-TICI-AN. *n. ſ.* [*politicien.* Fr.] One verſed in the arts of government; one ſkilled in politicks.—A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.

PO'LITIC—POL-I-TIC. *adj.* [πολίτικος.] Political; civil. In this ſenſe *political* is almoſt always uſed, except in the phraſe *body politic.*—Prudent; verſed in affairs.—Artful; cunning. In this ſenſe *political* is not uſed.

PO'LITICLY. *adv.* [from *politic.*] Artfully; cunningly.

PO'LITICKS. *n. ſ.* [*politique*, Fr. πολίτικη.] The ſcience of government; the art or practice of adminiſtring public affairs.

PO'LITURE. *n. ſ.* [*politure*, Fr.] The gloſs given by the act of poliſhing.

PO'LITY—POL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [πολιτεία.] A form of government; civil conſtitution.

POLL—POLL. *n. ſ.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top] The head.—A catalogue or liſt of perſons; a regiſter of heads.—A fiſh called generally a chub. A chevin.

To POLL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lop the top of trees.—In this ſenſe is uſed *pol'ed* ſheep.—To pull off hair from the head; to clip ſhort; to ſhear.—To mow; to crop.—To plunder; to ſtrip; to pill.—To take a liſt or regiſter of perſons.—To enter one's name in a liſt or regiſter.—To inſert into a number as a voter.

PO'LLARD—POL-LARD. *n. ſ.* [from *poll.*] A tree lopped.—A clipped coin.—The chub fiſh.

PO'LLEN—POL-LEN. *n. ſ.* A fine powder, commonly underſtood by the word farina; as alſo a ſort of fine bran.

PO'LLER—POLL-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *poll.*] He who votes or polls.

To POLLU'TE—POL-LUTE. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat. *polluer*, Fr.] To make unclean, in a religious ſenſe; to defile.—To taint with guilt.—To corrupt by mixtures of ill.

POLLU'TEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pollute.*] Defilement; the ſtate of being polluted.

POLLU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *pollute.*] Defiler; corrupter.

POLLU'TION—POL-LU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*pollution*, Fr. *pollutio*, Lat.] The act of defiling.—The ſtate of being defiled; defilement.

POLTRON—POL-TRON. *n. ſ.* [*pollice truncato*, from the thumb cut off; it being once a practice of cowards to cut off their thumbs, that they might not be compelled to ſerve in war. *Saumaiſe.* *Menage* derives it from the Italian *poltro*, a bed; as cowards feign themſelves ſick a bed: others derive it from *poletro* or *poltro*, a young unbroken horſe.] A coward; a ſcoundrel.

PO'LY. [πολὺ.] A prefix often found in the compoſition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polypus*, an animal with many feet.

POLYA'NTHOS—PO-LY-AN-THOS. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and ἄνθος.] A plant bearing numerous flowers on one ſtalk.

POLY'GAMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *polygamy.*] One that holds the lawfulneſs of more wives than one at a time.

POLY'GAMY—PO-LYG-A-MY or perhaps better POL-Y-GA-MY. *n. ſ.* [*polygamie*, Fr. πολυγαμία.] Plurality of wives.

PO'LYGLOT—POL-Y-GLOT. *adj.* [πολύγλωττος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages.

PO'LYGON—POL-Y-GON. *n. ſ.* [*polygone*, Fr. πολὺς γωνία.] A figure of many angles.

POLY'GONAL. *adj.* [from *polygon.*] Having many angles.

PO'LYGRA'PHY. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and γραφὴ; *polygraphie*, Fr.] The art of writing in ſeveral unuſual manners or cyphers; as alſo decyphering the ſame.

PO'LYMA'THY. *n. ſ.* [πολυς and μάνθανω.] The knowledge of many arts and ſciences; alſo an acquaintance with many different ſubjects.

POLY'PHONISM. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and φωνὴ.] Multiplicity of ſound.

POLYPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [πολὺς and πέταλον.] Having many petals.

POLY'PODY. *n. ſ.* [*polypodium*, Latin.] A plant.

PO'LYPOUS. *adj.* [from *polypus.*] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

PO'LYPUS—POL-Y-PUS. *n. ſ.* [πολύπους; *polype*, Fr.] *Polypus* ſignifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a ſwelling in the noſtrils; but it is likewiſe applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries.—A ſea animal with many feet.

PO'LYSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and σκοπέω.] A multiplying glaſs.

PO'LYSY'LLABLE—POL-Y-SYL-LA-BLE. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and συλλαβὴ; *polyſyllabe*, Fr.] A word of many ſyllables.

PO'LYTHE'ISM. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and θεὸς; *polytheïſme*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods.

PO'LYTHE'IST. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and θεος, *polythée*, Fr.] One that holds plurality of gods.

POMA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *pomum*, Latin.] Conſiſting of apples.

POMA'DE—PO-MADE. *n. ſ.* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomado*, Italian.] A fragrant ointment.

POMA'TUM—POM-A-TUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An ointment.

PO'MEGRA'NATE—POME-GRAN-ATE. *n. ſ.* [*pomum granatum*, Lat.] A tree.—Alſo its fruit.—The fruit.

POMI'FEROUS—POM-IF-ER-OUS. *adj.* [*pomifer*, Lat.] A term applied to plants which have the largeſt fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind, by which they are diſtinguiſhed from the bacciferous, which have only a thin ſkin over the fruit.

PO'MMEL—POM-MEL. *n. ſ.* [*pomeau*, Fr. *pomo*, Italian; *appel van t' ſwaerd*, Dutch.] A round ball or knob.—The knob that balances the blade of the ſword.—The protuberant part of the ſaddle before.

To PO'MMEL. *v. a.* [This word ſeems to come from *pommeler*, Fr. to variegate.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky, to beat black and blue; to bruiſe; to punch.

POMP—POMP. *n. ſ.* [*pompa*, Lat.] Splendour; pride.—A proceſſion of ſplendour and oſtentation.

Po'MPION — POM-PI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumkin. A ſort of large fruit.

PO'MPOUS — POMP-OUS. *adj.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand.

Po'MPOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificently; ſplendidly.

Po'MPOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificence; ſplendour; ſhowineſs; oſtentatiouſneſs.

POND — POND. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *pound*; pindan, Sax. to ſhut up.] A ſmall pool or lake of water; a baſon; water not running or emitting any ſtream.

To Po'NDER — POND-ER. *v. a.* [*pondero*, Lat.] To weigh mentally; to conſider; to attend.

To Po'NDER. *v. n.* To think; to muſe. With *on*. This is an improper uſe of the word.

Po'NDERAL. *adj.* [from *pondus*, Lat.] Eſtimated by weight; diſtinguiſhed from numeral.

Po'NDERABLE. *adj.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] Capable to be weighed; menſurable by ſcales.

Po'NDERA`TION — POND-ER-A-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] The act of weighing.

Po'NDERO'SITY — POND-ER-OS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ponderous.*] Weight; gravity; heavineſs.

PO'NDEROUS — POND-ER-OUS. *adj.* [*ponderoſus*, from *pondus*, Lat.] Heavy; weighty.—Important; momentous.—Forcible; ſtrongly impulſive.

Po'NDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ponderous.*] With great weight.

Po'NDEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ponderous.*] Heavineſs; weight; gravity.

Po'NDWEED. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Po'NIARD — PON-*IARD*. *n. ſ.* [*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Lat.] A dagger; a ſhort ſtabbing weapon.

To Po'NIARD. *v. a.* [*poignardier*, Fr.] To ſtab with a poniard.

Po'NTAGE — PONT-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*pons, pontis*, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

Po'NTIFF — PON-TIFF. *n. ſ.* [*pontife*, Fr. *pontifex*, Lat.] A prieſt; a high prieſt.—The pope.

PONTI'FICAL. *adj.* [*pontifical*, Fr. *pontificalis*, Lat.] Belonging to an high prieſt.—Popiſh.—Splendid; magnificent.—[From *pons* and *facio.*] Bridge-building. This ſenſe is, I believe, peculiar to *Milton*, and perhaps is intended as an equivocal ſatire on popery.

PONTI'FICAL — PON-TIF-IC-AL. *n. ſ.* [*pontificale*, Lat.] A book containing rites and ceremonies eccleſiaſtical.

PONTI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *pontifical.*] In a pontifical manner.

PONTI'FICATE — PON-TIF-IC-ATE. *n. ſ.* [*pontificat*, Fr. *pontificatus*, Lat.] Papacy; popedom.

Po'NTIFICE — PONT-I-FICE. *n. ſ.* [*pons* and *facio.*] Bridgework; edifice of a bridge.

PO'NTON — PON-TON. *n. ſ.* [French.] *Ponton* is a floating bridge or invention to paſs over water; it is made of two great boats placed at ſome diſtance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their ſides: the whole ſo ſtrongly built as to carry over horſe and cannon.

Po`NY — PO-NY. *n. ſ.* A ſmall horſe.

POOL — POOL. *n. ſ.* [pul, Saxon; *poel*, Dutch.] A lake of ſtanding water.

POOP — POOP. *n. ſ.* [*pouppe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindmoſt part of the ſhip.

POOR — POOR. *adj.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *povre*, Spaniſh.] Not rich; indigent; neceſſitous; oppreſſed with want.—Trifling narrow; of little dignity, force or value.—Paltry; mean; contemptible.—Unimportant.—Unhappy; uneaſy.—Mean; depreſſed; low; dejected.—[A word of tenderneſs.] Dear.—[A word of ſlight contempt.] Wretched.—Not good; not fit for any purpoſe.—*The* POOR. [collectively.] Thoſe who are in the loweſt rank of the community; thoſe who cannot ſubſiſt but by the charity of others; but it is ſometimes uſed with laxity for any not rich.—Barren; dry: as, a *poor* ſoil.—Lean; ſtarved; emaciated: as, a *poor* horſe.—Without ſpirit; flaccid.

Poo`RLY. *adv.* [from *poor.*] Without wealth.—Not proſperouſly; with little ſucceſs.—Meanly; without ſpirit.—Without dignity.

Poo`RJOHN. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.

Poo`RNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poor.*] Poverty; indigence; want.—Meanneſs; lowneſs; want of dignity.—Sterility; barrenneſs.

Poo`RSPIRITED. *adj.* [*poor* and *ſpirit.*] Mean; cowardly.

Poo`RSPIRITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Meanneſs; cowardice.

POP — POP. *n. ſ.* [*poppyſma*, Lat.] A ſmall ſmart quick ſound. It is formed from the ſound.

To POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, ſudden and unexpected motion.

To POP. *v. a.* To put out or in ſuddenly, ſlily or unexpectedly.—To ſhift.

POPE — POPE. *n. ſ.* [*papa*, Lat. πάππας.] The biſhop of Rome.—A ſmall fiſh.

Po`PEDOM. *n. ſ.* [*pope* and *dom.*] Papacy; papal dignity.

Po`PERY — PO-PE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *pope.*] The religion of the church of Rome.

Po`PESEYE. *n. ſ.* [*pope* and *eye.*] The gland ſurrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

Po'PGUN — POP-GUN. *n. ſ.* [*pop* and *gun.*] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noiſe.

Po'PINJAY — POP-IN-JAY. [*papegay*, Dutch; *papagayo*, Spaniſh.] A parrot.—A trifling fop.

Po`PISH — PO-PISH. *adj.* [from *pope.*] Taught by the pope; relating to popery; peculiar to popery.

Po`PISHLY. *adv.* [from *popiſh.*] With tendency to popery; in a popiſh manner.

Po'PLAR — POP-LAR. *n. ſ.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] A tree.

Po'PPY — POP-PY. *n. ſ.* [popiȝ, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.] A plant.

Po'PULACE — POP-U-LACE. *n. ſ.* [*populace*, Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude.

Po'PULACY.

Po'PULACY. *n. ſ.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude.

PO'PULAR—POP-U-LAR. *adj.* [*populaire*, Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] Vulgar; plebeian.—Suitable to the common people.—Beloved by the people; pleaſing to the people.—Studious of the favour of the people.—Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a *popular* diſtemper.

Po'PULA'RITY—POP-U-LAR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*popularitas*, Lat. *popularité*, Fr. from *popular*.] Graciouſneſs among the people; ſtate of being favoured by the people.—Repreſentation ſuited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar.

Po'PULARLY. *adv.* [from *popular*.] In a popular manner; ſo as to pleaſe the crowd.—According to vulgar conception.

To PO'PULATE—POP-U-LATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, people.] To breed people.

Po'PULA'TION—POP-U-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *populate*.] The ſtate of a country with reſpect to numbers of people.

Po'PULO'SITY—POP-U-LOS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *populous*.] Populouſneſs; multitude of people.

PO'PULOUS—POP-U-LOUS. *adj.* [*populoſus*, Lat.] Full of people; numerouſly inhabited.

Po'PULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *populous*.] With much people.

Po'PULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *populous*.] The ſtate of abounding with people.

Po'RCELAIN—POR-CEL-AIN. *n. ſ.* [*porcelaine*, Fr. ſaid to be derived from *pour cent années*; becauſe it was believed by Europeans, that the materials of *porcelain*, was matured under ground one hundred years.] China; china-ware; fine diſhes, of a middle nature between earth and glaſs, and therefore ſemi-pellucid.—[*Portulacca*, Lat.] An herb.

PORCH—PORCH. *n. ſ.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.] A roof ſupported by pillars before a door; an entrance. A portico; a covered walk.

Po'RCUPINE—POR-CU-PINE. *n. ſ.* [*porc eſpi* or *epic*, Fr. *porcoſpino*, Italian.] A quadruped, which when full grown is as large as a moderate pig. There is no other difference between the *porcupine* of Malacca and that of Europe, but that the former grows to a larger ſize.

PORE—PORE. *n. ſ.* [*pore*, Fr. πόρος.] Spiracle of the ſkin; paſſage of perſpiration.—Any narrow ſpiracle or paſſage.

To PORE. *v. n.* [πόρος is the *optick nerve*; but I imagine *pore* to come by corruption from ſome Engliſh word.] To look with great intenſeneſs and care; to examine with great attention.

Po'REBLIND—PORE-BLIND. *adj.* [commonly ſpoken and written *purblind*.] Nearſighted; ſhortſighted.

Po'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pory*.] Fullneſs of pores.

PORK—PORK. *n. ſ.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swines fleſh unſalted.

Po'RKER—PORK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *pork*.] A hog; a pig.

Po'RKEATER. *n. ſ.* [*pork* and *eater*.] One who feeds on pork.

PORO'SITY—PO-ROS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *porous*.] Quality of having pores.

Po'ROUS—PO-ROUS. *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Having ſmall ſpiracles or paſſages.

Po'ROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *porous*.] The quality of having pores.

Po'RPHYRE. } *n. ſ.* [from πορφύρα; *por-*
Po'RPHYRY—POR-PHY-RY. } *phyrites*, Lat. *porphyre*, Fr.] Marble of a particular kind.

Po'RPOISE. } *n. ſ.* [*porc poiſſon*, Fr.] The
Po'RPUS—POR-PUS. } ſea-hog.

Po'RRIDGE—POR-RIDGE. *n. ſ.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Latin, from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth.

Po'RRIDGEPOT. *n. ſ.* [*porridge* and *pot*.] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

Po'RRINGER—POR-RIN-GER. *n. ſ.* [from *porridge*.] A veſſel in which broth is eaten.

PORT—PORT. *n. ſ.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Latin.] A harbour; a ſafe ſtation for ſhips.—[*Porta*, Lat. ponte, Sax. *porte*, Fr.] A gate.—The aperture in a ſhip, at which the gun is put out.—[*Portee*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing; external appearance; demeanour.

To PORT. *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form.

Po'RTABLE—PORT-A-BLE. *adv.* [*portabilis*, Lat.] Manageable by the hand—Such as may be born along with one.—Such as is tranſported or carried from one place to another.—Sufferable; ſupportable.

PORTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being portable.

Po'RTAL—POR-TAL. *n. ſ.* [*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Italian.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens.

Po'RTCU'LLIS. } *n. ſ.* [*portecouliſſe*, Fr.
Po'RTCLU'SE—PORT-CLU'SE. } quaſi *porta clauſa*.] A ſort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

To Po'RTCU'LLIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to ſhut up.

To PORTE'ND—POR-TEND. *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreſhow as omens.

PORTE'NT—POR-TENT. *n. ſ.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening miſery.

PORTE'NTOUS—POR-TENT-OUS. *adj.* [*portentoſus*, Lat. from *portent*.] Monſtrous; prodigious; foretokening ill.

PO'RTER—PORT-ER. *n. ſ.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. a gate.] One that has the charge of the gate.—One who waits at the door to receive meſſages.—[*Porteur*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat. to carry.] One who carries burthens for hire.

Po'RTERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *porter*.] Money paid for carriage.

Po'RTICO—PORT-I-CO. *n. ſ.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Italian; *portique*, Fr.] A covered walk; a piazza.

PO'RTION—POR-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Latin.] A part.—A part aſſigned; an allotment; a dividend.—Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune.—A wife's fortune.

To

To PO'RTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide; to parcel.—To endow with a fortune.

PO'RTLINESS—PORT-LI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *portly.*] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour.

PO'RTLY—PORT-LY. *adj.* [from *port.*] Grand of mien.—Bulky; ſwelling.

PORTMA'NTEAU—PORT-MAN-TEAU. *n. ſ.* [*portmanteau*, Fr.] A cheſt or bag in which cloaths are carried.

PO'RTRAIT—POR-TRAIT. *n. ſ.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life.

PO'RTRAITU'RE—POR-TRAIT-URE. *n. ſ.* [*portraiture*, Fr. from *portray.*] Picture; painted reſemblance.

To PO'RTRAY—POR-TRAY. *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] To paint; to deſcribe by picture.—To adorn with pictures.

PO'RTRESS—PORT-RESS. *n. ſ.* [from *porter.*] A female guardian of a gate.

PO'RY—PO-RY. *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore.*] Full of pores.

To POSE—POSE. *v. a.* [from *poſe*, an old word ſignifying heavineſs or ſtupefaction. Gepoſe. *Skinner.*] To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand or ſtop.—To oppoſe; to interrogate.

PO'SER—PO-SER. *n. ſ.* [from *poſe.*] One that aſketh queſtions to try capacities; an examiner.

POSI'TION—PO-SITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*poſition*, Fr. *poſitio*, Latin.] State of being placed; ſituation.—Principle laid down.—Advancement of any principle.—[In grammar.] The ſtate of a vowel placed before two conſonants, as *pómpous*; or a double conſonant, as *áxle.*

POSI'TIONAL—PO-SITI-ON-AL. *adj.* [from *poſition.*] Reſpecting poſition.

PO'SITIVE—POS-I-TIVE. *adj.* [*poſitivus*, Lat. *poſitif*, Fr.] Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; abſolute.—Abſolute; particular; direct; not implied.—Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence; ſtubborn in opinion.—Settled by arbitrary appointment.—Having the power to enact any law.—Certain; aſſured.

PO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *poſitive.*] Abſolutely; by way of direct poſition.—Not negatively.—Certainly; without dubitation.—Peremptorily; in ſtrong terms.

PO'SITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poſitive.*] Actualneſs; not mere negation.—Peremptorineſs; confidence.

PO'SSE—POS-SE. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An armed power; from *poſſe comitatus*, the power of the ſhires. A low word.

To POSSE'SS—POS-SESS. *v. a.* [*poſſeſſus*, Lat. *poſſeder*, Fr.] To have as an owner; to be maſter of; to enjoy or occupy actually.—To ſeize; to obtain.—To give poſſeſſion or command of any thing; to make maſter of. It has *of* before that which is poſſeſſed; ſometimes anciently *with.*—To fill with ſomething fixed.—To have power over, as an unclean ſpirit.—To affect by inteſtine power.

POSSE'SSION—POS-SES-SION. *n. ſ.* [*poſſeſſion*, Fr. *poſſeſſio*, Lat.] The ſtate of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property.—The thing poſſeſſed.

To POSSE'SSION. *v. a.* To inveſt with property. Obſolete.

POSSE'SSIONER—POS-SES-SION-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *poſſeſſion.*] Maſter; one that has the power or property of any thing.

POSSE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*poſſeſſivus*, Latin.] Having poſſeſſion.

POSSE'SSORY. *adj.* [*poſſeſſoire*, Fr. from *poſſeſs.*] Having poſſeſſion.

POSSESSO'UR—POS-SES-SOUR. *n. ſ.* [*poſſeſſor*, Lat. *poſſeſſeur*, Fr.] Owner; maſter; proprietor.

PO'SSET—POS-SET. *n. ſ.* [*poſca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

PO'SSIBI'LITY—POS-SI-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*poſſibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the ſtate of being poſſible.

PO'SSIBLE—POS-SI-BLE. *adj.* [*poſſible*, Fr. *poſſibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things.

PO'SSIBLY—POS-SI-BLY. *adv.* [from *poſſible.*] By any power really exiſting.—Perhaps; without abſurdity.

POST—POST. *n. ſ.* [*poſte*, Fr. *equis poſitis curſor.*] A haſty meſſenger; a courier who comes and goes at ſtated times; commonly a letter carrier.—Quick courſe or manner of travelling. This is the ſenſe in which it is taken; but the expreſſion ſeems elliptical *to ride* poſt, *is to ride as a* poſt, or *to ride in the manner of a* poſt; *courir en poſte*; whence *Shakſpeare, to ride in* poſt.—[*Poſte*, Fr. from *poſitus*, Lat.] Situation; ſeat.—Military ſtation.—Place; employment; office—[*Poſtis*, Lat.] A piece of timber ſet erect.

To POST. *v. n.* [*poſter*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with ſpeed.

To POST. *v. a.* To fix opprobriouſly on poſts.—[*Poſter*, Fr.] To place; to ſtation; to fix.—To regiſter methodically; to tranſcribe from one book into another. A term common among merchants.

PO'STAGE—POST-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *poſt.*] Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

PO'STBOY. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *boy.*] Courier; boy that rides poſt.

PO'STDILU'VIAN. *adj.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Poſteriour to the flood.

PO'STDILU'VIAN. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] One that lived ſince the flood.

POSTE'RIOR—POS-TE-RI-OR. *adj.* [*poſterior*, Lat. *poſterieur*, Fr.] Happening after; placed after; following.—Backward.

POSTE'RIORS. *n. ſ.* [*poſteriora*, Latin.] The hinder parts.

PO'STERIO'RITY—POS-TE-RI-OR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*poſteriorité*, Fr. from *poſterior.*] The ſtate of being after; oppoſite to *priority.*

POSTE'RITY—POS-TER-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*poſterité*, Fr. *poſteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding generations; deſcendants; oppoſed to anceſtors.

PO'STERN—POST-ERN. *n. ſ.* [*poterne*, Fr. *poſterne*, Dutch; *janua poſtica*, Lat.] A ſmall gate; a little door.

PO'STHA'CKNEY. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *hackney.*] Hired poſthorſes.

PO'STHA'STE. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *haſte.*] Haſte like that of a courier.

Po'sthorse. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *horſe*.] A horſe ſtationed for the uſe of couriers.

Po'sthouse. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *houſe*.] Poſt-office; houſe where letters are taken and diſpatched.

Po'sthumous — Post-hu-mous. *adj.* [*poſthumus*, Lat. *poſthume*, Fr.] Done, had, or publiſhed after one's death.

Po'stic — Pos-tic. *adj.* [*poſticus*, Lat.] Backward.

Po'stil. *n. ſ.* [*poſtille*, Fr. *poſtilla*, Lat.] Gloſs; marginal notes.

To Po'stil. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloſs; to illuſtrate with marginal notes.

Posti'lion — Post-il-ion. *n. ſ.* [*poſtillion*, Fr.] One who guides the firſt pair of a ſet of ſix horſes in a coach.—One who guides a poſt-chaiſe.

Po'stma'ster. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *maſter*.] One who has charge of public conveyance of letters.

Postma'ster-general. *n. ſ.* He who preſides over the poſts or letter carriers.

Po'stmeri'dian — Post-me-rid-i-an. *adj.* [*poſtmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon.

Po'stoffice. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *office*.] Office where letters are delivered to the poſt; a poſthouſe.

To Postpo'ne — Post-pone. *v. a.* [*poſtpono*, Lat. *poſtpoſer*, Fr.] To put off; to delay.—To ſet in value below ſomething elſe.

Po'stscript — Post-script. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *ſcriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

To Po'stulate — Pos-tu-late. *v. a.* [*poſtulo*, Lat. *poſtuler*, Fr.] To beg or aſſume without proof.

Po'stulate. *n. ſ.* [*poſtulatum*, Lat.] Poſition ſuppoſed or aſſumed without proof.

Po'stula'tion — Pos-tu-la-tion. *n. ſ.* [*poſtulatio*, Lat. *poſtulation*, Fr. from *poſtulate*.] The act of ſuppoſing without proof; gratuitous aſſumption.

Po'stulatory. *adj.* [from *poſtulate*.] Aſſuming without proof.—Aſſumed without proof.

Po'sture — Pos-ture. *n. ſ.* [*poſture*, Fr. *poſtura*, Lat.] Place; ſituation.—Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with reſpect to each other.—State; diſpoſition.

Po'stula'tum — Pos-tu-la-tum. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Poſition aſſumed without proof.

Po'sturema'ster. *n. ſ.* [*poſture* and *maſter*.] One who teaches or practiſes artificial contortions of the body.

Po'sy — Po-sy. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *poeſy*.] A motto on a ring.—A bunch of flowers. Of unknown derivation.

Pot — Pot. *n. ſ.* [*pot*, Fr. in all the ſenſes, and Dutch; *potte*, Iſlandick.] A veſſel in which meat is boiled on the fire.—Veſſel to hold liquids.—Veſſel made of earth.—A ſmall cup.—*To go to* Pot. To be deſtroyed or devoured. A low phraſe.

To Pot. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve ſeaſoned in pots.—To incloſe in pots of earth.

Po'table — Po-ta-ble. *adj.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable.

Po'tableness. *n. ſ.* [from *potable*.] Drinkableneſs.

Po'tager — Pot-a-ger. *n. ſ.* [from *pottage*.] A porringer.

Pota'rgo — Po-tar-go. *n. ſ.* A Weſt Indian pickle.

Po'tash — Pot-ash. *n. ſ.* [*potaſſe*, Fr.] *Potaſh*, in general, is an impure fixed alcaline ſalt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds of this ſalt now in uſe; 1. The German *potaſh*, commonly ſold under the name of pearlaſhes. 2. The Spaniſh called barilia. 3. The home-made *potaſh*. 4 and 5. The Swediſh and Ruſſian kinds.

Pota'tion — Po-ta-tion. *n. ſ.* [*potatio*, Lat.] Drinking bout; draught.

Pota'to — Po-ta-to. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe an American word.] An eſculent root.

Po'tbe'llied. *adj.* [*pot* and *belly*.] Having a ſwoln paunch.

Po'tbe'lly. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *belly*.] A ſwelling paunch.

Po'tcompa'nion. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *companion*.] A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carouſals.

Po'tency — Po-ten-cy. *n. ſ.* [*potentia*, Lat.] Power; influence.—Efficacy; ſtrength.

Po'tent — Po-tent. *adj.* [*potens*, Latin.] Powerful; forcible; ſtrong; efficacious.—Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

Po'tentate — Po-ten-tate. *n. ſ.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; ſovereign.

Pote'ntial — Po-ten-tial. *adj.* [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Lat.] Exiſting in poſſibility, not in act.—Having the effect without the external actual property.—Efficacious; powerful.—In grammar, *potential* is a mood denoting the poſſibility of doing any action.

Po'tentia'lity — Po-ten-tial-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *potential*.] Poſſibility; not actuality.

Pote'ntially — Po-ten-tial-ly. *adv.* [from *potential*.] In power or poſſibility; not in act or poſitively.—In efficacy; not in actuality.

Po'tently — Po-tent-ly. *adv.* [from *potent*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

Po'tgun. *n. ſ.* [by miſtake or corruption uſed for *popgun*.] A gun which makes a ſmall ſmart noiſe.

Po'tha'nger. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *hanger*.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

Po'thecary — Poth-e-car-y. *n. ſ.* [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*; from *apotheca*, Latin.] One who compounds and ſells phyſick.

Po'ther — Poth-er. *n. ſ.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is ſometimes written *podder*, ſometimes *pudder*, and is derived by *Junius* from *foudre*, thunder, Fr. by *Skinner* from *peuteren* or *peteren*, Dutch, to ſhake or dig; and more probably by a ſecond thought from *poudre*, Fr. duſt.] Buſtle; tumult; flutter.—Suffocating cloud.

To Po'ther. *v. a.* To make a bluſtering ineffectual effort.

Po'therb — Pot-herb. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *herb*.] An herb fit for the pot.

Po'tho'ok. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *hook*.] Hooks to faſten pots or kettles with; alſo ill formed or ſcrawling letters or characters.

Po'tion — Po-tion. *n. ſ.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a phyſical draught.

Po'TLID. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *lid.*] The cover of a pot.

Potshe'RD. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *ſhard*; from *ſchaberde*; properly *potſhard.*] A fragment of a broken pot.

Po'TTAGE — Pot-tage. *n. ſ.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot.*] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. See Porridge.

Po'TTER — Pot-ter. *n. ſ.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot.*] A maker of earthen veſſels.

Pottern-ore. *n. ſ.* An ore, which for its aptneſs to vitrify, and ſerve the potters to glaze their earthen veſſels, the miners call *pottern-ore.*

Po'TTING — Pot-ting. *n. ſ.* [from *pot.*] Drinking.

Po'TTLE — Pot-tle. *n. ſ.* [from *pot.*] Liquid meaſure containing four pints.

Potva'liant. *adj.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Heated with courage by ſtrong drink.

Pouch — Pouch. *n. ſ.* [*poche*, Fr.] A ſmall bag; a pocket.—Applied ludicrouſly to a big-belly or paunch.

To Pouch. *v. a.* To pocket.—To ſwallow.—To pout; to hang down the lip.

Pou'chmouthed. *adj.* [*pouch* and *mouthed.*] Blubber-lipped.

Po'verty — Pov-er-ty. *n. ſ.* [*pauvreté*, Fr.] Indigence; neceſſity; want of riches.—Meanneſs; defect.

Pou'ldavis. *n. ſ.* A ſort of canvas.

POULT — POULT. *n. ſ.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken.

Pou'lterer — Poult-er-er. *n. ſ.* [from *poult.*] One whoſe trade is to ſell fowls ready for the cook.

Pou'ltice — Poul-tice. *n. ſ.* [*pulte*, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplaſm; a ſoft mollifying application.

To Pou'ltice. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplaſm.

Pou'ltry — Poul-try. *n. ſ.* [*poulet*, Fr. *pullities*, Lat.] Domeſtic fowls.

POUNCE — POUNCE. *n. ſ.* [*ponzone*, Italian. *Skinner.*] The claw or talon of a bird of prey.—The powder of gum ſandarach, ſo called becauſe it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To Pounce. *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Italian.] To pierce; to perforate.—To pour or ſprinkle through ſmall perforations.—To ſeize with the pounces or talons.

Pou'nced — Pounc-ed. *adj.* [from *pounce.*] Furniſhed with claws or talons.

Pou'ncetbox. *n. ſ.* [*pounce* and *box.*] A ſmall box perforated.

POUND — POUND. *n. ſ.* [pond, punb, Sax. from *pondo*, Lat.] A certain weight, conſiſting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of ſixteen ounces.—The ſum of twenty ſhillings.—[From pinban, Sax.] A pinfold; an incloſure; a priſon in which beaſts are incloſed.

To Pound. *v. a.* [punian, Sax. whence in many places they uſe the word *pun.*] To beat; to grind with a peſtle.—To ſhut up; to impriſon, as in a pound.

Pou'ndage — Pound-age. *n. ſ.* [from *pound.*] A certain ſum deducted from a pound; a ſum paid by the trader to the ſervant that pays the money, or to the perſon who procures him cuſtomers.—Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

Pou'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *pound.*] Any perſon or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, *a ten* pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight; or in ludicrous language, a man with ten *pounds* a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty *pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the ſum it bears.—A peſtle.

To POUR — POUR. *v. a.* [ſuppoſed to be derived from the Welſh *bwrw.*] To let ſome liquid out of a veſſel, or into ſome place or receptacle.—To emit; to give vent to; to ſend fourth; to let out; to ſend in a continued courſe.

To Pour. *v. n.* To ſtream; to flow.—To ruſh tumultuouſly.

Pout — Pout. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh; a cod-fiſh.—A kind of bird.

To Pout — Pout. *v. n.* [*bouter*, Fr.] To look ſullen by thruſting out the lips.—To gape; to hang prominent.

PO'WDER — POW-DER. *n. ſ.* [*poudre*, Fr.] Duſt; any bodycom minuted.—Gunpowder.—Sweet duſt for the hair.

To Po'wder. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reduce to duſt; to comminute; to pound ſmall.—[*Poudrer*, Fr.] To ſprinkle, as with duſt.—To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt.

Po'wderbox. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *box.*] A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

Po'wderhorn. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *horn.*] A horn caſe in which powder is kept for guns.

Po'wdermill. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *mill.*] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Po'wder-room. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *room.*] The part of a ſhip in which the gunpowder is kept.

Po'wder-chests. *n. ſ.* On board a ſhip, wooden triangular cheſts filled with gunpowder, pebble ſtones and ſuch like materials, ſet on fire when a ſhip is boarded by an enemy, which ſoon makes all clear before them.

Powdering-tub. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *tub.*] The veſſel in which meat is ſalted.—The place in which an infected lecher is phyſicked to preſerve him from putrefaction.

Po'wdery. *adj.* [*poudreux*, Fr. from *powder.*] Duſty; friable.

PO'WER — POW-ER. *n. ſ.* [*pouvoir*, Fr.] Command; authority; dominion; influence.—Influence; prevalence upon.—Ability; force; reach.—Strength; motive; force.—The moving force of an engine.—Animal ſtrength; natural ſtrength.—Faculty of the mind.—Government; right of governing.—Sovereign; potentate.—One inveſted with dominion.—Divinity.—Hoſt; army; military force.—A large quantity; a great number. In low language: as, *a* power *of good things.*

Po'werful — Pow-er-ful. *adj.* [*power* and *ful.*] Inveſted with command or authority; potent.—Forcible; mighty.—Efficacious.

Po'werfully. *adv.* [from *powerful.*] Potently; mightily; efficaciouſly; forcibly.

Po'werfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *powerful.*] Power; efficacy; might.

Pox — Pox. *n. ſ.* [properly *pocks*, which originally ſignified a ſmall bag or puſtule; of the ſame original, perhaps, with *powke* or *pouch.* We ſtill uſe *pock*, for a ſingle puſtule; poc-

pocca, Sax. *pocken*, Dutch.] Puſtules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions.—The venereal diſeaſe. This is the ſenſe when it has no epithet.

To POZE—POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSE and APPOSE.

PRA'CTICABLE—PRAC-TIC-A-BLE. *adj.* [*practicable*, Fr.] Performable; feaſible; capable to be practiſed.—Aſſailable; fit to be aſſailed.

PRA'CTICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *practicable.*] Poſſibility to be performed.

PRA'CTICABLY. *adv.* [from *practicable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be performed.

PRA'CTICAL—PRAC-TIC-AL. *adj.* [*practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr. from *practice.*] Relating to action; not merely ſpeculative.

PRA'CTICALLY. *adv.* [from *practical.*] In relation to action.—By practice; in real fact.

PRA'CTICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *practical.*] The quality of being practical.

PRA'CTICE—PRAC-TICE. *n. ſ.* [πρακτικὴ; *pratique*, Fr.] The habit of doing any thing.—Uſe; cuſtomary uſe.—Dexterity acquired by habit.—Actual performance, diſtinguiſhed from theory.—Method or art of doing any thing.—Medical treatment of diſeaſes.—Exerciſe of any profeſſion.

PRA'CTIC—PRAC-TIC. *adj.* [πρακτικὸς; *practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr.] Relating to action; not merely theoretical.—In *Spenſer* it ſeems to ſignify, ſly; artful.

To PRA'CTISE—PRAC-TISE. *v. a.* [πρακτικὸς; *pratiquer*, Fr.] To do habitually.—To do; not merely to profeſs: as, *to* practiſe *law or phyſick.*—To uſe in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRA'CTISE. *v. n.* To have a habit of acting in any manner formed.—To tranſact; to negotiate ſecretly.—To try artifices.—To uſe bad arts or ſtratagems.—To uſe medical methods.—To exerciſe any profeſſion.

PRA'CTISER—PRAC-TIS-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *practiſe.*] One that practices any thing; one that does any thing habitually.—One who preſcribes medical treatment.

PRACTI'TIONER—PRAC-TITI-ON-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *practice.*] He who is engaged in the actual exerciſe of any art.—One who uſes any ſly or dangerous arts.—One who does any thing habitually.

PRÆCO'GNITA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Things previouſly known in order to underſtanding ſomething elſe; thus the ſtructure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of phyſick.

PRAGMA'TIC—PRAG-MAT-IC. } *adj.* [πραγματὰ; *pragmatique*, Fr.]
PRAGMA'TICAL. }
Meddling; impertinently buſy; aſſuming buſineſs without leave or invitation.

PRAGMA'TICALLY—PRAG-MAT-IC-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *pragmatical.*] Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMA'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pragmatical.*] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE—PRAISE. *n. ſ.* [*prijs*, Dutch.] Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity.—Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud.—Ground or reaſon of praiſe.

To PRAISE. *v. a.* [*prijſen*, Dutch.] To commend; to applaud; to celebrate.—To glorify in worſhip.

PRAI'SER—PRAIS-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *praiſe.*] One who praiſes; an applauder; a commender.

PRAI'SEWO'RTHY. *adj.* [*praiſe* and *worthy.*] Commendable; deſerving praiſe.

PRAME. *n. ſ.* A flat bottomed boat.

To PRANCE—PRANCE. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch, to ſet one's ſelf to ſhow.] To ſpring and bound in high mettle.—To ride gallantly and oſtentatiouſly.—To move in a warlike or ſhowy manner.

To PRANK—PRANK. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dreſs or adjuſt to oſtentation.

PRANK. *n. ſ.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a wicked act.

To PRATE—PRATE. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk careleſly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to prattle.

PRATE—PRATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tattle; ſlight talk; unmeaning loquacity.

PRA'TER—PRAT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *prate.*] An idle talker; a chatterrer.

PRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *prate.*] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TTIQUE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *prattica*, Italian.] A licence for the maſter of a ſhip to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place, from whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious diſeaſe.

To PRA'TTLE—PRAT-TLE. *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate.*] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious.

PRA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity.

PRA'TTLER—PRAT-TLER. *n. ſ.* [from *prattle.*] A trifling talker; a chatterer.

PRA'VITY—PRAV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*prævitas*, Lat.] Corruption; badneſs; malignity.

PRAWN—PRAWN. *n. ſ.* A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh, like a ſhrimp, but larger.

To PRAY—PRAY. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Italian.] To make petitions to heaven.—To entreat; to aſk ſubmiſſively.—I PRAY; that is, *I* pray *you tell me* is a ſlightly ceremonious form of introducing a queſtion.—Sometimes only *pray* elliptically.

To PRAY. *v. a.* To ſupplicate; to implore; to addreſs with ſubmiſſive petitions.—To aſk for as a ſupplicant.—To entreat in ceremony or form.

PRA'YER—PRAYER. *n. ſ.* [*priere*, Fr.] Petition to heaven.—Entreaty; ſubmiſſive importunity.

PRA'YERBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*prayer* and *book.*] Book of public or private devotions.

PRE. [*præ*, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH—PREACH. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *preſcher*, French.] To pronounce a public diſcourſe upon ſacred ſubjects.

To PREACH. *v. a.* To proclaim or publiſh in religious orations.—To inculcate publicly; to teach with earneſtneſs.

PREACH. *n. ſ.* [*preſche*, Fr. from the verb.] A diſcourſe; a religious oration.

PREA'CHER—PREACH-ER. *n. ſ.* [*preſcheur*, Fr. from *preach.*] One who diſcourſes publicly upon religious ſubjects.—One who inculcates any thing with earneſtneſs and vehemence.

PREA'CHMENT—PREACH-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preach.*] A ſermon mentioned in contempt; a diſcourſe affectedly ſolemn.

PREA'MBLE—PRE-AM-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface.

PRE'APPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*pre* and *apprehend.*] An opinion formed before examination.

PRE'BEND—PREB-END. *n. ſ.* [*præbenda*, low Latin; *prebende*, Fr.] A ſtipend granted in cathedral churches.——Sometimes, but improperly, a ſtipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

PRE'BENDARY—PREB-END-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [*præbendarius*, Lat.] A ſtipendiary of a cathedral.

PRECA'RIOUS—PRE-CA-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*precarius*, Lat. *precaire*, Fr.] Dependent; uncertain, becauſe depending on the will of another; held by courteſy; changeable or alienable at the pleaſure of another. No word is more unſkilfully uſed than this with its derivatives. It is uſed for *uncertain* in all its ſenſes; but it only means uncertain, as dependent on others: thus there are authors who mention the *precarioufneſs* of an *account*, of the *weather*, of a *die*. *Johnſon.*

PRECA'RIOUSLY. *n. ſ.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainly; by dependence; dependently; at the pleaſure of others.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainty; dependence on others.

PRECAU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*precaution*, Fr. from *præcautus*, Lat.] Preſervative caution; preventive meaſures.

To PRECAU'TION. *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr. from the noun.] To warn beforehand.

To PRECE'DE—PRE-CEDE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat. *preceder*, Fr.] To go before in order of time.—To go before according to the adjuſtment of rank.

PRECE'DENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *præcedo*,
PRECE'DENCY—PRE-CE-DEN-CY. } Lat.] The act or ſtate of going before; priority.—Something going before; ſomething paſt.—Adjuſtment of place.—The foremoſt place in ceremony.—Superiority.

PRECE'DENT—PRE-CE-DENT. *adj.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before.

PRE'CEDENT—PREC-E-DENT. *n. ſ.* [The adjective has the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, the ſubſtantive on the firſt.] Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the ſame kind.

PRECE'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *precedent*, adj.] Beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *precenteur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir.

PRE'CEPT—PREC-EPT. *n. ſ.* [*precepte*, Fr. *præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a commandment; a direction.

PRECE'PTIVE—PRE-CEP-TIVE. *adj.* [*præcepti-vus*, Lat. from *precept.*] Containing precepts; giving precepts.

PRECE'PTOR—PRE-CEP-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*præceptor*, Lat. *precepteur*, Fr.] A teacher; a tutor.

PRECE'SSION—PRE-CES-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *præcedo*, *præceſſus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRE'CINCT—PRE-CINCT. *n. ſ.* [*præcinctus*, Lat.] Outward limit; boundary.

PRE'CIOUS—PREC-I-OUS. *adj.* [*precieux*, Fr. *pretioſus*, Lat.] Valuable; being of great worth.—Coſtly; of great price: as, *a* precious *ſtone*.—Worthleſs. An epithet of contempt or irony.

PRE'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *precious.*] Valuably; to a great price.—Contemptibly. In irony.

PRE'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *precious.*] Valuableneſs; worth; price.

PRE'CIPICE—PREC-I-PICE. *n. ſ.* [*præcipitium*, Lat. *precipice*, Fr.] A headlong ſteep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

PRECI'PITANCE—PRE-CIP-I-TANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *pre-*
PRECI'PITANCY. } *cipitant.*] Raſh haſte; headlong hurry.

PRECI'PITANT—PRE CIP-I-TANT. *adj.* [*præcipitans*, Lat.] Falling or ruſhing headlong.—Haſty; urged with violent haſte.—Raſhly hurried.

PRECI'PITANTLY. *adv.* [from *precipitant.*] In headlong haſte; in a tumultous hurry.

To PRECI'PITATE—PRE-CIP-I-TATE. *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat. *precipiter*, Fr. in all the ſenſes.] To throw headlong.—To haſten unexpectedly.—To hurry blindly or raſhly.—To throw to the bottom.—A term of chymiſtry oppoſed to ſublime.

To PRECI'PITATE. *v. n.* To fall headlong.—To fall to the bottom as a ſediment.—To haſten without juſt preparation.

PRECI'PITATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Steeply falling.—Headlong; haſty; raſhly haſty.—Haſty; violent.

PRECI'PITATE. *n. ſ.* A corroſive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

PRECI'PITATELY. *adv.* [from *precipitate.*] Headlong; ſteeply down.—Haſtily; in blind hurry.

PRE'CIPITA'TION—PRE-CIP-I-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*precipitation*, Fr. from *precipitate.*] The act of throwing headlong.—Violent motion downward.—Tumultuous hurry; blind haſte.—In chemiſtry, ſubſidency: contrary to ſublimation.

PRECI'PITOUS. *adj.* [*præcipites*, Lat.] Headlong; ſteep.—Haſty; ſudden.—Raſh; heady.

PRECI'SE—PRE-CISE, or PRE-CISE. *adj.* [*precis*, Fr. *præciſus*, Lat.] Exact; ſtrict; nice; having ſtrict and determinate limitations.—Formal; finical; ſolemnly and ſuperſtitiouſly exact.

PRECISELY. *adv.* [from *preciſe.*] Exactly; nicely; accurately.—With ſuperſtitious formality; with too much ſcrupuloſity; with troubleſome ceremony.

PRECI'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preciſe.*] Exactneſs; rigid nicety.

PRECI'SIAN—PRE-CIS-IAN. *n. ſ.* [from *preciſe.*] One who limits or reſtrains.—One who is ſuperſtitiouſly rigorous.

PRECI'SION—PRE-CIS-ION. *n. ſ.* [*preciſion*, Fr.] Exact limitation.

PRECI'SIVE—PRE-CI-SIVE. *adj.* [from *preciſus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting, by cutting off all that is not abſolutely relative to the preſent purpoſe.

To PRECLU'DE—PRE-CLUDE. *v. a.* [*præcludo*, Lat.] To ſhut out or hinder by ſome anticipation.

PRECO'CIOUS—PRE-CO-CIOUS. *adj.* [*præcocis*, Lat. *precoſe*, Fr.] Ripe before the time.

PRECO'CITY—PRE-COC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *precocious.*] Ripeneſs before the time.

To PRECO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] To conſider or ſcheme beforehand.

PRE'COGNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

PRE'CONCEI'T. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *conceit.*] An opinion previouſly formed. For the pronunciation of this and the following compounds ſee the radicals of which they are compounded.

To PRE'CONCEI'VE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *conceive.*] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

PRE'CONCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *conception.*] Opinion previouſly formed.

PRE'CO'NTRACT. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *contract.* This was formerly accented on the laſt ſyllable.] A contract previous to another.

To PRE'CONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*præ* and *contract.*] To contract or bargain beforehand.

PRECU'RSOR—PRE-CUR-SOR. *n. ſ.* [*præcurſor*, Lat. *precurſeur*, Fr.] Forerunner; harbinger.

PRE'DATORY. *adj.* [*prædatorius*, Lat. from *præda*, Lat.] Plundering; practiſing rapine.—Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous.

PRE'DECEA'SED. *adj.* [*præ* and *deceaſed.*] Dead before.

PRE'DECE'SSOR—PRE-DE-CES-SOR. *n. ſ.* [*predeceſſeur*, Fr. *præ* and *decedo*, Lat.] One that was in any ſtate or place before another.—Anceſtors.

PRE'DESTINA'RIAN—PRE-DES-TIN-A-RI-AN. *n. ſ.* [from *predeſtinate.*] One that holds the doctrine of predeſtination.

To PREDE'STINATE—PRE-DES-TI-NATE. *v. a.* [*predeſtiner*, Fr. *præ* and *deſtino*, Lat.] To appoint beforehand by irreverſible decree.

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. n.* To hold predeſtination. In ludicrous language.

PRE'DESTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*predeſtination*, Fr. from *predeſtinate.*] Fatal decree; pre-ordination.

PRE'DETE'RMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*predetermination*, Fr. *præ* and *determination.*] Determination made beforehand.

To PRE'DETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *determine.*] To doom or confine by previous decree.

PRE'DICABLE—PRED-IC-A-BLE. *adj.* [*predicable*, Fr. *prædicabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be affirmed of ſomething.

PRE'DICABLE. *n. ſ.* [*prædicabile*, Lat.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

PREDI'CAMENT—PRE-DIC-A-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*predicament*, Fr. *prædicamentum*, Lat.] A claſs or arrangement of beings or ſubſtances ranked according to their natures: called alſo categorema or category.—Claſs or kind deſcribed by any definitive marks.

PRE'DICAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *predicament.*] Relating to predicaments.

PRE'DICANT. *n. ſ.* [*prædicans*, Lat.] One that affirms any thing.

To PRE'DICATE—PRED-IC-ATE. *v. a.* [*prædico*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing.

To PRE'DICATE. *v. n.* To affirm or ſpeak.

PRE'DICATE. *n. ſ.* [*prædicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed of the ſubject: as, *man is rational.*

PRE'DICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prædicatio*, Lat. from *predicate.*] Affirmation concerning any thing.

To PREDI'CT—PRE-DICT. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Lat. *predire*, Fr.] To foretel; to foreſhow.

PREDI'CTION—PRE-DIC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*prædictio*, Lat. *prediction*, Fr. from *predict.*] Prophecy; declaration of ſomething future.

PRE'DICTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *predict.*] Foreteller.

PRE'DIGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *digeſtion.*] Digeſtion too ſoon performed.

To PRE'DISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *diſpoſe.*] To adapt previouſly to any certain purpoſe.

PRE'DISPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *diſpoſition.*] Previous adaption to any certain purpoſe.

PREDO'MINANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *domina*, Lat.] Pre-
PREDO'MINANCY. } valence; ſuperiority; aſcendency; ſuperior influence.

PREDO'MINANT—PRE-DOM-IN-ANT. *adj.* [*predominant*, Fr. *præ* and *dominor.*] Prevalent; ſupreme in influence; aſcendent.

To PREDO'MINATE—PRE-DOM-IN-ATE. *v. n.* [*predominer*, Fr. *præ* and *dominor*, Lat.] To prevail; to be aſcendent; to be ſupreme in influence.

To PRE'ELE'CT. *v. a.* [*præ* and *elect.*] To chuſe by previous decree.

PREE'MINENCE—PRE-EM-IN-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preeminence*, Fr. *præ* and *eminence.* It is ſometimes written, to avoid the junction of *ee*, *preheminence.*] Superiority of excellence.—Precedence; priority of place.—Superiority of power or influence.

PREE'MINENT. *adj.* [*preeminent*, Fr. *præ* and *eminent.*] Excellent above others.

PREE'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchaſing before another.

To PRE'ENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage.*] To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

PRE'ENGA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preengage.*] Precedent obligation.

To PRE'ESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*præ* and *eſtabliſh.*] To ſettle beforehand.

PRE'ESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preeſtabliſh.*] Settlement beforehand.

To PRE'EXI'ST. *v. a.* [*præ* and *exiſto*, Lat.] To exiſt beforehand.

PRE'EXI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preexiſtence*, Fr. from *preexiſt.*] Exiſtence beforehand; exiſtence of the ſoul before its union with the body.

PRE'EXI'STENT. *adj.* [*preexiſtent*, Fr. *præ* and *exiſtent.*] Exiſtent beforehand; preceding in exiſtence.

PRE'FACE — PREF-ACE. *n. ſ.* [*preface*, Fr. *præfatio*, Lat.] Something ſpoken introductory to the main deſign; introduction; ſomething proemial.

To PRE'FACE. *v. n.* [*prefari*, Lat.] To ſay ſomething introductory.

To PRE'FACE. *v. a.* To introduce by ſomething proemial.

PRE'FACER. *n. ſ.* [from *preface.*] The writer of a preface.

PRE'FATORY. *adj.* [from *preface.*] Introductory.

PRE'FECT — PREF-ECT. *n. ſ.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governor; commander.

PREFE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*prefecture*, Fr. *præfectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government.

To PREFE'R — PRE-FER. *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Lat.] To regard more than another.—With *above* before the thing poſtponed.—With *before*.—With *to*.—To advance; to exalt; to raiſe.—To offer ſolemnly; to propoſe publicly; to exhibit.

PRE'FERABLE — PRE-FER-A-BLE. *adj.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer.*] Eligible before ſomething elſe. With *to* commonly before the thing refuſed.

PRE'FERABLENESS. *adj.* [from *preferable.*] The ſtate of being preferable.

PRE'FERABLY. *adv.* [from *preferable.*] In preference; in ſuch a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PRE'FERENCE — PREF-ER-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preference*, Fr. from *prefer.*] The act of prefering; eſtimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.—With *to* before the thing poſtponed.—With *above*.—With *before*.—With *over*.

PREFE'RMENT — PRE-FER-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *prefer.*] Advancement to a higher ſtation.—A place of honour or profit.—Preference; act of prefering. Not in uſe.

To PREFI'GURATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To ſhew by an antecedent repreſentation.

PRE'FIGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *prefigurate.*] Antecedent repreſentation.

To PREFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent repreſentation.

To PREFI'X. *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Lat.] To appoint beforehand.—To ſettle; to eſtabliſh.—To put before another thing: as, *be* prefixed *an advertiſement to his book.*

PREFI'X. *n. ſ.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its ſignification.

PRE'GNANCY — PREG-NAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *pregnant.*] The ſtate of being with young.—Fertility; fruitfulneſs; inventive power; acuteneſs.

PRE'GNANT — PREG-NANT. *adj.* [*pregnant*, Fr. *prægnans*, Lat.] Teeming; breeding.—Fruitful; fertile; impregnating.—Full of conſequence.—Evident; plain; clear; full. An obſolete ſenſe.—Eaſy to produce any thing.—Free; kind. Obſolete.

PRE'GNANTLY — PREG-NANT-LY. *adv.* [from *pregnant.*] Fruitfully.—Fully; plainly; clearly.

To PREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*prejuger*, Fr. *præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine any queſtion beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand.

To PREJU'DICATE — PRE-JU-DI-CATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to diſadvantage.

PREJU'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Formed by prejudice; formed before examination.—Prejudiced; prepoſſeſſed.

PRE'JUDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *prejudicate.*] The act of judging beforehand.

PRE'JUDICE — PREJ-U-DICE. *n. ſ.* [*prejudice*, Fr. *prejudicium*, Lat.] Prepoſſeſſion; judgment formed beforehand without examination. It is uſed for prepoſſeſſion in favour of any thing or againſt it. It is ſometimes uſed with *to* before that which the *prejudice* is againſt, but not properly.—Miſchief; detriment; hurt; injury. This ſenſe (though now become univerſal) is only accidental or conſequential; *a bad thing* being called *a prejudice*, only becauſe *prejudice* is commonly *a bad thing*, and is not derived from the original or etymology of the word: it were therefore better to uſe it leſs; perhaps *prejudice* ought never to be applied to any miſchief, which does not imply ſome partiality or prepoſſeſſion.

To PRE'JUDICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prepoſſeſs with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices.—To obſtruct or injure by prejudices previouſly raiſed.—To injure; to hurt; to diminiſh; to impair; to be detrimental to. This ſenſe, as in the noun, is often improperly extended to meanings that have no relation to the original ſenſe; who can read with patience (ſays Mr. *Johnſon* very juſtly) of an ingredient that *prejudices* a medicine?

PRE'JUDI'CIAL — PREJ-U-DICI-AL. *adj.* [*prejudiciable*, Fr. from *prejudice.*] Obſtructive by means of oppoſite prepoſſeſſions.—Contrary; oppoſite.—Miſchievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. This ſenſe is improper. See PREJUDICE, noun and verb.

PRE'LACY — PREL-A-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *prelate.*] The dignity or poſt of a prelate or eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order.—Epiſcopacy; the order of biſhops.—Biſhops. Collectively.

PRE'LATE — PREL-ATE. *n. ſ.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] An eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order and dignity.

PRELA'TICAL — PRE-LAT-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *prelate.*] Relating to a prelate or prelacy.

PRELA'TION — PRE-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Preference; ſetting of one above the other.

PRE'LATURE. } *n. ſ.* [*prælatura*, Lat. *prelature*, Fr.]
PRE'LATURESHIP. } The ſtate or dignity of a prelate.

PRELE'CTION — PRE-LEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading; lecture; diſcourſe.

PRELI'MINARY — PRE-LIM-I-NA-RY. *adj.* [*preliminaire*, French;

French; *pro limine*, Latin.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

PRELI'MINARY. *n. ſ.* Something previous; preparatory meaſures.

PRE'LUDE—PREL-UDE. *n. ſ.* [*prelude*, Fr. *præludium*, Lat.] Some ſhort flight of muſick played before a full concert.—Something introductory; ſomething that only ſhews what is to follow.

To PRELU'DE—PRE-LUDE. *v. a.* [*preluder*, Fr. *præludo*, Latin.] To ſerve as an introduction; to be previous to.

PRELU'SIVE—PRE-LU-SIVE. *adj.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory; proemial.

PRE'MATURE—PRE-MA-TURE. *adj.* [*prematuré*, Fr. *præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too ſoon; formed before the time; too early; too ſoon ſaid, believed, or done; too haſty.

PRE'MATU'RELY. *adj.* [from *premature.*] Too early; too ſoon; with too haſty ripeneſs.

PRE'MATU'RENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from
PRE'MATU'RITY—PRE-MA-TU-RI-TY. } *premature.*] Too great haſte; unſeaſonable earlineſs.

To PREME'DITATE—PRE-MED-I-TATE. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat. *premediter*, Fr.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand.

To PREME'DITATE. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand.

PRE'MEDITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat. *premeditation*, Fr. from *premeditate.*] Act of meditating beforehand.

PRE'MIER—PREM-IER. *adj.* [French.] Firſt; chief.

To PREMI'SE—PRE-MISE. *v. a.* [*præmiſſus*, Lat.] To explain previouſly; to lay down premiſes.

PRE'MISES—PREM-IS-ES. *n. ſ.* [*præmiſſa*, Lat *premiſſes*, Fr.] Propoſitions antecedently ſuppoſed or proved.—In low language, houſes or lands: as, *I was upon the* premiſes.

PRE'MIUM—PRE-MI-UM. *n. ſ.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain.

To PREMO'NISH—PRE-MON-ISH. *v. a.* [*præmoneo*, Lat.] To warn or admoniſh beforehand.

PREMO'NISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous information.

PRE'MONI'TION—PRE-MO-NITION. *n. ſ.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous notice; previous intelligence.

PREMO'NITORY—PRE-MON-I-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *præ* and *moneo*, Lat.] Previouſly adviſing.

PREMUNI'RE. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing ſome ſtatute.—The penalty ſo incurred.

To PRENO'MINATE—PRE-NOM-IN-ATE. *v. a.* [*prænomino*, Lat.] To forename.

PRE'NOMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] The privilege of being named firſt.

PRENO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prenotion*, Fr. *præ* and *noſco*, Latin.] Foreknowledge; preſcience.

PRE'NTICE—PREN-TICE. *n. ſ.* [contracted, by colloquial licence, from *apprentice.*] One bound to a maſter, in order to inſtruction in a trade.

PRE'NTICESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *prentice.*] The ſervitude of an apprentice.

PREO'CCUPANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *preoccupate.*] The act of taking poſſeſſion before another.

To PREO'CCUPATE—PRE-OC-CU-PATE. *v. a.* [*preoccuper*, Fr. *præoccupo*, Lat.] To anticipate.—To prepoſſeſs; to fill with prejudices.

PRE'OCCUPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*preoccupation*, Fr. from *preoccupate.*] Anticipation.—Prepoſſeſſion.—Anticipation of objection.

To PREO'CCUPY. *v. a.* To prepoſſeſs; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

To PRE'OMINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Latin.] To prognoſticate; to gather from omens any future event.

To PRE'ORDA'IN—PRE-OR-DAIN. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ordain.*] To ordain beforehand.

PREO'RDINANCE. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree; firſt decree.

PRE'ORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *preordain.*] The act of preordaining.

PRE'PARA'TION—PREP-A-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*preparatio*, Lat. *preparation*, Fr. from *prepare.*] The act of preparing or previouſly fitting any thing to any purpoſe.—Previous meaſures.—Ceremonious introduction.—The act of making or fitting by a regular proceſs.—Any thing made by proceſs of operation.

PREPA'RATIVE—PRE-PAR-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*preparatif*, Fr. from *prepare.*] Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

PREPA'RATIVE—PRE PAR-A-TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*preparatif*, Fr. from *prepare.*] That which has the power of preparing, or previouſly fitting.—That which is done in order to ſomething elſe.

PREPA'RATIVELY. *adv.* [from *preparative.*] Previouſly; by way of preparation.

PREPA'RATORY—PRE-PAR-A-TOR-Y. *adj.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.] Antecedently neceſſary.—Introductory; previous; antecedent.

To PREPA'RE—PRE-PARE. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Lat. *preparer*, Fr.] To fit for any thing; to adjuſt to any uſe; to make ready for any purpoſe.—To qualify for any purpoſe.—To make ready beforehand.—To form; to make.—To make by regular proceſs: as, *he* prepared *a medicine.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. n.* To take previous meaſures.—To make every thing ready; to put things in order.—To make one's ſelf ready; to put himſelf in a ſtate of expectation.

PREPA'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous meaſures. Not in uſe.

PREPA'REDLY. *adv.* [from *prepared.*] By proper precedent meaſures.

PREPA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *prepare.*] One that prepares; one that previouſly fits.—That which fits for any thing.

PREPE'NSE—PRE-PENSE. } *adj.* [*prepenſus*, Lat.] Fore-
PREPE'NSED. } thought; preconceived; contrived beforehand: as, *malice* prepenſe.

To PREPO'NDER—PRE-PON-DER. *v. a.* [from *preponderate.*] To outweigh.

PREPO'NDERANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *preponderate.*] The
PREPO'NDERANCY. } ſtate of outweighing; ſuperiority of weight.

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*præpondero*, Lat.] To outweigh; to overpower by weight.—To overpower by ſtronger influence.

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* To exceed in weight.—To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

PRE`PONDERA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *preponderate.*] The act or ſtate of outweighing any thing.

To PREPO`SE—PRE-POSE. *v. a.* [*prepoſer*, Fren. *præpono*, Lat.] To put before.

PRE'POSI'TION—PREP-O-SITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*prepoſition*, Fr. *præpoſitio*, Latin.] In grammar, a particle governing a caſe.

PREPO'SITOR—PRE-POS-I-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*præpoſitor*, Lat.] A ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To PRE`POSSE'SS—PRE-POS-SESS. *v. a.* [*præ* and *poſſeſs.*] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice.

PRE`POSSE'SSION—PRE-POS-SES-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *prepoſſeſs.*] Preoccupation; firſt poſſeſſion.—Prejudice; preconceived opinion.

PREPO'STEROUS—PRE-POS-TE-ROUS. *adj.* [*præpoſterus*, Latin.] Having that firſt which ought to be laſt; wrong; abſurd; perverted.—Applied to perſons: fooliſh; abſurd.

PREPO'STEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *prepoſterous*] In a wrong ſituation; abſurdly.

PREPO'STEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prepoſterous.*] Abſurdity; wrong order or method.

PRE`PU`CE. *n. ſ.* [*prepuce*, Fr. *præputium*, Latin.] That which covers the glans; foreſkin.

PRERE'QUISITE. *adj.* [*præ* and *requiſite.*] Something previouſly neceſſary.

PRERO'GATIVE—PRE-ROG-A-TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*prerogative*, Fren. *prærogativa*, low Latin.] An excluſive or peculiar privilege.

PRERO'GATIVED. *adj.* [from *prerogative.*] Having an excluſive privilege; having prerogative.

PRESA'GE—PRE-SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*preſage*, Fren. *præſagium*, Lat.] Prognoſtic; preſenſion of futurity.

To PRESA`GE. *v. a.* [*preſager*, Fr. *præſagio*, Lat.] To forebode; to foreknow; to foretel; to propheſy.—Sometimes with *of* before the thing foretold.—To foretoken; to foreſhow.

PRE'SBYTER—PRES-BY-TER. *n. ſ.* [*preſbyter*, Lat. πρεσβυτερ.] A prieſt.—A preſbyterian.

PRE'SBYTE`RIAN—PRES-BY-TE-RI-AN. *adj.* [πρεσβυτερ.] Conſiſting of elders; a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government.

PRE'SBYTE`RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *preſbyter.*] An abettor of preſbytery or calviniſtical diſcipline.

PRE'SBYTERY—PRES-BY-TER-Y. *n. ſ.* [from *preſbyter.*] Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen.

PRE'SCIENCE—PRES-CI-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preſcience*, Fren. from *preſcient.*] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things.

PRE'SCIENT. *adj.* [*præſciens*, Latin.] Foreknowing; prophetick.

To PRESCI'ND—PRE-SCIND. *v. a.* [*præſcindo*, Latin.] To cut off; to abſtract.

To PRESCRIBE—PRE-SCRIBE. *v. a.* [*præſcribo*, Lat.] To ſet down authoritatively; to order; to direct.—To direct medically.

To PRESCRI`BE. *v. n.* To influence by long cuſtom.—To influence arbitrarily.—[*Preſcrire*, Fr.] To form a cuſtom which has the force of law.—To write medical directions and forms of medicine.

PRE'SCRIPT. *adj.* [*præſcriptus*, Latin.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept.

PRE'SCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*præſcriptum*, Lat.] Direction; precept; model preſcribed.

PRESCRI'PTION—PRE-SCRIP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*preſcription*, Fr. *præſcriptio*, Lat. from *præſcribo*, Lat.] Rules produced and authoriſed by long cuſtom; cuſtom continued till it has the force of law.—Medical receipt.

PRE'SENCE—PRES-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preſence*, Fr. *præſentia*, Latin.] State of being preſent; contrary to abſence.—Approach face to face to a great perſonage.—State of being in the view of a ſuperior.—A number aſſembled before a great perſon.—Port; air; mien; demeanour.—Room in which a prince ſhows himſelf to his court.—Readineſs at need; quickneſs at expedients.—The perſon of a ſuperior.

PRE'SENCE-CHAMBER. } *n. ſ.* [*preſence* and *chamber* or
PRE'SENCE-ROOM. } *room.*] The room in which a great perſon receives company.

PRE'SENT—PRES-ENT. *adj.* [*preſent*, Fr. *præſens*, Lat.] Not abſent; being face to face; being at hand.—Not paſt; not future.—Ready at hand; quick in emergencies.—Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.—Unforgotten; not neglectful.—Not abſtracted; not abſent of mind; attentive.

The PRESENT. An elliptical expreſſion for *the preſent time*; the time now exiſting.

At PRESENT. [*à preſent*, Fr.] At the preſent time; now; elliptically, for *the preſent time.*

PRE'SENT. *n. ſ.* [*preſent*, Fr. from the verb.] A gift; a donative; ſomething ceremoniouſly given.—A letter or mandate exhibited.

To PRESE'NT—PRE-SENT. *v. a.* [*præſento*, low Latin; *preſenter*, Fr. in all the ſenſes.] To place in the preſence of a ſuperior.—To exhibit to view or notice.—To offer; to exhibit.—To give formally and ceremoniouſly.—To put into the hands of another.—To favour with gifts. To *preſent*, in the ſenſe of to *give*, has ſeveral ſtructures: we ſay abſolutely, *to* preſent *a man*, to give ſomething to him. This is leſs in uſe. The common phraſes are *to* preſent *a gift to a man*; or, *to* preſent *the man with a gift.*—To prefer to eccleſiaſtical benefices.—To offer openly.—To introduce by ſomething exhibited to the view or notice. Not in uſe.—To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry.

PRE'SENTA`NEOUS. *adj.* [from *præſentaneous*, Latin.] Ready; quick; immediate.

PRESE`NTABLE. *adj.* [from *preſent.*] What may be preſented.

PRE'SENTA`TION—PRES-EN-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*preſentation*, Fr. from *preſent.*] The act of preſenting.—The act of offering

offering any one to an eccleſiaſtical benefice.—Exhibition.—This word is miſprinted for *preſenſion*.

PRESE´NTATIVE—PRE-SENT-A-TIVE. *adj.* [from *preſent*.] Such as that preſentations may be made of it.

PRE´SENTEE—PRES-EN-TEE. *n. ſ.* [from *preſenté*, Fr.] One preſented to a benefice.

PRE´SENTLY—PRES-ENT-LY. *adv.* [from *preſent*.] At preſent; at this time; now.—Immediately; ſoon after.

PRESE´NTMENT—PRE-SENT-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preſent*.] The act of preſenting.—Any thing preſented or exhibited; repreſentation.—In law, *preſentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themſelves or ſome other officer, as juſtice, conſtable, ſearcher, ſurveyors, and, without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is preſented.

PRE´SERVA`TION—PRES-ER-VA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *preſerve*.] The act of preſerving; care to preſerve; act of keeping from deſtruction, decay, or any ill.

PRESE´RVATIVE—PRE-SER-VA-TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*preſervatif*, French, from *preſerve*.] That which has the power of preſerving; ſomething preventive; ſomething that confers ſecurity.

To PRESE´RVE—PRE-SERVE. *v. a.* [*præſervo*, low Latin; *preſerver*, Fr.] To ſave; to defend from deſtruction or any evil; to keep.—To ſeaſon fruits and other vegetables with ſugar and in other proper pickles: as, *to* preſerve *plumbs, walnuts, and cucumbers*.

PRESE´RVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fruit preſerved whole in ſugar.

PRESE´RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *preſerve*.] One who preſerves; one who keeps from ruin or miſchief.—He who makes preſerves of fruit.

To PRE´SIDE—PRE-SIDE. *v. n.* [from *præſideo*, Lat. *preſider*, French.] To be ſet over; to have authority over.

PRE´SIDENCY—PRES-I-DEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*preſidence*, Fr. from *preſident*.] Superintendence.

PRE´SIDENT—PRES-I-DENT. *n. ſ.* [*præſidens*, Lat. *preſident*, Fr.] One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others.—Governor; prefect.—A tutelary power.

PRE´SIDENTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *preſident*.] The office and place of preſident.

To PRESS—PRESS. *v. a.* [*preſſer*, Fr. *premo, preſſus*, Lat.] To ſqueeze; to cruſh.—To diſtreſs; to cruſh with calamities.—To conſtrain; to compel; to urge by neceſſity.—To drive by violence.—To affect ſtrongly.—To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity.—To urge; to bear ſtrongly on.—To compreſs; to hug, as in embracing.—To act upon with weight.—To make earneſt. *Preſt* is here perhaps rather an adjective; *preſte*, Fr. or from *preſſé* or *empreſſé*, Fr.—To force into military ſervice. This is properly *impreſs*.

To PRESS. *v. n.* To act with compulſive violence; to urge; to diſtreſs.—To go forward with violence to any object.—To make invaſion; to encroach.—To croud; to throng.—To come unſeaſonably or importunately.—To urge with vehemence and importunity.—To act upon or influence.—*To* PRESS *upon*. To invade; to puſh againſt.

PRESS. *n. ſ.* [*preſſoir*, Fr. from the verb.] The inſtrument by which any thing is cruſhed or ſqueezed.—The inſtrument by which books are printed.—Croud; tumult; throng.—A kind of wooden caſe or frame for cloaths and other uſes.—A commiſſion to force men into military ſervice. For *impreſs*.

PRE´SSBED. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *bed*.] Bed ſo formed, as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRE´SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs*.] One that preſſes or works at a preſs.

PRE´SSGANG. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *gang*.] A crew that ſtrolls about the ſtreets to force men into naval ſervice.

PRE´SSION—PRES-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs*.] The act of preſſing.

PRE´SSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *man*.] One who forces another into ſervice; one who forces away.—One who makes the impreſſion of print by the preſs: diſtinct from the compoſitor, who ranges the types.

PRE´SSMONEY. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *money*.] Money given to a ſoldier when he is taken or forced into the ſervice.

PRE´SSURE—PRES-SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs*.] The act of preſſing or cruſhing.—The ſtate of being preſſed or cruſhed.—Force acting againſt any thing; gravitation; preſſion.—Violence inflicted; oppreſſion.—Affliction; grievance; diſtreſs.—Impreſſion; ſtamp; character made by impreſſion.

PREST—PREST. *adj.* [*preſt* or *prét*, Fr.] Ready; not dilatory. This is ſaid to have been the original ſenſe of the word *preſt men*; men, not forced into the ſervice, as now we underſtand it, but men, for a certain ſum received, *preſt* or ready to march at command. *Johnſon*.—It is to be obſerved, that Mr. *Johnſon* gives no authority for this derivation.

PRE´STO—PRES-TO. *n. ſ.* [*preſto*, Italian.] Quick; at once. A word uſed by thoſe that ſhow legerdemain.

PRESU`MABLY. *adv.* [from *preſume*.] Without examination.

To PRESU´ME—PRE-SUME. *v. n.* [*preſumer*, Fren. *præſumo*, Lat.] To ſuppoſe; to believe previouſly without examination.—To ſuppoſe; to affirm without immediate proof.—To venture without poſitive leave.—To form confident or arrogant opinions.—To make confident or arrogant attempts.—It has *on* or *upon* ſometimes before the thing ſuppoſed, or cauſing preſumption.—It has *of* ſometimes, but not properly.

PRESU`MER. *n. ſ.* [from *preſume*.] One that preſuppoſes; an arrogant perſon.

PRESU´MPTION—PRE-SUMP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*præſumptus*, Lat. *preſomption*, Fren.] Suppoſition previouſly formed.—Confidence grounded on any thing preſuppoſed.—An argument ſtrong, but not demonſtrative; a ſtrong probability.—Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; preſumptuouſneſs.—Unreaſonable confidence of divine favour.

PRESU´MPTIVE—PRE-SUMP-TIVE. *adj.* [*preſomptive*, Fr. from *preſume*.] Taken by previous ſuppoſition.—Suppoſed: as, *the* preſumptive *heir:* oppoſed to the heir apparent.—Confident; arrogant; preſumptuous.

PRESU´MPTUOUS—PRE-SUMP-TU-OUS, or PRE-SUMP-TUOUS. *adj.* [*preſumptueux, preſomptueux*, Fr.] Arrogant; confident; inſolent.—Irreverent with reſpect to holy things.

PRESU´MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *preſumptuous*.] Arrogantly; irreverently.—With vain and groundleſs confidence in divine favour.

PRESU´MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preſumptuous*.] Quality of being preſumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRE`SUP-

PRE'SUPPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *ſuppoſal.*] Suppoſal previouſly formed.

To PRE'SUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*preſuppoſer*, Fr. *præ* and *ſuppoſe.*] To ſuppoſe as previous.

PRETE'NCE—PRE-TENCE. *n. ſ.* [*prætenſus*, Latin.] A falſe argument grounded upon fictitious poſtulates.—The act of ſhowing or alledging what is not real.—Aſſumption; claim to notice.—Claim true or falſe.—*Shakeſpeare* uſes this word with more affinity to the original Latin, for ſomething threatened, or held out to terrify.

To PRETE'ND—PRE-TEND. *v. a.* [*prætendo*, Lat. *pretendre*, Fr.] To hold out; to ſtretch forward. This is mere Latinity, and not uſed.—To make any appearance of having; to allege falſely.—To ſhow hypocritically.—To claim. In this ſenſe we rather ſay, *pretend to.*

To PRE'TEND. *v. n.* To put in a claim truly or falſely. It is ſeldom uſed without ſhade of cenſure.—To preſume on ability to do any thing; to profeſs preſumptuouſly.

PRETE'NDER—PRE-TEN-DER. *n. ſ.* [from *pretend*] One who lays claim to any thing.

PRETE'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *pretending.*] Arrogantly; preſumptuouſly.

PRETE'NSION—PRE-TEN-SION. *n. ſ.* [*pretenſio*, Latin; *pretention*, French.] Claim true or falſe.—Fictitious appearance. A Latin phraſe or ſenſe.

PRE'TER. *n. ſ.* [*præter*, Lat.] A particle, which, prefixed to words of Latin original, ſignifies *beſide.*

PRE'TERIMPERFECT. *adj.* In grammar, denotes the tenſe not perfectly paſt.

PRE'TERIT. *adj.* [*preterit*, Fr. *præteritus*, Lat.] Paſt.

PRE'TERMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*pretermiſſion*, Fr. *prætermiſſio*, Lat.] The act of omitting.

To PRETERMI'T. *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To paſs by.

PRE'TERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*præter* and *natural.*] Different from what is natural; irregular.

PRE'TERNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *preternatural.*] In a manner different from the common order of nature.

PRE'TERPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to the tenſe which denotes time abſolutely paſt.

PRE'TERPLU'PERFECT. *adj.* [*præteritum pluſquam perfectum*, Latin.] The grammatical epithet for the tenſe denoting time relatively paſt, or paſt before ſome other paſt time.

PRETE'XT—PRE-TEXT. *n. ſ.* [*prætextus*, Lat. *pretexte*, Fr.] Pretence; falſe appearance; falſe allegation.

PRE'TOR—PRE-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*prætor*, Lat. *preteur*, Fr.] The Roman judge. It is now ſometimes taken for a mayor.

PRE'TO'RIAN—PRE-TO-RI-AN. *adj.* [*pretorianus*, Lat. *pretorien*, Fr.] Judicial; exerciſed by the pretor.

PRE'TTILY—PRET-TI-LY. *adv.* [from *pretty.*] Neatly; elegantly; pleaſingly without dignity or elevation.

PRE'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pretty.*] Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation.

PRETTY—PRET-TY. *adj.* [pnæt, finery, Sax. *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch.] Neat; elegant; pleaſing without ſurpriſe or elevation.—Beautiful without grandeur or dignity.—It is uſed in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in converſation: as, *a* pretty *fellow indeed!*—Not very ſmall. This is a very vulgar uſe.

PRE'TTY. *adv.* In ſome degree. This word is uſed before adverbs or adjectives to intend their ſignification: it is leſs than *very.*

To PREVA'IL—PRE-VAIL. *v. n.* [*prevaloir*, Fr. *prævalere*, Latin.] To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence.—To overcome; to gain the ſuperiority. With *on* or *upon*, ſometimes *over* or *againſt.*—To gain influence; to operate effectually.—To perſuade or induce by entreaty. It has *with*, *upon* or *on* before the perſon perſuaded.

PREVAI'LING. *adj.* [from *prevail.*] Predominant; having moſt influence.

PREVAI'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *prevail.*] Prevalence.

PRE'VALENCE—PREV-A-LENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*prevalence*, Fr.
PRE'VALENCY. } *prævalentia*, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance.

PRE'VALENT. *adj.* [*prævalens*, Lat.] Victorious; gaining ſuperiority.—Predominant; powerful.

PRE'VALENTLY. *adv.* [from *prevalent.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

To PREVA'RICATE—PRE-VAR-I-CATE. *v. n.* [*prævaricor*, Lat. *prevariquer*, Fr.] To cavil; to quibble; to ſhuffle.

PRE'VARICA'TION—PRE-VAR-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*prævaricatio*, Lat. *prevarication*, Fr. from *prevaricate.*] Shuffle; cavil.

PRE'VARICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*prævaricator*, Lat. *prevaricateur*, Fr. from *prevaricate.*] A caviller; a ſhuffler.

PREVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*præveniens*, Lat.] Preceding; going before; preventive.

To PREVE'NE—PRE-VENE. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat.] To hinder.

To PREVE'NT—PRE-VENT. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Latin; *prevenir*, French.] To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way eaſy.—To go before; to be before; to anticipate.—To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt firſt.—To hinder; to obviate; to obſtruct. This is almoſt the only ſenſe now in uſe.

PREVE'NTION—PRE-VEN-TION. *n. ſ.* [*prevention*, Fr. from *preventum*, Latin.] The act of going before.—Preoccupation; anticipation.—Hinderance; obſtruction.—Prejudice; prepoſſeſſion. A French expreſſion.

PREVE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [from *prevention.*] Tending to prevention.

PREVE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *prevent.*] Tending to hinder.—Preſervative; hindering ill. It has *of* before the thing prevented.

PREVE'NTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *prevent.*] A preſervative; that which prevents; an antidote.

PREVE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *preventive.*] In ſuch a manner as tends to prevention.

PRE'VIOUS—PRE-VI-OUS. *adj.* [*prævius*, Latin.] Antecedent; going before; prior.

PRE'VIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *previous.*] Beforehand; antecedently.

PRE'VIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *previous.*] Antecedence.

PREY—PREY. *n. ſ.* [*præda*, Lat.] Something to be devoured; ſomething to be ſeized; food gotten by violence; rapine; wealth gotten by violence; plunder.—Ravage; depredation.—

predation.—Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals.

To PREY. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Latin.] To feed by violence. With *on* before the object.—To plunder; to rob.—To corrode; to waſte.

PRI'APISM—PRI-A-PISM. *n. ſ.* [*priapiſmus*, Lat. *priapiſme*, French.] An unuſual and diſorderly erection of the penis.

PRICE—PRICE. *n. ſ.* [*prix*, Fr. *prætium*, Lat.] Equivalent paid for any thing.—Value; eſtimation; ſuppoſed excellence.—Rate at which any thing is ſold.—Reward; thing purchaſed at any rate.

To PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for.

To PRICK—PRICK. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛician, Sax.] To pierce with a ſmall puncture.—To form or erect with an acuminated point.—To fix by the point.—To hang on a point.—To nominate by a puncture or mark.—To ſpur; to goad; to impel; to incite.—To pain; to pierce with remorſe.—To make acid.—To mark a tune.

PRICK—PRICK. *n. ſ.* [ꝑꝛicca, Sax.] A ſharp ſlender inſtrument; any thing by which a puncture is made.—A thorn in the mind; a teaſing and tormenting thought; remorſe of conſcience.—A ſpot or mark at which archers aim.—A point; a fixed place.—A puncture.

PRI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *prick*.] A ſharp-pointed inſtrument.—A light horſeman.

PRI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [from *prick*.] A buck in his ſecond year.

PRI'CKLE—PRIC-KLE. *n. ſ.* [from *prick*.] Small ſharp point, like that of a brier.

PRI'CKLY—PRICK-LY. *adj.* [from *prick*.] Full of ſharp points.

PRI'CKPU'NCH. *n. ſ.* A piece of tempered ſteel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron.

PRIDE—PRIDE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑꝛiꝺ or ꝑꝛyꝺ, Saxon.] Inordinate and unreaſonable ſelf-eſteem.—Inſolence; rude treatment of others; inſolent exultation.—Dignity of manner; loftineſs of air.—Generous elation of heart.—Elevation; dignity.—Ornament; ſhow; decoration.—Splendor; oſtentation.—The ſtate of a female beaſt ſoliciting the male.

To PRIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himſelf high. It is only uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

PRIEST—PRIEST. *n. ſ.* [ꝑꝛeoꝛꝛ, Sax. *preſtre*, Fren.] One who officiates in ſacred offices.—One of the ſecond order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a biſhop.

PRIE'STCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*prieſt* and *craft*.] Religious frauds; management of wicked prieſts to gain power.

PRIE'STESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prieſt*.] A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

PRIE'STHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *prieſt*.] The office and character of a prieſt.—The order of men ſet apart for holy offices.

PRIE'STLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prieſtly*.] The appearance or manner of a prieſt.

PRIE'STLY—PRIEST-LY. *adj.* [from *prieſt*.] Becoming a prieſt; ſacerdotal; belonging to a prieſt.

PRIE'STRIDDEN. *adj.* [*prieſt* and *ridden*.] Managed or governed by prieſts.

PRIG—PRIG. *n. ſ.* [A cant word derived perhaps from *prick*, as he *pricks* up, he is *pert*.] A pert, conceited, ſaucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

PRIM—PRIM. *adj.* [by contraction from *primitive*.] Formal; preciſe; affectedly nice.

To PRIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To deck up preciſely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRI'MACY—PRI-MA-CY. *n. ſ.* [*primatie*, *primace*, Fren. *primatus*, Lat.] The chief eccleſiaſtical ſtation.

PRI'MAGE. *n. ſ.* The freight of a ſhip.

PRI'MARILY—PRI-MA-RI-LY. *adv.* [from *primary*.] Originally; in the firſt intention; in the firſt place.

PRI'MARY—PRI MA-RY. *adj.* [*primarius*, Lat.] Firſt in intention.—Original; firſt.—Firſt in dignity; chief; principal.

PRI'MATE—PRI MATE. *n. ſ.* [*primat*, Fren. *primas*, Latin.] The chief eccleſiaſtick.

PRI'MATESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *primate*.] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME—PRIME. *n. ſ.* [*primus*, Lat.] The firſt part of the day; the dawn; the morning.—The beginning; the early days.—The beſt part.—The ſpring of life; the height of health, ſtrength or beauty.—Spring.—The height of perfection.—The firſt canonical hour.—The firſt part; the beginning: as, *the* prime *of the moon*.

PRIME. *adj.* [*primus*, Lat.] Early; blooming.—Principal; firſt rate.—Firſt; original.—Excellent. It may, in this looſe ſenſe, perhaps admit, though ſcarcely with propriety, a ſuperlative.

To PRIME. *v a.* To put in the firſt powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun.—[*Primer*, Fr. to begin.] To lay the firſt colours on in painting.

PRI'MELY. *adv.* [from *prime*.] Originally; primarily; in the firſt place; in the firſt intention.—Excellently; ſupremely well. A low ſenſe.

PRI'MER—PRIM-ER. *n. ſ.* [*primarius*, Latin.] A ſmall prayer book in which children are taught to read, ſo named from the Romiſh book of devotions; an elementary book.

PRIME'RO—PRI-ME-RO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A game at cards.

PRIME'VAL—PRI-ME VAL. } *adj.* [*primævus*, Latin.]
PRIME'VOUS. } Original; ſuch as was at firſt.

PRI'MITIVE—PRIM-I-TIVE. *adj.* [*primitif*, Fren. *primitivus*, Lat.] Ancient; original; eſtabliſhed from the beginning.—Formal; affectedly ſolemn; imitating the ſuppoſed gravity of old times—Original; primary; not derivative: as, in grammar, *a* primitive *verb*.

PRI'MITIVELY. *adv.* [from *primitive*.] Originally; at firſt.—Primarily; not derivatively.—According to the original rule; according to ancient practice.

PRI'MITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *primitive*.] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRI'MOGE'NIAL—PRI-MO-GE-NI-AL. *adj.* [*primigenius*, Lat. it ſhould therefore have been written *primigenial*.] Firſtborn; original; primary; conſtituent elemental.

PRIMOGE'NITURE—PRI-MO-GEN-I-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*primogeniture*, Fr. from *primogenitus*, Lat.] Seniority; elderſhip; ſtate of being firſtborn.

PRIMO'RDIAL—PRI-MOR-DI-AL. *adj.* [*primordial*, Fr. *primordium*, Latin.] Original; exiſting from the beginning.

PRIMO'RDIAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Origin; firſt principle.

PRIMO'RDIATE. *adj.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; exiſting from the firſt.

PRI'MROSE—PRIM-ROSE. *n. ſ.* [*primula veris*, Lat.] A plant, and its flower.

PRINCE—PRINCE. *n. ſ.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Latin.] A ſovereign; a chief ruler.—A ſovereign of rank next to kings.—Ruler of whatever ſex.—The ſon of a king; in England only the eldeſt ſon; the kinſman of a ſovereign.—The chief of any body of men.

PRI'NCEDOM—PRINCE-DOM. *n. ſ.* [from *prince*.] The rank, eſtate or power of the prince; ſovereignty.

PRI'NCELI'KE—PRINCE-LIKE. *adj.* [*prince* and *like*.] Becoming a prince.

PRI'NCELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *princely*.] The ſtate, manner or dignity of a prince.

PRI'NCELY—PRINCE-LY. *adj.* [from *prince*.] Having the appearance of one highborn.—Having the rank of princes.—Becoming a prince; royal; grand; auguſt.

PRI'NCELY. *adv.* [from *prince*.] In a princelike manner.

PRI'NCESS—PRIN-CESS. *n. ſ.* [*princeſſe*, French.] A ſovereign lady; a woman having ſovereign command.—A ſovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.—The daughter of a king.—The wife of a prince: as, *the* princeſs *of Wales*.

PRI'NCIPAL—PRIN-CIP-AL. *adj.* [*principal*, French; *principalis*, Latin.] Chief; of the firſt rate; capital; eſſential; important; conſiderable.

PRI'NCIPAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A head; a chief; not a ſecond.—One primarily or originally engaged; not an acceſſary or auxiliary.—A capital ſum placed out at intereſt.—The preſident or governor.

PRI'NCIPA'LITY—PRIN-CIP-AL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*principaulté*, Fr.] Sovereignty; ſupreme power.—A prince; one inveſted with ſovereignty.—The country which gives title to a prince: as, *the* principality *of Wales*.—Superiority; predominance.

PRI'NCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; above all; above the reſt.

PRI'NCIPLE—PRIN-CI PLE. *n. ſ.* [*principium*, Latin; *principe*, Fr.] Element; conſtituent part; primordial ſubſtance.—Original cauſe.—Being productive of other being; operative cauſe.—Fundamental truth; original poſtulate; firſt poſition from which others are deduced.—Ground of action; motive.—Tenet on which morality is founded.

To PRI'NCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To eſtabliſh or fix in any tenet; to impreſs with any tenet good or ill.—To eſtabliſh firmly in the mind.

To PRINT—PRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, Fren.] To mark by preſſing any thing upon another.—To impreſs any thing, ſo as to leave its form.—To form by impreſſion.—To impreſs words or make books, not by the pen, but the preſs.

To PRINT. *v. n.* To publiſh a book.

PRINT. *n. ſ.* [*empreinte*, Fr.] Mark or form made by impreſſion.—That which being impreſſed leaves its form.—Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impreſſed on paper. It is uſual to ſay wooden *prints* and copper plates.—Picture made by impreſſion.—The form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books.—The ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer.—Single ſheet printed and fold.—Formal method.

PRI'NTER—PRINT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *print*.] One that prints books.—One that ſtains linen.

PRI'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *print*.] That which leaves no impreſſion.

PRI'OR—PRI-OR. *adj.* [*prior*, Lat.] Former; being before ſomething elſe; antecedent; anterior.

PRI'OR. *n. ſ.* [*prieur*, Fr.] The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.—*Prior* is ſuch a perſon, as, in ſome churches, preſides over others in the ſame churches.

PRI'ORESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prior*.] A lady ſuperior of a convent of nuns.

PRIO'RITY—PRI-OR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *prior*, adj.] The ſtate of being firſt; precedence in time.—Precedence in place.

PRI'ORSHIP. *n ſ.* [from *prior*.] The ſtate or office of prior.

PRI'ORY. *n. ſ.* [from *prior*.] A convent, in dignity below an abbey.—*Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title.

PRISM—PRISM. *n. ſ.* [*priſme*, Fr. πρίσμα.] A glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

PRISMA'TIC—PRIS-MAT-IC. *adj.* [*priſmatique*, Fren. from *priſm*.] Formed as a priſm.

PRISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *priſmatic*.] In the form of a priſm.

PRISMO'ID. *n. ſ.* [πρίσμα and εἶδος.] A body approaching to the form of a priſm.

PRI'SON—PRIS-ON. *n. ſ.* [*priſon*, Fr.] A ſtrong hold in which perſons are confined; a goal.

To PRI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To empriſon; to ſhut up in hold; to reſtrain from liberty.—To captivate; to enchain.—To confine.

PRI'SONBASE. *n. ſ.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *priſonbars*.

PRI'SONER—PRIS-ON-ER. *n. ſ.* [*priſonnier*, Fr.] One who is confined in hold.—A captive; one taken by the enemy.—One under an arreſt.

PRI'SONHOUSE. *n. ſ.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined.

PRI'STINE—PRIS-TINE. *adj.* [*priſtinus*, Lat.] Firſt; ancient; original.

PRI'THEE—PRITH-EE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*, which ſome of the tragick writers have injudiciouſly uſed.

PRI'VACY—PRIV-A-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *private.*] State of being ſecret; ſecrecy.—Retirement; retreat.—[*Privauté*, Fr.] Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Privacy* in this ſenſe is improper, though in frequent uſe.—Taciturnity.

PRI'VATE—PRI-VATE. *adj.* [*privatus*, Latin.] Not open; ſecret.—Alone; not accompanied.—Being upon the ſame terms with the reſt of the community; particular: oppoſed to public.—Particular; not relating to the publick.—*In* PRIVATE. Secretly; not publicly; not openly.

PRI'VATE. *n. ſ.* A ſecret meſſage.

PRI'VATE'ER—PRI-VA-TEER. *n. ſ.* [from *private.*] A ſhip fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

PRI'VATELY—PRI-VATE-LY. *adv.* [from *private.*] Secretly; not openly.

PRI'VATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *private.*] The ſtate of a man in the ſame rank with the reſt of the community.—Secrecy; privacy.—Obſcurity; retirement.

PRIVA'TION—PRI-VA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*privation*, French; *privatio*, Lat.] Removal or deſtruction of any thing or quality.—The act of the mind by which, in conſidering a ſubject, we ſeparate it from any thing appendant.—The act of degrading from rank or office.

PRI'VATIVE—PRIV-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*privatif*, Fren. *privativus*, Lat.] Cauſing privation of any thing.—Conſiſting in the abſence of ſomething; not poſitive. *Privative* is in things, what negative is in propoſitions.

PRI'VATIVE. *n. ſ.* That of which the eſſence is the abſence of ſomething, as ſilence is only the abſence of ſound.

PRI'VATIVELY. *adv.* [from *privative.*] By the abſence of ſomething neceſſary to be preſent; negatively.

PRI'VET—PRIV-ET. *n. ſ.* An evergreen. It is diſtinguiſhed from the phillyrea by the leaves being placed alternately upon the branches, whereas thoſe of the phillyrea are produced by pairs oppoſite to each other.

PRI'VILEGE—PRIV-I-LEGE. *n. ſ.* [*privilege*, French; *privilegium*, Lat.] Peculiar advantage.—Immunity; public right.

To PRI'VILEGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To inveſt with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege.—To exempt from cenſure or danger.—To exempt from paying tax or impoſt.

PRI'VILY—PRIV-I-LY. *adv.* [from *privy.*] Secretly; privately.

PRI'VITY—PRIV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*privauté*, Fren. from *privy.*] Private communication.—Conſciouſneſs; joint knowledge; private concurrence.—[In the plural.] Secret parts.

PRI'VY—PRIV-Y. *adj.* [*privé*, Fren.] Private; not public; aſſigned to ſecret uſes.—Secret; clandeſtine.—Secret; not ſhown.—Admitted to ſecrets of ſtate.—Conſcious to any thing; admitted to participation of knowledge.

PRI'VY. *n. ſ.* Place of retirement; neceſſary houſe.

PRIZE—PRIZE. *n. ſ.* [*prix*, Fren.] A reward gained by conteſt with competitors.—A reward gained by any performance.—[*Priſe*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder.

To PRIZE. *v. a.* [from *appraiſe*; *priſer*, Fr. *appreciare*, Lat.] To rate; to value at a certain price.—To eſteem; to value highly.

PRI'ZEFI'GHTER. *n. ſ.* [*prize* and *fighter.*] One that fights publicly for a reward.

PRO—PRO. [Latin.] For; in defence of; *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and againſt.—It is mere cant, though much uſed in common diſcourſe.

PRO'BABI'LITY—PROB-A-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*probabilitas*, Lat. *probabilité*, Fr. from *probable.*] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence ariſing from the preponderation of argument: it is leſs than moral certainty.

PRO'BABLE—PROB-A-BLE. *adj.* [*probable*, French; *probabilis*, Latin.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary.

PRO'BABLY. *adv.* [from *probable.*] Likely; in likelihood.

PRO'BAT—PRO-BAT. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witneſſes.

PROBA'TION—PRO-BA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*probatio*, Lat. from *probo*, Lat. *probation*, Fren.] Proof; evidence; teſtimony.—The act of proving by ratiocination or teſtimony.—[*Probation*, Fren.] Trial; examination.—Trial before entrance into monaſtic life; noviciate.

PROBA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *probation.*] Serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *probation.*] One who is upon trial.—A novice.

PROBA'TIONERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *probationer.*] State of being a probationer; noviciate.

PROBA'TUM EST. A Latin expreſſion added to the end of a preſcription or receipt, ſignifying *it is tried* or *proved.*

PROBE—PROBE. *n. ſ.* [from *probo*, Lat.] A ſlender wire by which ſurgeons ſearch the depth of wounds.

PRO'BE-SCI'SSORS. *n. ſ.* [*probe* and *ſciſſor.*] Sciſſors uſed to open wounds, of which the blade thruſt into the orifice has a button at the end.

To PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Latin.] To ſearch; to try by an inſtrument.

PRO'BITY—PROB-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*probité*, Fren. *probitas*, Lat.] Honeſty; ſincerity; veracity.

PRO'BLEM—PROB-LEM. *n ſ.* [*probleme*, Fren. πρόβλημα.] A queſtion propoſed.

PRO'BLEMA'TICAL—PROB-LE-MAT-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *problem*; *problematique*, Fren.] Uncertain; unſettled; diſputed; diſputable.

PRO'BLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *problematical.*] Uncertainly.

PROBO'SCIS—PRO-BOS-CIS. *n. ſ.* [*proboſcis*, Lat.] A ſnout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is uſed alſo for the ſame part in every creature, that bears any reſemblance thereunto.

PROCE'DURE—PRO-CE-DURE. *n. ſ.* [*procedure*, French; from *proceed.*] Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.—Act of proceeding; progreſs; proceſs; operation.—Produce; thing produced.

To PROCEE'D—PRO-CEED. *v. n.* [*procedo*, Latin; *proceder*,

PRIMOGE'NITURE—PRI-MO-GEN-I-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*primogeniture*, Fr. from *primogenitus*, Lat.] Seniority; elderſhip; ſtate of being firſtborn.

PRIMO'RDIAL—PRI-MOR-DI-AL. *adj.* [*primordial*, Fr. *primordium*, Latin.] Original; exiſting from the beginning.

PRIMO'RDIAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Origin; firſt principle.

PRIMO'RDIATE. *adj.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; exiſting from the firſt.

PRI'MROSE—PRIM-ROSE. *n. ſ.* [*primula veris*, Lat.] A plant, and its flower.

PRINCE—PRINCE. *n. ſ.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Latin.] A ſovereign; a chief ruler.—A ſovereign of rank next to kings.—Ruler of whatever ſex.—The ſon of a king; in England only the eldeſt ſon; the kinſman of a ſovereign.—The chief of any body of men.

PRI'NCEDOM—PRINCE-DOM. *n. ſ.* [from *prince*.] The rank, eſtate or power of the prince; ſovereignty.

PRI'NCELI`KE—PRINCE-LIKE. *adj.* [*prince* and *like*.] Becoming a prince.

PRI'NCELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *princely*.] The ſtate, manner or dignity of a prince.

PRI'NCELY—PRINCE-LY. *adj.* [from *prince*.] Having the appearance of one highborn.—Having the rank of princes.—Becoming a prince; royal; grand; auguſt.

PRI'NCELY. *adv.* [from *prince*.] In a princelike manner.

PRI'NCESS—PRIN-CESS. *n. ſ.* [*princeſſe*, French.] A ſovereign lady; a woman having ſovereign command.—A ſovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.—The daughter of a king.—The wife of a prince: as, *the* princeſs *of Wales*.

PRI'NCIPAL—PRIN-CIP-AL. *adj.* [*principal*, French; *principalis*, Latin.] Chief; of the firſt rate; capital; eſſential; important; conſiderable.

PRI'NCIPAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A head; a chief; not a ſecond.—One primarily or originally engaged; not an acceſſary or auxiliary.—A capital ſum placed out at intereſt.—The preſident or governor.

PRI'NCIPA'LITY—PRIN-CIP-AL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*principauté*, Fr.] Sovereignty; ſupreme power.—A prince; one inveſted with ſovereignty.—The country which gives title to a prince: as, *the* principality *of Wales*.—Superiority; predominance.

PRI'NCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; above all; above the reſt.

PRI'NCIPLE—PRIN-CI PLE. *n. ſ.* [*principium*, Latin; *principe*, Fr.] Element; conſtituent part; primordial ſubſtance.—Original cauſe.—Being productive of other being; operative cauſe.—Fundamental truth; original poſtulate; firſt poſition from which others are deduced.—Ground of action; motive.—Tenet on which morality is founded.

To PRI'NCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To eſtabliſh or fix in any tenet; to impreſs with any tenet good or ill.—To eſtabliſh firmly in the mind.

To PRINT—PRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, Fren.] To mark by preſſing any thing upon another.—To impreſs any thing, ſo as to leave its form.—To form by impreſſion.—To impreſs words or make books, not by the pen, but the preſs.

To PRINT. *v. n.* To publiſh a book.

PRINT. *n. ſ.* [*empreinte*, Fr.] Mark or form made by impreſſion.—That which being impreſſed leaves its form.—Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impreſſed on paper. It is uſual to ſay wooden *prints* and copper plates.—Picture made by impreſſion.—The form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books.—The ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer.—Single ſheet printed and ſold.—Formal method.

PRI'NTER—PRINT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *print*.] One that prints books.—One that ſtains linen.

PRI'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *print*.] That which leaves no impreſſion.

PRI`OR—PRI-OR. *adj.* [*prior*, Lat.] Former; being before ſomething elſe; antecedent; anterior.

PRI`OR. *n. ſ.* [*prieur*. Fr.] The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.—*Prior* is ſuch a perſon, as, in ſome churches, preſides over others in the ſame churches.

PRI`ORESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prior*.] A lady ſuperior of a convent of nuns.

PRIO'RITY—PRI-OR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *prior*, adj.] The ſtate of being firſt; precedence in time.—Precedence in place.

PRI`ORSHIP. *n ſ.* [from *prior*.] The ſtate or office of prior.

PRI`ORY. *n. ſ.* [from *prior*.] A convent, in dignity below an abbey.—*Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title.

PRISM—PRISM. *n. ſ.* [*priſme*, Fr. πρίσμα.] A glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

PRISMA'TIC—PRIS MAT-IC. *adj.* [*priſmatique*, Fren. from *priſm*.] Formed as a priſm.

PRISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *priſmatic*.] In the form of a priſm.

PRISMO`ID. *n. ſ.* [πρίσμα and εἶδος.] A body approaching to the form of a priſm.

PRI'SON—PRIS-ON. *n. ſ.* [*priſon*, Fr.] A ſtrong hold in which perſons are confined; a goal.

To PRI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To empriſon; to ſhut up in hold; to reſtrain from liberty.—To captivate; to enchain.—To confine.

PRI'SONBASE. *n. ſ.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *priſonbars*.

PRI'SONER—PRIS-ON-ER. *n. ſ.* [*priſonnier*, Fr.] One who is confined in hold.—A captive; one taken by the enemy.—One under an arreſt.

PRI'SONHOUSE. *n. ſ.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined.

PRI'STINE—PRIS-TINE. *adj.* [*priſtinus*, Lat.] Firſt; ancient; original.

PRI'THEE—PRITH-EE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*, which ſome of the tragick writers have injudiciouſly uſed.

PRI`VACY—

PRI'VACY—PRIV-A-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *private.*] State of being ſecret; ſecrecy.—Retirement; retreat.—[*Privauté*, Fr.] Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Privacy* in this ſenſe is improper, though in frequent uſe.—Taciturnity.

PRI'VATE—PRI-VATE. *adj.* [*privatus*, Latin.] Not open; ſecret.—Alone; not accompanied.—Being upon the ſame terms with the reſt of the community; particular: oppoſed to public.—Particular; not relating to the publick.—*In* PRIVATE. Secretly; not publicly; not openly.

PRI'VATE. *n. ſ.* A ſecret meſſage.

PRI'VATE'ER—PRI-VA-TEER. *n. ſ.* [from *private.*] A ſhip fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

PRI'VATELY—PRI-VATE-LY. *adv.* [from *private.*] Secretly; not openly.

PRI'VATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *private.*] The ſtate of a man in the ſame rank with the reſt of the community.—Secrecy; privacy.—Obſcurity; retirement.

PRIVA'TION—PRI-VA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*privation*, French; *privatio*, Lat.] Removal or deſtruction of any thing or quality.—The act of the mind by which, in conſidering a ſubject, we ſeparate it from any thing appendant.—The act of degrading from rank or office.

PRI'VATIVE—PRIV-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*privatif*, Fren. *privativus*, Lat.] Cauſing privation of any thing.—Conſiſting in the abſence of ſomething; not poſitive. *Privative* is in things, what negative is in propoſitions.

PRI'VATIVE. *n. ſ.* That of which the eſſence is the abſence of ſomething, as ſilence is only the abſence of ſound.

PRI'VATIVELY. *adv.* [from *privative.*] By the abſence of ſomething neceſſary to be preſent; negatively.

PRI'VET—PRIV-ET. *n. ſ.* An evergreen. It is diſtinguiſhed from the phillyrea by the leaves being placed alternately upon the branches, whereas thoſe of the phillyrea are produced by pairs oppoſite to each other.

PRI'VILEGE—PRIV-I-LEGE. *n. ſ.* [*privilege*, French; *privilegium*, Lat.] Peculiar advantage.—Immunity; public right.

To PRI'VILEGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To inveſt with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege.—To exempt from cenſure or danger.—To exempt from paying tax or impoſt.

PRI'VILY—PRIV-I-LY. *adv.* [from *privy.*] Secretly; privately.

PRI'VITY—PRIV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*privauté*, Fren. from *privy.*] Private communication.—Conſciouſneſs; joint knowledge; private concurrence.—[In the plural.] Secret parts.

PRI'VY—PRIV-Y. *adj.* [*privé*, Fren.] Private; not public; aſſigned to ſecret uſes.—Secret; clandeſtine.—Secret; not ſhown.—Admitted to ſecrets of ſtate.—Conſcious to any thing; admitted to participation of knowledge.

PRI'VY. *n. ſ.* Place of retirement; neceſſary houſe.

PRIZE—PRIZE. *n. ſ.* [*prix*, Fren.] A reward gained by conteſt with competitors.—A reward gained by any performance.—[*Priſe*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder.

To PRIZE. *v. a.* [from *appraiſe*; *priſer*, Fr. *appreciare*, Lat.] To rate; to value at a certain price.—To eſteem; to value highly.

PRI'ZEFI'GHTER. *n. ſ.* [*prize* and *fighter.*] One that fights publicly for a reward.

PRO—PRO. [Latin.] For; in defence of; *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and againſt.—It is mere cant, though much uſed in common diſcourſe.

PRO'BABI'LITY—PROB-A-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*probabilitas*, Lat. *probabilité*, Fr. from *probable.*] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence ariſing from the preponderation of argument: it is leſs than moral certainty.

PRO'BABLE—PROB-A-BLE. *adj.* [*probable*, French; *probabilis*, Latin.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary.

PRO'BABLY. *adv.* [from *probable.*] Likely; in likelihood.

PRO'BAT—PRO-BAT. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witneſſes.

PROBA'TION—PRO-BA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*probatio*, Lat. from *probo*, Lat. *probation*, Fren.] Proof; evidence; teſtimony.—The act of proving by ratiocination or teſtimony.—[*Probation*, Fren.] Trial; examination.—Trial before entrance into monaſtic life; noviciate.

PROBA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *probation.*] Serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *probation.*] One who is upon trial.—A novice.

PROBA'TIONERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *probationer.*] State of being a probationer; noviciate.

PROBA'TUM EST. A Latin expreſſion added to the end of a preſcription or receipt, ſignifying *it is tried* or *proved.*

PROBE—PROBE. *n. ſ.* [from *probo*, Lat.] A ſlender wire by which ſurgeons ſearch the depth of wounds.

PRO'BE-SCI'SSORS. *n. ſ.* [*probe* and *ſciſſor.*] Sciſſors uſed to open wounds, of which the blade thruſt into the orifice has a button at the end.

To PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Latin.] To ſearch; to try by an inſtrument.

PRO'BITY—PROB-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*probité*, Fren. *probitas*, Lat.] Honeſty; ſincerity; veracity.

PRO'BLEM—PROB-LEM. *n ſ.* [*probleme*, Fren. πρόβλημα.] A queſtion propoſed.

PRO'BLEMA'TICAL—PROB-LE-MAT-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *problem*; *problematique*, Fren.] Uncertain; unſettled; diſputed; diſputable.

PRO'BLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *problematical.*] Uncertainly.

PROBO'SCIS—PRO-BOS-CIS. *n. ſ.* [*proboſcis*, Lat.] A ſnout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is uſed alſo for the ſame part in every creature, that bears any reſemblance thereunto.

PROCE'DURE—PRO-CE-DURE. *n. ſ.* [*procedure*, French; from *proceed.*] Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.—Act of proceeding; progreſs; proceſs; operation.—Produce; thing produced.

To PROCEE'D—PRO-CEED. *v. n.* [*procedo*, Latin; *proceder*,

proceder, Fr.] To pass from one thing or place to another.—To go forward; to tend to the end designed.—To come forth from a place or from a sender.—To go or march in state.—To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from.—To prosecute any design.—To be transacted; to be carried on.—To make progress; to advance.—To carry on juridical process.—To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically.—To take effect; to have its course.—To be propagated; to come by generation.—To be produced by the original efficient cause.

PROCEE'DING—PRO-CEED-ING. *n. s.* [*procedé*, Fr. from *proceed.*] Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction.—Legal procedure: as, *such are the* proceedings *at law.*

PRO'CESS—PROC-ESS, or PRO-CESS. *n. s.* [*proces*, Fr. *processus*, Latin.] Tendency; progressive course.—Regular and gradual progress.—Course; continual flux or passage.—Methodical management of any thing.—Course of law.

PROCE'SSION—PRO-CES-SION. *n. s.* [*procession*, Fr. *processio*, Latin.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

PROCE'SSIONAL—PRO-CES-SION-AL. *adj.* [from *procession.*] Relating to procession.

PROCE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *procession.*] Consisting in procession.

To PROCLAIM—PRO-CLAIM. *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat. *proclamer*, Fr.] To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication.—To tell openly.—To outlaw by public denunciation.

PROCLAI'MER. *n. s.* [from *proclaim.*] One that publishes by authority.

PRO'CLAMA'TION—PROC-LA-MA-TION. *n. s.* [*proclamatio*, Lat. *proclamation*, Fren. from *proclaim.*] Publication by authority.—A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

PROCLI'VITY—PRO-CLIV-I-TY. *n. s.* [*proclivitas*, *proclivis*, Lat.] Tendency; natural inclination; propension; proneness.—Readiness; facility of attaining.

PROCO'NSUL—PRO-CON-SUL. *n. s.* [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

PROCO'NSULSHIP. *n s.* [from *proconsul.*] The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRA'STINATE—PRO-CRAS-TI-NATE. *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.

To PROCRA'STINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory.

PRO'CRASTINA'TION. *n. s.* [*procrastinatio*, Lat. from *procrastinate.*] Delay; dilatoriness.

PRO'CRASTINA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *procrastinate.*] A dilatory person.

PRO'CREANT. *adj.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant.

To PRO'CREATE—PRO-CRE-ATE. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Lat. *procreer*, Fr.] To generate; to produce.

PRO'CREA'TION. *n. s.* [*procreation*, Fr. *procreatio*, Lat. from *procreate.*] Generation; production.

PRO'CREA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *procreate.*] Generator; begetter.

PRO'CTOR—PROC-TOR. *n. s.* [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.] A manager of another man's affairs.—An attorney in the spiritual court.—The magistrate of the university.

To PRO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. A cant word.

PRO'CTORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *proctor.*] Office or dignity of a proctor.

PROCU'MBENT—PRO-CUM-BENT. *adj.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.

PROCU'RABLE—PRO-CU-RA-BLE. *adj.* [from *procure.*] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable.

PRO'CURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *procure.*] The act of procuring.

PRO'CURA'TOR. *n. s* [*procurateur*, Fren. from *procuro*, Latin.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another.

To PROCU'RE—PRO-CURE. *v. a.* [*procuro*, Lat. *procurer*, Fren.] To manage; to transact for another.—To obtain; to acquire.—To persuade; to prevail on.—To contrive; to forward.

To PROCU'RE. *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp.

PROCU'REMENT. *n. s.* The act of procuring.

PROCU'RER—PRO-CU-RER. *n. s.* [from *procure.*] One that gains; obtainer.—Pimp; pandar.

PROCURESS. *n. s.* [from *procure.*] A bawd.

PRO'DIGAL—PROD-I-GAL. *adj.* [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigue*, Fr.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish; not frugal; not parcimonious.

PRO'DIGAL. *n. s.* A waster; a spendthrift.

PRO'DIGA'LITY—PROD-I-GAL-I-TY. *n. s.* [*prodigalité*, Fr. from *prodigal.*] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality.

PRO'DIGALLY—PROD-I-GAL-LY. *adv.* [from *prodigal.*] Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly.

PRODI'GIOUS—PRO-DIG-IOUS. *adj.* [*prodigiosus*, Lat. *prodigieux*, Fr.] Amazing; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; portentous; enormous; monstrous; amazingly great.

PRODI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *prodigious.*] Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously.—It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole.

PRODI'GIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *prodigious.*] Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.

PRO'DIGY—PROD-I-GY. *n. s.* [*prodige*, Fren. *prodigium*, Lat.] Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent.—Monster.—Any thing astonishing for good or bad.

To PRODU'CE—PRO-DUCE. *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat. *produire*, Fr.] To offer to the view or notice.—To exhibit to the publick.—To bring as an evidence.—To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable.—To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget.

PRO'DUCE—PROD-UCE. *n. s.* [from the verb. This noun, though accented on the last syllable by *Dryden*, is generally accented on the former.] Product; that which any thing yields or brings.—Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity.

PRODU'CENT. *n. s.* [from *produce.*] One that exhibits; one that offers.

PRODU'CER. *n. s.* [from *produce.*] One that generates or produces.

PRODU'-

PRODU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *produce.*] Such as may be exhibited.—Such as may be generated or made.

PRO'DUCT—PROD-UCT. *n. ſ.* [*productus*, Lat. *produit*, Fr.] Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals.—Work; compoſition.—Thing conſequential; effect.

PRODU'CTILE. *adj.* [from *produco*, Lat.] Which may be produced.

PRODU'CTION—PRO-DUC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*production*, Fr. from *product.*] The act of producing.—The thing produced; fruit; product.—Compoſition.

PRODU'CTIVE—PRO-DUC-TIVE. *adj.* [from *produce.*] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.

PRO'EM—PRO-EM. *n. ſ.* [προοιμιον; *proemium*, Lat. *proeme*, old Fr.] Preface; introduction.

PRO'FANA'TION—PROF-A-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*profanation*, Fr. from *profano*, Lat.] The act of violating any thing ſacred.—Irreverence to holy things or perſons.

PROFA'NE—PRO-FANE. *adj.* [*profane*, Fren. from *profanus*, Lat.] Irreverent to ſacred names or things.—Not ſacred; ſecular.—Polluted; not pure.—Not purified by holy rites.

To PROFA'NE. *v. a.* [*profano*, Lat. *profaner*, Fr.] To violate; to pollute.—To put to wrong uſe.

PROFA'NELY. *adv.* [from *profane.*] With irreverence to ſacred names or things.

PROFA'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *profane.*] Polluter; violater.

PROFA'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profane.*] Irreverence of what is ſacred.

To PROFE'SS—PRO-FESS. *v. a.* [*profeſſer*, Fr. from *profeſſus*, Latin.] To declare himſelf in ſtrong terms of any opinion or paſſion.—To make a ſhow of any ſentiments by loud declaration.—To declare publicly one's ſkill in any art or ſcience, ſo as to invite employment.

To PROFE'SS. *v. n.* To declare openly.

PROFE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *profeſſed.*] According to open declaration made by himſelf.

PROFE'SSION—PRO-FES-SION. *n. ſ.* [*profeſſion*, Fren. from *profeſs.*] Calling; vocation; known employment.—Declaration.—The act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion.

PROFE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *profeſſion.*] Relating to a particular calling or profeſſion.

PROFE'SSOR—PRO-FES-SOR. *n. ſ.* [*profeſſeur*, Fr. from *profeſs.*] One who declares himſelf of any opinion or party.—One who publicly practiſes or teaches an art.—One who is viſibly religious.

PROFE'SSORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *profeſſor.*] The ſtation or office of a public teacher.

To PRO'FFER—PROF-FER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat. *proferer*, French.] To propoſe; to offer.—To attempt.

PRO'FFER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Offer made; ſomething propoſed to acceptance.—Eſſay; attempt.

PRO'FFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *proffer.*] He that offers.

PROFI'CIENCE—PRO-FICI-ENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *proficio*,
PROFI'CIENCY. } Lat.] Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. It is applied to intellectual acquiſition.

PROFI'CIENT. *n. ſ.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] One who has made advances in any ſtudy or buſineſs.

PROFI'LE—PRO-FILE, or PRO-FILE. *n. ſ.* [*profile*, Fr.] The ſide face; half face.

PRO'FIT—PROF-IT. *n. ſ.* [*profit*, Fr.] Gain; pecuniary advantage.—Advantage; acceſſion of good.—Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

To PRO'FIT. *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fren.] To benefit; to advantage.—To improve; to advance.

To PRO'FIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage.—To make improvement.—To be of uſe or advantage.

PRO'FITABLE—PROF-IT-A-BLE. *adj.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit.*] Gainful; lucrative.—Uſeful; advantageous.

PRO'FITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profitable.*] Gainfulneſs.—Uſefulneſs; advantageouſneſs.

PRO'FITABLY—PROF-IT-A-BLY. *adv.* [from *profitable.*] Gainfully.—Advantageouſly; uſefully.

PRO'FITLESS—PROF-IT-LESS. *adj.* [from *profit.*] Void of gain or advantage.

PRO'FLIGATE—PROF-LI-GATE. *adj.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Abandoned; loſt to virtue and decency; ſhameleſs.

PR'OFLIGATE. *n. ſ.* An abandoned ſhameleſs wretch.

PRO'FLIGATELY. *adv.* [from *profligate.*] Shameleſly.

PRO'FLIGATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profligate.*] The quality of being profligate.

PRO'FLUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *profluent.*] Progreſs; courſe.

PRO'FLUENT—PROF-LU-ENT. *adj.* [from *profluens*, Lat.] Flowing forward.

PROFO'UND—PRO-FOUND. *adj.* [*profond*, Fren. *profundus*, Lat.] Deep; deſcending far below the ſurface; low with reſpect to the neighbouring places.—Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not eaſily fathomed by the mind: as, *a* profound *treatiſe.*—Lowly; humble; ſubmiſs; ſubmiſſive.—Learned beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom.—Deep in contrivance.

PROFO'UND. *n. ſ.* The deep; the main; the ſea.—The abyſs.

PROFO'UNDLY. *adj.* [from *profound.*] Deeply: with deep concern.—With great degrees of knowledge; with deep inſight.

PROFO'UNDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profound.*] Depth of place.—Depth of knowledge.

PROFU'NDITY—PRO-FUN-DI-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *profound.*] Depth of place or knowledge.

PROFU'SE—PRO-FUSE. *adj.* [*profuſus*, Lat.] Laviſh; too liberal; prodigal; overabounding; exuberant.

PROFU'SELY. *adv.* [from *profuſe.*] Laviſhly; prodigally.—With exuberance.

PROFU'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profuſe.*] Laviſhneſs; prodigality.

PROFU'SION—PRO-FU-SION. *n. ſ.* [*profuſio*, Lat. *profuſion*, Fr. from *profuſe.*] Laviſhneſs; prodigality; extravagance.—Laviſh expence; ſuperfluous effuſion.—Abundance; exuberant plenty.

To PROG—PROG. *v. n.* To rob; to ſteal.—To ſhift meanly for proviſions.—A low word.

PROG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Victuals; proviſion of any kind.—A low word.

PROGE'NITOR—PRO-GEN-I-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*progenitus*, Lat.] A forefather; an anceſtor in a direct line.

PRO'GENY—PROG-E-NY. *n. ſ.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offſpring; race; generation.

PROGNO'STICABLE. *adj.* [from *prognoſticate.*] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

To PROGNO'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognoſtic.*] To foretell; to foreſhow.

PRO'GNOSTICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *prognoſticate.*] The act of foreknowing or foreſhowing.—Foretoken.

PROGNO'STICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *prognoſticate.*] Foreteller; foreknower.

PROGNO'STIC—PROG-NOS-TIC. *adj.* [*prognoſtique*, Fr. προγνωστικὸς.] Foretokening diſeaſe or recovery; foreſhowing: as, *a* prognoſtic *ſign.*

PROGNO'STICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] The ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes or the event of diſeaſes.—A prediction.—A token forerunning.

PRO'GRESS—PROG-RESS. *n. ſ.* [*progres*, Fr. from *progreſſus*, Lat.] Courſe; proceſſion; paſſage.—Advancement; motion forward.—Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge.—Removal from one place to another.—A journey of ſtate; a circuit.

PROGRE'SSION—PRO-GRES-SION. *n. ſ.* [*progreſſion*, Fr. *progreſſio*, Latin.] Proceſs; regular and gradual advance.—Motion forward.—Courſe; paſſage.—Intellectual advance.

PROGRE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *progreſſion.*] Such as are in a ſtate of encreaſe or advance.

PROGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*progreſſif*, Fr. from *progreſs.*] Going forward; advancing.

PRGRE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *progreſſive.*] By gradual ſteps or regular courſe.

PROGRE'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *progreſſive.*] The ſtate of advancing.

To PROHI'BIT—PRO-HIB-IT. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Lat. *prohiber*, Fr.] To forbid; to interdict by authority.—To debar; to hinder.

PROHI'BITER—PRO-HIB-IT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *prohibit*] Forbidder; interdicter.

PRO'HIBI'TION—PRO-HI-BITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*prohibition*, Fr. *prohibitio*, Lat. from *prohibit.*] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding.

PROHI'BITORY. *adj.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding.

To PROJE'CT—PRO-JECT. *v. a.* [*projicio*, *projectus*, Lat.] To throw out; to caſt forward.—To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirrour.—[*Projetter*, Fr.] To ſcheme; to form in the mind; to contrive.

To PROJE'CT. *v. n.* To jut out; to ſhoot forward; to ſhoot beyond ſomething next it.

PRO'JECT—PROJ-ECT. *n. ſ.* [*projet*, Fr. from the verb.] Scheme; deſign; contrivance.

PROJE'CTILE—PRO-JEC-TILE. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] A body put in motion.

PROJE'CTILE. *adj.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward.

PROJE'CTION—PRO-JEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *project.*] The act of ſhooting forwards.—[*Projection*, Fr.] Plan; delineation. See To PROJECT.—Scheme; plan of action.—[*Projection*, Fr.] In chemiſtry, an operation; criſis of an operation; moment of tranſmutation.

PROJE'CTOR—PRO-JECT-OR. *n. ſ.* [from *project.*] One who forms ſchemes or deſigns.—One who forms wild impracticable ſchemes.

PROJE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*projecture*, Fr. *projectura*, Lat.] A jutting out.

PROLA'TE—PRO-LATE. *adj.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Oblate; flat.

PROLA'TION—PRO-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*prolatus*, Latin.] Pronunciation; utterance.—Delay; act of deferring.

PRO'LEGO'MENA—PROL-E-GOM-E-NA. *n. ſ.* [προλεγόμενα; *prolegomenes*, Fren.] Previous diſcourſe; introductory obſervations.

PROLE'PSIS—PRO-LEP-SIS. *n. ſ.* [πρόληψις; *prolepſe*, Fren.] A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated.

PROLE'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *prolepſis.*] Previous; antecedent.

PROLI'FICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proles* and *facio*, Lat.] Generation of children.

PROLI'FIC. } *adj.* [*prolifique*, Fr. *proles* and *facio.*] Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive.
PROLI'FICAL—PRO-LIF-IC-AL. }

PROLI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *prolific.*] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLI'X—PRO-LIX. *adj.* [*prolixe*, Fr. *prolixus*, Lat.] Long; tedious; not conciſe.

PROLI'XITY—PRO-LIX-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*prolixité*, Fr. from *prolix.*] Tediouſneſs; tireſome length; want of brevity.

PROLI'XLY. *adv.* [from *prolix.*] At great length; tediouſly.

PROLI'XNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prolix.*] Tediouſneſs.

PRO LOCU'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The foreman; the ſpeaker of a convocation.

PRO'LOGUE—PROL-OGUE. *n. ſ.* [πρόλογος; *prologue*, Fr. *prologus*, Latin.] Preface; introduction to any diſcourſe or performance.—Something ſpoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

To PRO'LOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface.

To PROLO'NG—PRO-LONG. *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr. *pro* and *longus*, Latin.] To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out.—To put off to a diſtant time.

PRO'LONGA'TION—PROL-ON-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*prolongation*, Fr. from *prolong.*] The act of lengthening.—Delay to a longer time.

PROLU'SION—PRO-LU-SION. *n. ſ.* [*proluſio*, Lat.] Entertainments; performance of diverſion.

PRO'MINENT—PROM-I-NENT. *adj.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the near parts; protuberant; extant.

PRO'MINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*prominentia*, Lat. from *prominent.*]
PRO'MINENCY. } Protuberance; extant part.

PROMI'SCUOUS—PRO-MIS-CU-OUS, or PRO-MIS-CUOUS. *adj.* [*promiſcuus*, Lat.] Mingled; confuſed; undiſtinguiſhed.

PRO-

PROMI'SCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *promiſcuous.*] With confuſed mixture; indiſcriminately.

PRO MISE—PROM-ISE. *n. ſ.* [*promiſſum*, Lat. *promiſe, promeſſe*, Fr.] Declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred.—Performance of promiſe; grant of the thing promiſed.—Hopes; expectation.

To PRO'MISE. *v. a.* [*promettre*, Fr. *promitto*, Lat.] To make declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred.

To PRO'MISE. *v. n.* To aſſure one by a promiſe.—It is uſed of aſſurance, even of ill.

PRO'MISEBRE`AKER. *n. ſ.* [*promiſe* and *break.*] Violator of promiſes.

PRO'MISER. *n. ſ.* [from *promiſe.*] One who promiſes.

PRO'MISSORY. *adj.* [*promiſſoris*, Lat.] Containing profeſſion of ſome benefit to be conferred.

PRO'MONTORY—PROM-ON-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*promontoire*, Fr. *promontorium*, Lat.] A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the ſea.

To PROMO`TE—PRO-MOTE. *v. a.* [*promoveo, promotus*, Lat.] To forward; to advance.—[*Promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer.

PROMO`TER—PRO-MO-TER. *n. ſ.* [*promoteur*, Fr. from *promote.*] Advancer; forwarder; encourager.

PROMO`TION—PRO-MO-*TION*. [*promotion*, Fr. from *promote.*] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to ſome new honour or rank; preferment.

PROMPT—PROMPT. *adj.* [*prompt*, Fren. *promptus*, Lat.] Quick; ready; acute; eaſy.—Quick; petulant.—Ready without heſitation; wanting no new motive.—Ready; told down: as, prompt *payment.*

To PROMPT. *v. a.* [*prontare*, Italian.] To aſſiſt by private inſtruction; to help at a loſs.—To incite; to inſtigate.—To remind.

PRO'MPTER—PROMPT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *prompt.*] One who helps a public ſpeaker, by ſuggeſting the word to him when he falters.—An admoniſher; a reminder.

PRO'MPTITUDE—PROMP-TI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*promptitude*, Fr. from *promptus*, Lat.] Readineſs; quickneſs.

PRO'MPTLY. *adv.* [from *prompt.*] Readily; quickly; expeditiouſly.

PRO'MPTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prompt.*] Readineſs; quickneſs; alacrity.

To PROMU'LGATE—PRO-MUL-GATE. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Latin.] To publiſh; to make known by open declaration.

PRO`MULGA`TION—PRO-MUL-GA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*promulgatio*, Lat. from *promulgate.*] Publication; open exhibition.

PRO`MULGA`TOR—PRO-MUL-GA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *promulgate.*] Publiſher; open teacher.

To PROMU'LGE—PRO-MULGE. *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publiſh; to teach openly.

PROMU'LGER. *n. ſ.* [from *promulge.*] Publiſher; promulgator.

PRONE—PRONE. *adj.* [*pronus*, Lat.] Bending downward; not erect.—Lying with the face downwards; contrary to ſupine.—Precipitous; headlong; going downwards.—Declivous; ſloping.—Inclined; propenſe; diſpoſed. It has commonly an ill ſenſe.

PRO`NENESS—PRONE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prone.*] The ſtate of bending downwards; not erectneſs.—The ſtate of lying with the face downwards; not ſupineneſs.—Deſcent; declivity.—Inclination; propenſion; diſpoſition to ill.

PRONG—PRONG. *n. ſ.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to ſqueeze. *Minſhew.*] A fork.

PRO`NOUN—PRO-NOUN. *n. ſ.* [*pronom*, Fren. *pronomen*, Lat.] I, thou, he; we, ye, they, are names given to perſons, and uſed inſtead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themſelves, but uſed inſtead of nouns.

To PRONOU`NCE—PRO-NOUNCE. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Latin.] To ſpeak; to utter.—To utter ſolemnly; to utter confidently.—To form or articulate by the organs of ſpeech.—To utter rhetorically.

To PRONOU`NCE. *v. n.* To ſpeak with confidence or authority.

PRONOU`NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *pronounce.*] One who pronounces.

PRO`NUNCIA`TION—PRO-NUN-*CIA-TION*. *n. ſ.* [*pronunciatio*, from *pronuncio*, Lat. *pronunciation*, Fr.] The act or mode of utterance.

PROOF—PROOF. *n. ſ.* [from *prove.*] Evidence; teſtimony; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction.—Teſt; trial; experiment.—Firm temper; impenetrability; the ſtate of being wrought and hardened, till the expected ſtrength is found by trial to be attained.—Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial.—In printing, the rough draught of a ſheet when firſt pulled.

PROOF. *adj.* [This word, though uſed as an adjective, is only elliptically put for *of proof.*] Impenetrable; able to reſiſt.—It has either *to* or *againſt* before the power to be reſiſted.

PROO`FLESS. *adj.* [from *proof.*] Unproved; wanting evidence.

To PROP—PROP. *v. a.* [*proppen*, Dutch.] To ſupport by ſomething placed under or againſt.—To ſupport by ſtanding under or againſt.—To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

PROP. *n. ſ.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A ſupport; a ſtay; that on which any thing reſts.

PRO'PAGABLE. *adj.* [from *propagate.*] Such as may be ſpread; ſuch as may be continued by ſucceſſion.

To PRO'PAGATE—PROP-A-GATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.] To continue or ſpread by generation or ſucceſſive production.—To extend; to widen.—To carry on from place to place; to promote.—To encreaſe; to promote.—To generate.

To PRO'PAGATE. *v. n.* To have offſpring.

PRO'PAGA`TION—PROP-A-GA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*propagatio*, Lat. *propagation*, Fr. from *propagate.*] Continuance or diffuſion by generation or ſucceſſive production.

PRO'PAGATOR—PROP-A-GA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *propagate.*] One who continues by ſucceſſive production.—A ſpreader; a promoter.

To PROPE'L—PRO-PEL. *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To drive forward.

PROPE'NSE—PRO-PENSE. *adj.* [*propenſus*, Latin.] Inclined; diſpoſed. It is uſed both of good and bad.

PROPE'NSITY—PRO-PEN-SI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*propenſion*, Fr. *propenſio*, Lat. from *propenſe.*] Inclination; diſpoſition to any thing good or bad.—Tendency.

PRO'PER—PROP-ER. *adj.* [*propre*, Fr. *proprius*, Lat.] Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common.—Noting an individual.—One's own. It is joined with any of the poſſeſſives: as, *my* proper, *their* proper.—Natural; original.—Fit; accommodated; adapted; ſuitable; qualified.—Exact; accurate; juſt.—Not figurative.—[*Propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty.—Tall; luſty; handſome with bulk.

PRO'PERLY—PROP-ER-LY. *adv.* [from *proper.*] Fitly; ſuitably.—In a ſtrict ſenſe.

PRO'PERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *proper.*] The quality of being proper.—Tallneſs.

PRO'PERTY—PROP-ER-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *proper.*] Peculiar quality.—Quality; diſpoſition.—Right of poſſeſſion.—Poſſeſſion held in one's own right.—The thing poſſeſſed.—Nearneſs or right.—Something uſeful; an appendage.—*Property* for *propriety*. Any thing peculiarly adapted.

To PRO'PERTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inveſt with qualities.

PRO'PHECY—PROPH-E-CY. *n. ſ.* [προφητία, *prophetie*, Fr.] A declaration of ſomething to come; prediction.

PRO'PHESI`ER—PROPH-E-SI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *propheſy.*] One who propheſies.

To PRO'PHESY. *v. a.* To predict; to foretel; to prognoſticate.—To foreſhow.

To PRO'PHESY. *v. n.* To utter predictions.—To preach. A ſcriptural ſenſe.

PRO'PHET—PROPH-ET. *n. ſ.* [*prophete*, Fr. προφήτης.] One who tells future events; a predicter; a foreteller.—One of the ſacred writers empowered by God to foretel futurity.

PRO'PHETESS—PROPH-ET-ESS. *n. ſ.* [*propheteſſe*, Fr. from *prophet.*] A woman that foretels future events.

PROPHE'TIC—PRO-PHET-IC. } *adj.* [*prophetique*, Fren.
PROPHE'TICAL. } from *prophet.*] Foreſeeing or foretelling future events.—It has *of* before the thing foretold.

PROPHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *prophetical.*] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

PROPI'NQUITY—PRO-PIN-QUI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.] Nearneſs; proximity; neighbourhood.—Nearneſs of time.—Kindred; nearneſs of blood.

PROPI'TIABLE. *adj.* [from *propitiate.*] Such as may be induced to favour; ſuch as may be made propitious.

To PROPI'TIATE—PRO-PI*TI*-ATE. *v. a.* [*propitio*, Latin.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious.

PRO`PITIA`TION—PRO-PI*TI*-A-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*propiciation*, Fren. from *propitiate.*] The act of making propitious.—The atonement; the offering by which propitiouſneſs is obtained.

PROPITIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *propitiate.*] One that propitiates.

PROPI'TIATORY—PRO-PI*TI*-A-TO-RY. *adj.* [*propiciatoire*, Fr. from *propitiate*] Having the power to make propitious.

PROPI'TIOUS—PRO-PI*TI*-OUS. *adj.* [*propitius*, Latin; *propice*, Fr.] Favourable; kind.

PROPI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *propitious.*] Favourably; kindly.

PROPI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *propitious.*] Favourableneſs; kindneſs.

PROPO`NENT—PRO-PO-NENT. *n. ſ.* [from *proponens*, Latin.] One that makes a propoſal.

PROPO'RTION—PRO-POR-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*proportion*, Fr. *proportio*, Latin.] Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio.—Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree.—Harmonic degree.—Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.—Form; ſize.

To PROPO`RTION. *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fren. from the noun.] To adjuſt by comparative relation.—To form ſymmetrically.

PROPO'RTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *proportion.*] Adjuſted by comparative relation; ſuch as is fit.

PROPO'RTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *proportion.*] According to proportion; according to comparative relations.

PROPO'RTIONAL. *adj.* [*proportionel*, Fren. from *proportion.*] Having a ſettled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with ſomething elſe.

PROPO`RTIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *proportional.*] The quality of being proportional.

PROPO`RTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *proportional*] In a ſtated degree.

PROPO`RTIONATE. *adj.* [from *proportion.*] Adjuſted to ſomething elſe, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To PROPO`RTIONATE. *v. a.* [from *proportion*] To adjuſt, according to ſettled rates, to ſomething elſe.

PROPO`SAL—PRO-POS-AL. *n. ſ.* [from *propoſe.*] Scheme or deſign propounded to conſideration or acceptance.—Offer to the mind.

To PROPO`SE—PRO-POSE. *v. a.* [*propoſer*, Fren. *propono*, Lat.] To offer to the conſideration.

PROPO`SER. *n. ſ.* [from *propoſe.*] One that offers any thing to conſideration.

PRO'POSI'TION—PROP-O-*SITI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*propoſition*, Fr. *propoſitio*, Lat] A ſentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed.—Propoſal; offer of terms.

PROPOSI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *propoſition.*] Conſidered as a propoſition.

To PROPOU'ND—PRO-POUND. *v. a.* [*propono*, Latin.] To offer to conſideration; to propoſe.—To offer; to exhibit.

PROPOU`NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *propound.*] He that propounds; he that offers; propoſer.

PROPRI`ETARY—PRO-PRI-E-TA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety.*] Poſſeſſor in his own right.

PROPRI`ETARY. *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.

PROPRI`ETOR—PRO-PRI-E-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *proprius*, Lat.] A poſſeſſor in his own right.

PROPRIETY—PRO-PRI-E-TY. *n. ſ.* [*proprieté*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.] Peculiarity of poſſeſſion; excluſive right.—Accuracy; juſtneſs.

PROPT—PROPT, for *propped*. [from *prop*.] Suſtained by ſome prop.

PROPU'LSION—PRO-PUL-SION. *n. ſ.* [*propulſus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward.

PRO`ROGA`TION—PRO-RO-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*prorogatio*, from *prorogo*, Lat. *prorogation*, Fr.] Continuance; ſtate of lengthening out to a diſtant time; prolongation.—Interruption of the ſeſſion of parliament by the regal authority.

To PRORO`GUE—PRO-ROGUE. *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat. *proroger*, Fr.] To protract; to prolong.—To put off; to delay.—To interrupt the ſeſſion of parliament to a diſtant time.

PROSA`IC—PRO-SA-IC. *adj.* [*proſaique*, Fr. *proſaicus*, from *proſa*, Lat.] Belonging to proſe; reſembling proſe.

To PROSCRIBE—PRO-SCRIBE. *v. a.* [*proſcribo*, Lat.] To cenſure capitally; to doom to deſtruction.

PRO`SCRI`BER. *n. ſ.* [from *proſcribe*.] One that dooms to deſtruction.

PROSCRI'PTION—PRO-SCRIP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*proſcriptio*, Lat. Doom to death or confiſcation.

PROSE—PROSE. *n. ſ.* [*proſe*, Fr. *proſa*, Lat.] Language not reſtrained to harmonic ſounds or ſet number of ſyllables; diſcourſe not metrical.

To PRO'SECUTE—PROS E-CUTE. *v. a.* [*proſequor*, *proſecutus*, Lat.] To perſue; to continue endeavours after any thing.—To continue; to carry on.—To proceed in conſideration or diſquiſition of any thing.—To perſue by by law; to ſue criminally.—To *proſecute* differs from to *perſecute*: to *perſecute* always implies ſome cruelty, malignity or injuſtice; to *proſecute*, is to proceed by legal meaſures, either with or without juſt cauſe.

PRO'SECU`TION—PROS-E-CU-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *proſecute*.] Perſuit; endeavour to carry on.—Suit againſt a man in a criminal cauſe.

PRO'SECU`TOR—PROS-E-CU-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *proſecute*.] One that carries on any thing; a perſuer of any purpoſe; one who perſues another by law in a criminal cauſe.

PRO'SELYTE—PROS-E-LYTE. *n. ſ.* προσήλυ⊙; [*proſelite*, French.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion.

PRO'SODY—PROS-O-DY. *n. ſ.* [*proſodie*, French; προσωδία.] The part of grammar which teaches the ſound and quantity of ſyllables, and the meaſures of verſe.

PRO'SOPOPOE`IA. *n. ſ.* [προσωποποιεία; *proſopopée*, Fr.] Perſonification; figure by which things are made perſons.

PRO'SPECT—PROS-PECT. *n. ſ.* [*proſpectus*, Latin.] View of ſomething diſtant.—Place which affords an extended view.—Series of objects open to the eye.—Object of view.—View into futurity: oppoſed to retroſpect.—Regard to ſomething future.

PROSPE'CTIVE—PRO-SPECT-IVE. *adj.* [from *proſpect*.] Viewing at a diſtance.—Acting with foreſight.

To PRO'SPER—PROS PER. *v. a.* [*proſpero*, Lat.] To make happy; to favour.

To PRO'SPER. *v. n.* [*proſperer*, Fr.] To be proſperous; to be ſucceſsful.—To thrive; to come forward.

PROSPE'RITY—PROS-PER-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*proſperitas*, Lat. *proſperité*, Fr.] Succeſs; attainment of wiſhes; good fortune.

PRO'SPEROUS—PROS-PER-OUS. *adj.* [*proſperus*, Latin.] Succeſsful; fortunate.

PRO'SPEROUSLY—PROS-PER-OUS-LY. *adv.* [from *proſperous*.] Succeſsfully; fortunately.

To PRO'STITUTE—PROS-TI-TUTE. *v. a.* [*proſtituo*, Lat. *proſtituer*, Fr.] To ſell to wickedneſs; to expoſe to crimes for a reward. It is commonly uſed of women ſold to whoredom by others or themſelves.—To expoſe upon vile terms.

PRO'STITUTE. *adj.* [*proſtitutus*, Lat.] Vicious for hire; ſold to infamy or wickedneſs; ſold to whoredom.

PRO'STITUTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hireling; a mercenary; one who is ſet to ſale.—[*Proſtibula*, Lat.] A public ſtrumpet.

PRO'STITU`TION. *n. ſ.* [*proſtitution*, Fr. from *proſtitute*.] The act of ſetting to ſale; the ſtate of being ſet to ſale.—The life of a public ſtrumpet.

PRO'STRATE—PROS-TRATE. *adj.* [*proſtratus*, Lat.] Lying at length.—Lying at mercy.—Thrown down in humbleſt adoration.

To PRO'STRATE. *v. a.* [*proſtratus*, Lat.] To lay flat; to throw down.—[*Se proſterner*, Fr.] To throw down in adoration.

PRO'STRA`TION—PROS-TRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*proſternation*, Fr. from *proſtrate*.] The act of falling down in adoration.—Dejection; depreſſion.

PROTA`SIS. *n. ſ.* [*protaſe*, Fr. πρότασις.] A maxim or propoſition.—In the ancient drama, the firſt part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece.

To PROTE'CT—PRO-TECT. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Lat. *proteger*, Fr.] To defend; to cover from evil; to ſhield.

PROTE'CTION—PRO-TEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*protection*, Fr. from *protect*.] Defence; ſhelter from evil.—A paſſport; exemption from being moleſted: as, *he had a* protection *during the rebellion*.

PROTE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *protect*.] Defenſive; ſheltering.

PROTE'CTOR—PRO-TEC-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*protecteur*, Fr. from *protect*.] Defender; ſhelterer; ſupporter; one who ſhields from evil or oppreſſion; guardian.—An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

PROTE'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*protectrice*, Fr. from *protector*.] A woman that protects.

To PROTE'ST—PRO-TEST. *v. n.* [*proteſtor*, Lat. *proteſter*, Fr.] To give a ſolemn declaration of opinion or reſolution.

To PROTE'ST. *v. a.* To prove; to ſhow; to give evidence of. Not uſed.—To call as a witneſs.

PROTE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſolemn declaration of opinion againſt ſomething.

PRO'TESTANT—PROT-ES-TANT. *adj.* [from *proteſt*.] Belonging to proteſtants.

PRO'TESTANT. *n. ſ.* [*proteſtant*, Fr. from *proteſt.*] One of thoſe who adhere to them, who, at the begining of the reformation, proteſted againſt the errours of the church of Rome.

PRO'TESTA'TION—PROT-ES-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*proteſtation*, Fr. from *proteſt.*] A ſolemn declaration of reſolution, fact or opinion.

PROTE'STER—PRO-TEST-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *proteſt.*] One who proteſts; one who utters a ſolemn declaration.

PROTHO'NOTARY—PRO-THON-O-TA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*pronotaire*, Fr. *protonotarius*, Lat.] The head regiſter.

PRO'TOCOL—PRO-TO-COL. *n. ſ.* [*protokol*, Dutch; *protocole*, Fr. πρωτόκολλον from πρῶτος and κολλὴ.] The original copy of any writing.

PRO'TOTY'PE—PRO-TO-TYPE. *n. ſ.* [*prototype*, Fr. πρωτότυπον.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

To PROTRA'CT—PRO-TRACT. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Lat.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to ſpin to length.

PROTRA'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance.

PROTRA'CTER—PRO-TRACT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *protract.*] One who draws out any thing to tedious length.—A mathematical inſtrument for taking and meaſuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION—PRO-TRAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *protract.*] The act of drawing to length.

PROTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *protract.*] Dilatory; delaying; ſpinning to length.

To PROTRU'DE—PRO-TRUDE. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt forward.

To PROTRU'DE. *v. n.* To thruſt itſelf forward.

PROTRU'SION—PRO-TRU-SION. *n. ſ.* [*protruſus*, Lat.] The act of thruſting forward; thruſt; puſh.

PROTU'BERANCE—PRO-TU-BE-RANCE. *n ſ.* [*protubero*, Lat.] Something ſwelling above the reſt; prominence; tumour.

PROTU'BERANT. *adj.* [from *protuberate.*] Swelling; prominent.

To PROTU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*protubero*, Lat.] To ſwell forward; to ſwell out beyond the parts adjacent.

PROUD—PROUD. *adj.* [pṙuðe or pṙut, Saxon.] Too much pleaſed with himſelf.—Elated; valuing himſelf. With *of* before the object. Arrogant; haughty; impatient.—Daring; preſumptuous.—Lofty of mien; grand of perſon.—Grand; lofty; ſplendid; magnificent.—Oſtentatious; ſpecious, grand.—Salacious; eager for the male.—[Pṙýðe, Sax. is ſwelling.] Fungous; exuberant.

PROU'DLY. *adv.* [from *proud.*] Arrogantly; oſtentatiouſly; in a proud manner.

To PROVE—PROVE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat. *prouver*, Fr.] To evince; to ſhow by argument or teſtimony.—To try; to bring to the teſt.—To experience.

To PROVE. *v. n.* To make tryal.—To be found by experience.—To ſucceed.—To be found in the event.

PRO'VEABLE. *adj.* [from *prove.*] That may be proved.

PROVE'DITOR—PRO-VED-I-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*proveditore*, Italian.] One who undertakes to procure ſupplies for an army.

PRO'VENDER—PROV-EN-DER. *n. ſ.* [*provande*, Dutch; *provende*, Fr.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn.

PRO'VERB—PROV-ERB. *n. ſ.* [*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Lat.] A ſhort ſentence frequently repeated by the people; a ſaw; an adage.—A word, name or obſervation commonly received or uttered.

PROVE'RBIAL—PRO-VER BI-AL. *adj.* [*proverbial*, Fr. from *proverb.*] Mentioned in a proverb.—Reſembling a proverb; ſuitable to a proverb.—Compriſed in a proverb.

PROVE'RBIALLY—PRO-VER-BI-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *proverbial.*] In a proverb.

To PROVIDE—PRO-VIDE. *v. a.* [*provideo*, Latin.] To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare.—To furniſh; to ſupply. With *of* or *with* before the thing provided.—To ſtipulate.—*To* PROVIDE *againſt.* To take meaſures for counteracting or eſcaping any ill.—*To* PROVIDE *for.* To take care of before hand.

PROVIDED *that.* [This has the form of an adverbial expreſſion, and the French number *pourveau que* among their conjunctions; it is however the participle of the verb *provide*, uſed as the Latin, *audito hæc fieri.*] Upon theſe terms; this ſtipulation being made.

PRO'VIDENCE—PROV-I-DENCE. *n. ſ.* [*providence*, Fr. *providentia*, Lat.] Foreſight; timely care; forecaſt; the act of providing.—The care of God over created beings; divine ſuperintendence.—Prudence; frugality; reaſonable and moderate care of expence.

PRO'VIDENT—PROV-I-DENT. *adj.* [*providens*, Lat.] Forecaſting; cautious; prudent with reſpect to futurity.

PRO'VIDE'NTIAL—PROV-I-DEN-TIAL. *adj.* [from *providence.*] Effected by providence; referrable to providence.

PRO'VIDE'NTIALLY—PROV-I-DEN-TIAL-LY. *adv.* [from *providential.*] By the care of providence.

PRO'VIDENTLY—PROV-I-DENT-LY. *adv.* [from *provident.*] With foreſight: with wiſe precaution.

PROVI'DER—PRO-VI-DER. *n. ſ.* [from *provide.*] He who provides or procures.

PRO'VINCE—PROV-INCE. *n. ſ.* [*province*, Fr. *provincia*, Lat.] A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate.—The proper office or buſineſs of any one.—A region; a tract.

PROVI'NCIAL—PRO-VIN-CIAL. *adj.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province.*] Relating to a province.—Appendant to the provincial country.—Not of the mother country; rude; unpoliſhed.—Belonging only to an archbiſhop's juriſdiction; not æcumenical.

PROVI'NCIAL. *n. ſ.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province.*] A ſpiritual governor.

PROVI'SION—PRO-VISI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*proviſion*, Fr. *proviſio*, Lat.] The act of providing beforehand.—Meaſures taken beforehand.—Accumulation of ſtores beforehand; ſtock collected.—Victuals; food; provender.—Stipulation; terms ſettled.

PROVI'SIONAL—PRO-VISI-ON-AL. *adj.* [*viſionel*, Fr. from *viſion*.] Temporarily eſtabliſhed; provided for preſent need.

PROVI'SIONALLY. *adv.* [from *viſional*.] By way of viſion.

PROVI'SO—PRO-VI-SO. *n. ſ.* [Latin; as, *proviſo rem ita ſe habituram eſſe*.] Stipulation; caution; viſional condition.

PRO'VOCA'TION—PROV-O-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*provocatio*, Lat. *provocation*, Fr.] An act or cauſe by which anger is raiſed.—An appeal to a judge.

PROVO'CATIVE—PRO-VO CA-TIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *provoke*.] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

PROVO'CATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *provocative*.] The quality of being provocative.

To PROVO'KE—PRO-VOKE. *v. a.* [*provoquer*, Fr. *provoco*, Lat.] To rouſe; to excite by ſomething offenſive; to awake.—To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incenſe.—To cauſe; to promote.—To challenge.—To induce by motive; to move; to incite.

To PROVO'KE. *v. n.* To appeal. A Latiniſm.—To produce anger.

PROVO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *provoke*.] One that raiſes anger.—Cauſer; promoter.

PROVO'KINGLY. *adv.* [from *provoking*.] In ſuch a manner as to raiſe anger.

PRO'VOST—PROV-OST. *n. ſ.* [ꝑꝛaꝑaꝛꝛ, Sax. *provoſt*, Fr. *provoſto*, Ital. *præpoſitus*, Lat.] The chief of any body: as, *the* provoſt *of a college*.—The executioner of an army.

PROW—PROW. *n. ſ.* [*proue*, Fr. *proa*, Spaniſh; *prora*, Lat.] The head or forepart of a ſhip.

PRO'WESS—PROW-ESS. *n. ſ.* [*prodezza*, Italian; *proueſſe*, Fr.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry.

To PROWL—PROWL. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: the old dictionaries write *prole*, which *Caſaubon* derives from πρωαλὴς, ready, quick. *Skinner*, a far more judicious etymologiſt, deduces it from *proieler*, a diminutive formed by himſelf from *proier*, to prey, Fr. perhaps it may be formed, by accidental corruption, from *patrol*.] To rove over.

To PROWL. *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder.

PRO'WLER—PROWL-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *prowl*.] One that roves about for prey.

PRO'XIMATE—PROX-I-MATE. *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the ſeries of ratiocination; near and immediate: oppoſed to remote and mediate.

PRO'XIMATELY. *adv.* [from *proximate*.] Immediately; without intervention.

PROXI'MITY—PROX-IM-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*proximité*, Fr. *proximitas*, from *proximus*, Lat.] Nearneſs.

PRO'XY—PROX-Y. *n. ſ.* [By contraction from *procuracy*.] The agency of another.—The ſubſtitution of another; the agency of a ſubſtitute; appearance of a repreſentative.—The perſon ſubſtituted or deputed.

PRUDE—PRUDE. *n. ſ.* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman over nice and ſcrupulous, and with falſe affectation.

PRU'DENCE—PRU-DENCE. *n. ſ.* [*prudence*, Fr. *prudentia*, Lat.] Wiſdom applied to practice.

PRU'DENT—PRU-DENT. *adj.* [*prudent*, Fr. *prudens*, Lat.] Practically wiſe.—Foreſeeing by natural inſtinct.

PRUDE'NTIAL—PRU-DEN-TIAL. *adj.* [from *prudent*.] Eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDE'NTIALS. *n. ſ.* Maxims of prudence or practical wiſdom.

PRU'DENTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *prudential*.] Eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *prudential*.] According to the rules of prudence.

PRU'DENTLY—PRU-DENT-LY. *adv.* [from *prudent*.] Diſcretely; judiciouſly.

PRU'DERY—PRU-DE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *prude*.] Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRU'DISH—PRUD-ISH. *adj.* [from *prude*.] Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE—PRUNE. *v. a.* [of unknown derivation.] To lop; to diveſt trees of their ſuperfluities.—To clear from excreſcencies.

To PRUNE. *v. n.* To dreſs; to prink. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE. *n. ſ.* [*prune*, *pruneau*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried plum.

PRUNELLO—PRU-NEL-LO. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made.—[*Prunelle*, French.] A kind of plum.

PRU'NER—PRUN-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *prune*.] One that crops trees.

PRUNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*prunum*, and *fero*, Latin.] Plum bearing.

PRU'NINGHOOK. } *n. ſ.* A hook or knife uſed in lop-
PRU'NINGKNIFE. } ping trees.

PRU'RIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *prurio*, Lat.] An itching or
PRU'RIENCY. } a great deſire or appetite to any thing.

PRU'RIENT—PRU-RI-ENT. *adj.* [*pruriens*, Latin.] Itching.

PRURI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*prurio*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.

To PRY—PRY. *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly; to inſpect officiouſly, curiouſly, or impertinently.

PSALM—PSALM. *n. ſ.* [*pſalme*, *pſeaume*, Fr. ψαλμὸς.] A holy ſong.

PSA'LMIST—PSALM-IST. *n. ſ.* [*pſalmiſte*, French; from *pſalm*.] Writer of holy ſongs.

PSA'LMODY. *n. ſ.* [*pſalmodie*, Fr. ψαλμωδία.] The act or practice of ſinging holy ſongs.

PSA'LTER—PSAL-TER. *n. ſ.* [*pſautier*, Fr. ψαλτήριον.] The volume of pſalms; a pſalmbook.

PSA'LTERY. *n. ſ.* A kind of harp beaten with ſticks.

PSEU'DO. *n. ſ.* [from ψεῦδω.] A prefix, which, being put before words, ſignifies falſe or counterfeit: as, *pſeudapoſtle*, a counterfeit apoſtle.

PSEU`DOGRA'PHY. *n. ſ.* Falſe writing.

PSEUDO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ψευδολογία.] Falſehood of ſpeech.

PSHAW — PSHAW. *interj.* An expreſſion of contempt.

PTI`SAN — PTI-SAN. *n. ſ.* [*ptiſanne*, Fr. πτισάνη.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raiſins and liquorice.

PU`BERTY — PU-BER-TY. *n. ſ.* [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] The time of life in which the two ſexes begin firſt to be acquainted.

PUBE'SCENCE — PU-BES-CENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *pubeſco*, Lat.] The ſtate of arriving at puberty.

PUBE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *pubeſcens*, Lat.] Arriving at puberty.

PU'BLICAN — PUB-LIC-AN. *n. ſ.* [from *publicus*, Lat.] A toll-gatherer.—A man that keeps a houſe of general entertainment. In low language.

PU'BLICA`TION — PUB-LI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*publico*, Lat.] The act of publiſhing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation; proclamation.—Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick.

PU'BLIC — PUB-LIC. *adj.* [*public*, *publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.] Belonging to a ſtate or nation; not private.—Open; notorious; generally known.—General; done by many.—Regarding not private intereſt, but the good of the community.—Open for general entertainment.

PU'BLICK. *n. ſ.* [from *publicus*, Lat. *le publique*, Fr.] The general body of mankind, or of a ſtate or nation; the people.—Open view; general notice.

PU'BLICKLY. *adv.* [from *publick*.] In the name of the community.—Openly; without concealment.

PU'BLICKSPI'RITED. *adj.* [*publick* and *ſpirit*.] Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

To PU'BLISH — PUB-LISH. *v. a.* [*publier*, Fr. *publico*, Lat.] To diſcover to mankind; to make generally and openly known; to proclaim; to divulge.—To put forth a book into the world.

PU'BLISHER — PUB-LISH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *publiſh*.] One who makes public or generally known.—One who puts out a book into the world.

PUCK — PUCK. *n. ſ.* [perhaps the ſame with *pug*.] Some ſprite among the fairies, common in romances.

To PU'CKER — PUCK-ER. *v. a.* [from *puck* the fairy; as *elfſtocks* from *elves*; or from *powk*, a pocket or hollow.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.

PU'DDER — PUD-DER. *n. ſ.* [This is commonly written *pother*. See POTHER. This is moſt probably derived by Mr. *Lye* from *fudur*, Iſlandic, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular buſtle. A low word.

To PU'DDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a buſtle.

To PU'DDER. *v. a.* To perplex; to diſturb; to confound.

PU'DDING — PUD-DING. *n. ſ.* [*potten*, Welſh, an inteſtine; *boudin*, French; *puding*, Swediſh.] A kind of food very variouſly compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs.—The gut of an animal.—A bowel ſtuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

PU'DDINGPI`E. *n. ſ.* [*pudding* and *pie*.] A pudding with meat baked in it.

PU'DDINGTI`ME. *n. ſ.* [*pudding* and *time*.] The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the firſt diſh, is ſet upon the table.—Nick of time; critical minute.

PU'DDLE — PUD-DLE. *n. ſ.* [from *puteolus*, Lat. *Skinner*; from *poil*, dirt, old Bavarian, *Junius*; hence *pool*.] A ſmall muddy lake; a dirty plaſh.

To PU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water.

PUDI'CITY — PU-DIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*pudicité*, Fr. from *pudicitia*, Lat.] Modeſty; chaſtity.

PU`ERILE — PU-ER-ILE. *adj.* [*puerile*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] Childiſh; boyiſh.

PU`ERI'LITY — PU-ER-IL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*puerilité*, Fr. from *puerilitas*, Lat.] Childiſhneſs; boyiſhneſs.

PU`ET — PU-ET. *n. ſ.* A kind of water fowl.

PUFF — PUFF. *n. ſ.* [*poſ*, Dutch, a blaſt which ſwells the cheeks.] A quick blaſt with the mouth.—A ſmall blaſt of wind.—A muſhroom.—Any thing light and porous: as, puff *paſte*.—Something to ſprinkle powder on the hair.

To PUFF. *v. n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.] To ſwell the cheeks with wind.—To blow with a quick blaſt.—To blow with ſcornfulneſs.—To breathe thick and hard.—To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation.—To ſwell with the wind.

To PUFF. *v. a.* To ſwell as with wind.—To drive or agitate with blaſts of wind.—To drive with a blaſt of breath ſcornfully.—To ſwell or blow up with praiſe.—To ſwell or elate with pride.

PU'FFER. *n. ſ.* [from *puff*.] One that puffs.

PU'FFINGLY. *adv.* [from *puffing*.] Tumidly; with ſwell.—With ſhortneſs of breath.

PU'FFY — PUF-FY. *adj.* [from *puff*.] Windy; flatulent.—Tumid; turgid.

PUG — PUG. *n. ſ.* [puga, Saxon, a girl. *Skinner*.] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.

PUGH — PUGH. *interj.* [The *g* is mute, and the *h* ſtrongly aſpirated. Corrupted from *puff*, or borrowed from the ſound.] A word of contempt.

PUGNA`CIOUS — PUG-NA-CIOUS. *adj.* [*pugnax*, Latin.] Inclinable to fight; quarrelſome; fighting.

PUGNA'CITY — PUG-NAC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *pugnax*, Lat.] Quarrelſomeneſs; inclination to fight.

PU`ISNE. *adj.* [*puis né*, Fr. It is commonly ſpoken and writen PU-NY. See PUNY.] Young; younger; later in time.—Petty; inconſiderable; ſmall.

PUI'SSANCE — PU-IS-SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*puiſſance*, French.] Power; ſtrength; force.

PUI'SSANT — PU-IS-SANT. *adj.* [*puiſſant*, French.] Powerful; ſtrong; forcible.

PUI'SSANTLY. *adv.* [from *puiſſant*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE — PUKE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] Vomit; medicine cauſing vomit.

To PUKE. *v. n.* To ſpew; to vomit.

To PULE — PULE. *v. n.* [*piauler*, Fren.] To cry like a chicken.—To whine; to cry; to whimper.

To PULL — PULL. *v. a.* [pullian, Saxon.] To draw violently towards one.—To draw forcibly.—To pluck; to gather.—To tear; to rend.—*To* PULL *down.* To ſubvert; to demoliſh.—*To* PULL *down.* To degrade.—*To* PULL *up.* To extirpate; to eradicate.

PULL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of pulling; pluck.

PU'LLET — PUL-LET. *n. ſ.* [*poulet*, French.] A young hen.

PU'LLEY — PUL-LEY. *n. ſ.* [*poulie*, Fr.] A ſmall wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outſide in which a rope runs.

PU'LMONARY — PUL-MO-NA-RY. *adj.* [from *pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.

PU'LMONARY. *n. ſ.* [*pulmonaire*, French.] The herb lungwort.

PULP — PULP. *n. ſ.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.] Any ſoft maſs.—The ſoft part of fruit; the part of fruit diſtinct from the ſeeds and rind.

PU'LPIT — PUL-PIT. *n. ſ.* [*pulpitum*, Lat. *pulpitre*, *pupitre*, Fr.] A place raiſed on high, where a ſpeaker ſtands.—The higher deſk in the church where the ſermon is pronounced; diſtinct from the lower deſk where prayers are read.

PU'LPOUS — PULP-OUS. *adj.* [from *pulp.*] Soft.

PU'LPOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pulpous.*] The quality of being pulpous.

PU'LPY — PUL-PY. *adj.* [from *pulp.*] Soft; pappy.

PULSA'TION — PUL-SA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*pulſation*, French; *pulſatio*, from *pulſo*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick ſtrokes againſt any thing oppoſing.

PULSA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *pulſo*, Latin.] A ſtriker; a beater.

PULSE — PULSE. *n. ſ.* [*pulſus*, Lat.] The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.—Oſcillation; vibration; alternate expanſion and contraction; alternate approach and receſſion.—*To feel one's* PULSE. To try or know one's mind artfully.—[From *pull.*] Leguminous plants.

To PULSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulſe.

PU'LSION — PUL-SION. *n. ſ.* [from *pulſus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in oppoſition to ſuction or traction.

PU'LVERABLE. *adj.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] Poſſible to be reduced to duſt.

PU'LVERIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of powdering; reduction to duſt or powder.

To PULVERIZE — PUL-VER-IZE. *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Lat. *pulveriſer*, Fr.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to duſt.

PU'LVIL — PUL-VIL. *n. ſ.* [*pulvillum*, Latin.] Sweet ſcents.

To PU'LVIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſprinkle with perfumes in powder.

PU'MICE — PUM-ICE. *n. ſ.* [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat.] The *pumice* is evidently a ſlag or cinder of ſome foſſil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this ſtate by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and ſpungy matter full of little pores and cavities, found in maſſes of different ſizes and ſhapes, of a pale, whitiſh, grey colour.

PU'MMEL. *n. ſ.* See POMMEL.

PUMP — PUMP. *n. ſ.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French.] An engine by which water is drawn up from wells.—A ſhoe with a thin ſole and low heel.

To PUMP. *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.

To PUMP. *v. a.* To raiſe or throw out by means of a pump.—To examine artfully by ſly interrogatories, ſo as to draw out any ſecrets or concealments.

PU'MPION — PUMP-ION. *n. ſ.* A plant; alſo the fruit of the plant.

PUN — PUN. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence this word is to be deduced: to *pun*, is to grind or beat with a *peſtle*; can *pun* mean an empty ſound, like that of a mortar beaten, as *clench*, the old word for *pun*, ſeems only a corruption of *clink? Johnſon.*] An equivocation; a quibble; an expreſſion where a word has at once different meanings.

To PUN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to uſe the ſame word at once in different ſenſes.

To PUNCH — PUNCH. *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, Fr.] To bore or perforate by driving a ſharp inſtrument.

PUNCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A pointed inſtrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies.—[Cant word.] A liquor made by mixing ſpirit with water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons.—[*Punchinello*, Italian.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-ſhow.—[*Pumilio obeſus*, Lat.] In contempt or ridicule, a ſhort fat fellow.

PU'NCHEON — PUNCH-EON. *n. ſ.* [*poinçon*, Fr.] An inſtrument driven ſo as to make a hole or impreſſion.—A meaſure of liquids.

PUNCTILIO — PUNC-TIL-I-O. *n. ſ.* A ſmall nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactneſs.

PUNCTI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *punctilio.*] Nice; exact; punctual to ſuperſtition.

PUNCTI'LIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *punctilious.*] Nicety; exactneſs of behaviour.

PU'NCTO — PUNC-TO. *n. ſ.* [*punto*, Spaniſh.] Nice point of ceremony.—The point in fencing.

PU'NCTUAL — PUNC-TU-AL. *adj.* [*pudtuel*, Fren.] Compriſed in a point; conſiſting in a point.—Exact; nice; punctilious.

PU'NCTUA'LITY — PUNC-TU-AL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *punctual.*] Nicety; ſcrupulous exactneſs.

PU'NCTUALLY — PUNC-TU-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *punctual.*] Nicely; exactly; ſcrupulouſly.

PU'NCTUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *punctual.*] Exactneſs; nicety.

PU'NCTUA'TION — PUNC-TU-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*punctum*, Lat.] The act or method of pointing.

PU'NCTURE — PUNC-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*punctus*, Lat.] A ſmall prick; a hole made with a very ſharp point.

PU'N-

PU'NGENCY—PUN-GEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *pungent.*] Power of pricking.—Heat on the tongue; acridneſs.—Power to pierce the mind.—Acrimonioufneſs; keenneſs.

PU'NGENT—PUN-GENT. *adj.* [*pungens*, Latin.] Pricking.—Sharp on the tongue; acrid.—Piercing; ſharp.—Acrimonious; biting.

PU'NINESS—PU-NI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *puny.*] Pettineſs; ſmallneſs.

To PU'NISH—PUN-ISH. *v. a.* [*punio*, Latin.] To chaſtiſe; to afflict with penalties or death for ſome crime.—To revenge a fault with pain or death.

PU'NISHABLE. *adj.* [*puniſſable*, Fr. from *puniſh.*] Worthy of puniſhment; capable of puniſhment.

PU'NISHER—PUN-ISH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *puniſh.*] One who inflicts pains for a crime.

PU'NISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*puniſſement*, Fr.] Any infliction impoſed in vengeance of a crime.

PUNI'TION—PU-NITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*punition*, Fr. *punitio*, Lat.] Puniſhment.

PUNK—PUNK. *n. ſ.* A whore; a common proſtitute; a ſtrumpet.

PU'NSTER—PUN-STER. *n. ſ.* [from *pun.*] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

To PUNT—PUNT. *v. n.* To play at baſſet and ombre.

PU'NY—PU-NY. *adj.* [*puis né*, Fr.] Young.—Inferior; petty; of an under rate.

PU'NY. *n. ſ.* A young unexperienced unſeaſoned wretch.

To PUP—PUP. *v. n.* [from *puppy.*] To bring forth whelps: uſed of a bitch bringing young.

PU'PIL—PU-PIL. *n. ſ.* [*pupilla*, Lat.] The apple of the eye.—[*Pupille*, Fr. *pupillus*, Lat.] A ſcholar; one under the care of a tutor.—A ward; one under the care of his guardian.

PU'PILAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *pupil.*] State of being a ſcholar.—Wardſhip; minority.

PU'PILARY—PU-PIL-A-RY. *adj.* [*pupillaire*, Fr. *pupillaris*, Lat. from *pupil.*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PU'PPET—PUP-PET. *n. ſ.* [*poupée*, Fr. *pupus*, Latin.] A ſmall image moved by men in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian.—A word of contempt.

PU'PPETMAN. *n. ſ.* [*puppet* and *man.*] Maſter of a puppet-ſhow.

PU'PPETSHOW. *n. ſ.* [*puppet* and *ſhow.*] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

PU'PPY—PUP-PY. *n. ſ.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A whelp; progeny of a bitch.—A name of contemptuous reproach to a man.

To PU'PPY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PU'RBLIND—PUR-BLIND. *adj.* [corrupted from *poreblind*, which is ſtill uſed in Scotland; *pore* and *blind.*] Nearſighted; ſhortſighted.

PURBLI'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *purblind.*] Shortneſs of ſight.

PU'RCHASABLE. *adj.* [from *purchaſe.*] That may be purchaſed or bought.

To PU'RCHASE—PUR-CHASE. *v. a.* [*purchaſſer*, French.] To buy for a price.—To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger.—To expiate or recompenſe by a fine or forfeit.

PU'RCHASE. *n. ſ.* [*pourchas*, old Fr. from the verb.] Any thing bought or obtained for a price.—Any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken.

PU'RCHASER. *n. ſ.* [from *purchaſe.*] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price.

PURE—PURE. *adj.* [*pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.] Not filthy; not ſullied.—Clear; not dirty; not muddy.—Unmingled; not altered by mixtures; mere.—Not connected with any thing extrinſick: as, *pure* mathematicks.—Free; clear.—Free from guilt; guiltleſs; innocent.—Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion.—Not vitiated with corrupt modes of ſpeech.—Mere: as, *a* pure *villain*, *purus putus nebulo*, Lat.—Chaſte; modeſt.

PU'RELY—PURE-LY. *adv.* [from *pure.*] In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture.—Innocently; without guilt.—Merely.

PU'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pure.*] Clearneſs; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures.—Simplicity; exemption from compoſition.—Innocence; freedom from guilt.—Freedom from vitious modes of ſpeech.

PURGA'TION—PUR-GA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*purgation*, French; *purgatio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing or purifying from vitious mixtures.—The act of cleanſing the body by downward evacuation.—The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

PU'RGATIVE—PUR-GA-TIVE. *adj.* [*purgatif*, French; *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartic; having the power to cauſe evacuations downward.

PU'RGATORY—PUR-GA-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*purgatoire*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which ſouls are ſuppoſed by the papiſts to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

To PURGE—PURGE. *v. a.* [*purger*, Fr. *purgo*, Lat.] To cleanſe; to clear.—To clear from impurities.—To clear from guilt.—To clear from imputation of guilt.—To ſweep or put away impurities.—To evacuate the body by ſtool.—To clarify; to defecate.

To PURGE. *v. n.* To have frequent ſtools.

PURGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cathartic medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by ſtool.

PU'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *purge.*] One who clears away any thing noxious.—Purge; cathartick.

PU'RIFICA'TION—PU-RIF-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*purification*, Fr. *purificatio*, Lat.] The act of making pure; act of cleanſing from extraneous mixture.—The act of cleanſing from guilt.—A rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.

PU'RIFI'ER—PU-RI-FI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *purify.*] Cleanſer; refiner.

To PU'RIFY'—PU-RI-FY. *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.] To make pure.—To free from any extraneous admixture.—To make clear.—To free from guilt or corruption.—To free from pollution, as by luſtration.—To clear from barbariſms or improprieties.

To

To Pu`rify`. *v. n.* To grow pure.

Pu`ritan — Pu-ri-tan. *n. ſ.* [from *pure.*] A ſectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.

Pu`rita`nical — Pu-ri-tan-ic-al. *adj.* [from *puritan.*] Relating to puritans.

Pu`ritanism — Pu-ri-tan-ism. *n. ſ.* [from *puritan.*] The notions of a puritan.

Pu`rity — Pu-ri-ty. *n. ſ.* [*pureté*, Fr. *puritas*, Latin.] Cleanneſs; freedom from foulneſs or dirt.—Freedom from guilt; innocence.—Chaſtity; freedom from contamination of ſexes.

Purl — Purl. *n. ſ.* A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infuſed.

To Purl — Purl. *v. n.* [of this word it is doubtful what is the primitive ſignification; if it is refered originally to the appearance of a quick ſtream, which is always dimpled on the ſurface, it may come from *purl*, a *pucker* or *fringe*; but if, as the uſe of authors ſeem to ſhow, it relates to the ſound, it muſt be derived from *porla*, Swediſh, to *murmur*, according to Mr. *Lye.*] To murmur; to flow with a gentle noiſe.

Pu'rlieu — Pur-lieu. *n. ſ.* The grounds on the borders of a foreſt; border; incloſure.

Pu'rlins. *n. ſ.* In architecture, thoſe pieces of timber, that lie acroſs the rafters on the inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle of their length.

To PURLO`IN — PUR-LOIN. *v. a.* [this word is of doubtful etymology. *Skinner* deduces it from *pour* and *loin*, French; Mr. *Lye* from purlilouhnan, Saxon, to lie hid.] To ſteal; to take by theft.

Purlo`iner. *n. ſ.* [from *purloin*] A thief; one that ſteals clandeſtinely.

PU'RPLE — PUR-PLE. *adj.* [*pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.] Red tinctured with blue.—In poetry, red.

To Pu'rple. *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple.

Pu'rples — Pur-ples. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular.] Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

Pu'rplish. *adj.* [from *purple.*] Somewhat purple.

Pu'rport — Pur-port. *n. ſ.* [*pourporte*, Fr.] Deſign tendency of a writing or diſcourſe.

To Pu'rport. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to ſhow.

PU'RPOSE — PUR-POSE. *n. ſ.* [*propos*, Fr. *propoſitum*, Lat.] Intention; deſign.—Effect; conſequence.—Inſtance; example.

To Pu'rpose. *v. a.* rom the noun.] To intend; to deſign; to reſolve.

Pu'rposely — Pur-pose-ly. *adv.* [from *purpoſe.*] By deſign; by intention.

To Purr — Purr. *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleaſure.

PURSE — PURSE. [*bourſe*, Fr. *pwrs*, Welſh.] A ſmall bag in which money is contained.

To Purse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a purſe.—To contract as a purſe.

Pu'rsepro`ud. *adj.* [*purſe* and *proud.*] Puffed up with money.

Pu'rser — Pur-ser. *n. ſ.* [from *purſe.*] The paymaſter of a ſhip.

Pu'rsiness. *n. ſ.* [from *purſy.*] Shortneſs of breath.

Pu'rslain — Purs-lain. *n. ſ.* [*portulaca*, Latin.] A plant.

Pursu`able. *adj.* [from *purſue.*] What may be purſued.

Pursu`ance. *n. ſ.* [from *purſue.*] Proſecution; proceſs.

Pursu`ant — Pur-su-ant. *adj.* [from *purſue.*] Done in conſequence or proſecution of any thing.

To PURRSU`E — PUR-SUE. *v. a.* [*pourſuivre*, Fr.] To chaſe; to follow in hoſtility.—To proſecute; to continue.—To imitate; to follow as an example.—To endeavour to attain.

To Pursu`e. *v. n.* To go on; to proceed.

Pursu`er. *n. ſ.* [from *purſue.*] One who follows in hoſtility.

Pursu`it — Pur-suit. *n. ſ.* [*pourſuite*, Fr.] The act of following with hoſtile intention.—Endeavour to attain.—Proſecution.

Pu'rsuivant — Pur-sui-vant. *n. ſ.* [*pourſui-vant*, Fr.] A ſtate meſſenger; an attendant on the heralds.

PU'RSY — PUR-SY. *adj.* [*pourſif*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat.

To PURVE`Y — PUR-VEY. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.] To provide with conveniencies. This ſenſe is now not in uſe.—To procure.

To Purve`y. *v. n.* To buy in proviſions.

Purve`yance. *n. ſ.* [from *purvey.*] Proviſion.—Procurement of victuals.

Purve`yor — Pur-vey-or. *n. ſ.* [from *purvey.*] One that provides victuals.—A procurer; a pimp.

Pu`rulence — Pu-ru-lence. } *n. ſ.* [from *purulent.*]
Pu`rulency. } Generation of pus or matter.

PU`RULENT. *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of pus or the running of wounds.

PUS — PUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The matter of a well digeſted ſore.

To PUSH — PUSH. *v. a.* [*pouſſer*, Fr.] To ſtrike with a thruſt.—To force or drive by impulſe of any thing.—To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence.—To preſs forward.—To urge; to drive.—To enforce; to drive to a concluſion.—To importune; to teaze.

To Push. *v. n.* To make a thruſt.—To make an effort.—To make an attack.

Push. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Thruſt; the act of ſtriking with a pointed inſtrument.—An impulſe; force impreſſed.—Aſſault; attack.—A forcible ſtruggle; a ſtrong effort.—Exigence; trial.—A ſudden emergence.—[*Puſtula*, Lat.] A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal.

Pu`sher. *n. ſ.* [from *puſh.*] He who puſhes forward.

Pu`shing. *adj.* [from *puſh.*] Enterpriſing; vigorous.

Pu`shpin. *n. ſ.* [*puſh* and *pin.*] A child's play, in which pins are puſhed alternately.

Pu`sil-

Pu'sillani'mity — Pu-sill-a-nim-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*puſillanimité*, Fr. *puſillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Cowardice; meanneſs of ſpirit.

Pu'silla'nimous — Pu-sill-an im-ous. *adj.* [*puſillanime*, Fr. *puſillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Meanſpirited; narrowminded; cowardly.

Pu'silla'nimousness. *n. ſ.* [from *puſillanimous*.] Meanneſs of ſpirit.

Puss — Puss. *n. ſ.* [*puſio*, Lat. is a dwarf.] The fondling name of a cat.—The ſportſman's term for a hare.

Pu'stule — pus-tule. *n. ſ.* [*puſtule*, Fr. *puſtula*, Latin.] A ſmall ſwelling; a pimple; a puſh; an efflorescence.

Pu'stulous. *adj.* [from *puſtule*.] Full of puſtules; pimply.

To Put — Put. *v. a.* [of this word, ſo common in the Engliſh language, it is very difficult to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant, is Daniſh. *Junius*.] To lay or repoſite in any place.—To place in any ſituation.—To place in any ſtate or condition.—To repoſe.—To truſt; to give up.—To expoſe; to apply to any thing.—To puſh into action.—To apply.—To uſe any action by which the place or ſtate of any thing is changed.—To cauſe; to produce.—To compriſe; to conſign to writing.—To add.—To place in a reckoning.—To reduce to any ſtate.—To oblige; to urge.—To propoſe; to ſtate.—To form; to regulate.—To reach to another.—To bring into any ſtate of mind or temper.—To offer; to advance.—To unite; to place as an ingredient.—*To* Put *by*. To turn off; to divert.—*To* Put *by*. To thruſt aſide.—*To* Put *down*. To baffle; to repreſs; to cruſh.—*To* Put *down*. To degrade.—*To* Put *down*. To bring into diſuſe.—*To* Put *down*. To confute.—*To* Put *forth*. To propoſe.—*To* Put *forth*. To extend.—*To* Put *forth*. To emit, as a ſprouting plant.—*To* Put *forth*. To exert.—*To* Put *in*. To interpoſe.—*To* Put *in practice*. To uſe; to exerciſe.—*To* Put *off*. To diveſt; to lay aſide.—*To* Put *off*. To defeat or delay with ſome artifice or excuſe.—*To* Put *off*. To delay; to defer; to procraſtinate.—*To* Put *off*. To paſs fallaciouſly.—*To* Put *off*. To diſcard.—*To* Put *off*. To recommend; to vend or obtrude.—*To* Put *on* or *upon*. To impute; to charge.—*To* Put *on* or *upon*. To inveſt with, as cloaths or covering.—*To* Put *on*. To forward; to promote; to incite.—*To* Put *on* or *upon*. To impoſe; to inflict.—*To* Put *on*. To aſſume; to take.—*To* Put *over*. To refer.—*To* Put *out*. To place at uſury.—*To* Put *out*. To extinguiſh.—*To* Put *out*. To emit as a plant.—*To* Put *out*. To extend; to protrude.—*To* Put *out*. To expel; to drive from.—*To* Put *out*. To make public.—*To* Put *out*. To diſconcert.—*To* Put *to*. To kill by; to puniſh by.—*To* Put *to it*. To diſtreſs; to perplex; to preſs hard.—*To* Put *to*. To aſſiſt with.—*To* Put *to death*. To kill.—*To* Put *together*. To accumulate into one ſum or maſs.—*To* Put *up*. To paſs unrevenged.—*To* Put *up*. To enmit; to cauſe to germinate, as plants.—*To* Put *up*. To expoſe publicly: as, *theſe goods are* put up *to ſale*.—*To* Put *up*. To ſtart.—*To* Put *up*. To hoard.—*To* Put *up*. To hide.—*To* Put *upon*. To incite; to inſtigate.—*To* Put *upon* To impoſe; to lay upon.—*To* Put *upon trial*. To expoſe or ſummon to a ſolemn and judicial examination.

To Put. *v. n.* To go or move.—To ſhoot or germinate.—To ſteer a veſſel.—*To* Put *forth*. To leave a port.—*To* Put *forth*. To germinate; to bud; to ſhoot out.—*To* Put *in*. To enter a haven.—*To* Put *in for*. To claim; to ſtand canditate for. A metaphor, I ſuppoſe, from putting each man his lot into a box.—*To* Put *in*. To offer a claim.—*To* Put *off*. To leave land.—*To* Put *over*. To ſail croſs.—*To* Put *to ſea*. To ſet ſail; to begin the courſe.—*To* Put *up*. To offer one's ſelf a candidate.—*To* Put *up*. To advance to; to bring one's ſelf forward.—*To* Put *up with*. To ſuffer without reſentment.

Put. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An action of diſtreſs.—A ruſtick; a clown.—Put *off*. Excuſe; ſhift.

Pu'tid — Pu-tid. *adj.* [*putidus*, Lat.] Mean; low; worthleſs.

Pu'tidness. *n. ſ.* [from *putid*.] Meanneſs; vileneſs.

Pu'trefa'ction — Pu-tre-fac-tion. *n. ſ.* [*putrefaction*, Fr. *putris* and *facio*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

Pu'trefa'ctive. *adj.* [from *putrefacio*, Lat.] Making rotten.

To Pu'trefy' — Pu-tre-fy. *v. a.* [*putrifier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Latin.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenneſs.

To Pu'trefy. *v. n.* To rot.

Putre'scence. *n. ſ.* [from *putreſco*, Latin.] The ſtate of rotting.

Putre'scent. *adj.* [*putreſcens*, Latin.] Growing rotten.

Pu'trid — Pu-trid. *adj.* [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt.

Pu'tridness. *n. ſ.* [from *putrid*.] Rottenneſs.

Pu'ttock. *n. ſ.* [derived, by *Minſhew*, from *buteo*, Lat.] A buzzard.

Pu'tty — Put-ty. *n. ſ.* A kind of powder on which glaſs is ground.—A kind of cement uſed by glaziers.

To Pu'zzle — puz-zle. *v. a.* [for *poſtle*, from *poſe*. *Skinner*.] To perplex; to confound; to embarraſs; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand; to teaze.—To make intricate; to entangle.

To Pu'zzle. *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be aukward.

Pu'zzle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Embaraſſment; perplexity.

Pu'zzler — Puzz-ler. *n. ſ.* [from *puzzle*.] He who puzzles.

Py'gmean — Pyg-me-an. *adj.* [from *pygmy*.] Belonging to a pygmy.

Py'gmy — pyg-my. *n. ſ.* [*pygmée*, Fr. πυγμαῖος.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three ſpans high, and after long wars to have beeen deſtroyed by cranes.

Pylo'rus. *n. ſ.* [πυλωρὸς.] The lower orifice of the ſtomach.

Py'ramid — pyr-a-mid, or py-ra-mid. *n. ſ.* [*pyramide*, Fr. πύραμις, from πῦρ, fire; becauſe fire always aſcends in the figure of a cone] In geometry, is a ſolid figure, whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral points meeting in one.

PYRA'MIDAL. } *adj.* [from *pyramid.*] Having the form
PY'RAMI'DICAL. } of a pyramid.
PY'RAMI'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *pyramidical.*] In form of a pyramid.
PY'RAMIS. *n. ſ.* A pyramid.
PYRE—PYRE. *n. ſ.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt.
PY'RITES—PY-RI-TES. *n. ſ.* [from πῦρ.] Fireſtone.
PY'ROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [πυρομαντία.] Divination by fire.
PY'RRHONISM—PYR-RHO-NISM. *n. ſ.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the ſcepticks.] Scepticiſm; univerſal doubt.
PYX—PYX. *n. ſ.* [*pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romaniſts keep the hoſt.

Q.

Q, Is a conſonant always followed by the vowel *u*, and is pronounced two ways. The firſt as the Italians and Spaniards pronounce *cw*, as in *quail*, *quench*, &c. and the ſecond like an Engliſh *k*. It hath this latter ſound almoſt always at the end, and frequently at the beginning of words.

To QUACK—QUACK. *v. n.* [*quacken*, Dutch, to cry as a gooſe.] To cry like a duck. This word is often written *quaak*, to repreſent the ſound better.—To chatter boaſtingly; to brag loudly; to talk oſtentatiouſly.

QUACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A boaſtful pretender to arts which he does not underſtand.—A vain boaſtful pretender to phyſick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in public places.—An artful tricking practitioner in phyſick.

QUA'CKERY. *n. ſ.* [from *quack.*] Mean or bad acts in phyſick.

QUA'CKSA'LVER. *n. ſ.* [*quack* and *ſalve.*] One who brags of medicines or ſalves; a medicaſter; a charlatan.

QUA'DRANGLE—QUAD-RAN-GLE. *n. ſ.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A ſquare; a ſurface with four right angles.

QUADRA'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *quadrangle.*] Square; having four right angles.

QUA'DRANT—QUAD-RANT. *n. ſ.* [*quadrans*, Lat.] The fourth part; the quarter.—The quarter of a circle.—An inſtrument with which altitudes are taken.

QUA'DRATE. *adj.* [*quadratus*, Latin.] Square; having four equal and parallel ſides.—Diviſible into four equal parts.—[*Quadrans*, Latin.] Suited; applicable.] This perhaps were more properly *quadrant*.

QUA'DRATE. *n. ſ.* A ſquare; a ſurface with four equal and parallel ſides.—[*Quadrat*, Fr.] In aſtrology, an aſpect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are diſtant from each other ninety degrees, and the ſame with quartile.

To QUA'DRATE. *v. n.* [*quadro*, Lat. *quadrer*, Fr.] To ſuit; to be accommodated.

QUA'DRA'TIC. *adj.* Four ſquare; belonging to a ſquare.

QUA'DRA'TIC *equations.* In algebra, are ſuch as retain, on the unknown ſide, the ſquare of the root, or the number ſought.

QUA'DRATURE—QUAD-RA-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*quadrature*, Fr. *quadratura*, Lat.] The act of ſquaring.—The firſt and laſt quarter of the moon.—The ſtate of being ſquare; a quadrate; a ſquare.

QUADRE'NNIAL—QUAD-REN-NI-AL. *adj.* [*quadrennium*, from *quatuor* and *annus*, Lat.] Compriſing four years.—Happening once in four years.

QUA'DRILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*quadrilatere*, Fren. *quatuor* and *latus*, Lat.] Having four ſides. See LATERAL.

QUADRI'LLE—QUA-DRILLE. *n. ſ.* A game at cards.

QUA'DRIPARTITE. *adj.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

QUA'DRISY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [*quatuor* and *ſyllable.*] A word of four ſyllables.

QUA'DRUPE'D—QUAD-RU-PED. *n. ſ.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs.

QUA'DRUPE'D. *adj.* Having four feet.

QUADRU'PLE—QUAD-RU-PLE. *adj.* [*quadruple*, Fr. *quadruplus*, Latin.] Fourfold; four times told.

To QUA'DRU'PLICATE—QUAD-RU-PLI-CATE. *v. a.* [*quadrupler*, Fr. *quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRU'PLY. *adv.* [from *quadruple.*] To a fourfold quantity.

QUÆRE—QUÆ-RE. [Lat.] Enquire; ſeek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.

To QUAFF—QUAFF. *v. a.* [from *coeffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to ſwallow in large draughts.

To QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxurioufly.

QUA'FFER. *n. ſ.* [from *quaff.*] He who quaffs.

QUA'GGY—QUAG-GY. *adj.* [from *quagmire.*] Boggy; ſoft; not ſolid.

QUA'GMIRE—QUAG-MIRE. *n. ſ.* [that is, *quake-mire.*] A ſhaking marſh; a bog that trembles under the feet.

QUA'IL—QUAIL. *n. ſ.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game.

QUA'ILPI'PE. *n. ſ.* [*quail* and *pipe.*] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

To QUA'IL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Sax.] To cruſh; to quell; to depreſs; to ſink; to overpower.

QUA`INT—QUAINT. *adj.* [*coint*, Fr. *comptus*, Lat.] Nice; ſcrupulouſly, minutely, ſuperfluouſly exact; having petty elegance.—Neat; pretty; exact.—Subtly excogitated; fineſpun.—Affected; foppiſh.

QUAI`NTLY. *adv.* [from *quaint.*] Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance.—Artfully.

QUAI`NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quaint.*] Nicety; petty elegance.

To QUA`KE—QUAKE. *v. n.* [cpacan, Sax.] To ſhake with cold or fear; to tremble.—To ſhake; not to be ſolid or firm.

QUA`KE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhudder; a tremulous agitation.

QUA´LIFICA`TION—QUAL-IF-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*qualification*, Fr. from *qualify.*] That which makes any perſon or thing fit for any thing.—Accompliſhment.—Abatement; diminution.

To QUA`LIFY—QUAL-I-FY. *v. a.* [*qualifier*, Fren.] To fit for any thing.—To furniſh with qualifications; to accompliſh.—To make capable of any employment or privilege.—To abate; to ſoften; to diminiſh.—To eaſe; to aſſuage.—To modify; to regulate.

QUA´LITY—QUAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*qualitas*, Lat. *qualite*, Fr.] Nature relatively conſidered.—Property; accident.—Particular efficacy.—Diſpoſition; temper.—Virtue or vice.—Accompliſhment; qualification.—Character.—Comparative or relative rank.—Rank; ſuperiority of birth or ſtation.—Perſons of high rank. Collectively.

QUA`LM—QUALM. *n. ſ.* [cpealm, Saxon, a ſudden ſtroke of death.] A ſudden fit of ſickneſs; a ſudden ſeizure of ſickly languor.

QUA´LMISH—QUALM-ISH. *adj.* [from *qualm.*] Seized with ſickly languor.

QUA´NDARY. *n. ſ.* [*qu'en dirai je*, Fren.] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty. A low word.

QUA´NTITY—QUAN-TI-TY, and ſometimes QUANTI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.] That property of any thing which may be encreaſed or diminiſhed.—Any indeterminate weight or meaſure.—Bulk or weight.—A portion; a part.—A large portion.—The meaſure of time in pronouncing a ſyllable.

QUA`RANTA`IN. } *n. ſ.* [*quarantain*,
QUA`RANTI`NE—QUAR-AN-TINE. } Fr.] The ſpace of forty days, being the time which a ſhip, ſuſpected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourſe or commerce.

QUA`RREL—QUAR-REL. *n. ſ.* [*querelle*, French.] A brawl; a petty fight; a ſcuffle.—A diſpute; a conteſt.—A cauſe of debate.—Something that gives a right to miſchief or repriſal.—Objection; ill will.

To QUA`RREL. *v. n.* [*quereller*, Fren.] To debate; to ſcuffle; to ſquabble.—To fall into variance.—To fight; to combat.—To find fault; to pick objections.

QUA`RRELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *quarrel.*] He who quarrels.

QUA`RRELLOUS. *adj.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] Petulant; eaſily provoked to enmity; quarrelſome.

QUA`RRELSOME. *adj.* [from *quarrel.*] Inclined to brawls; eaſily irritated; iraſcible; choleric; petulant.

QUA`RRY—QUAR-RY. *n. ſ.* [*quarré*, Fr.] A ſquare: as, a *ſquare* of glaſs.—[From *querir*, to ſeek, Fren. *Skinner*; from *carry*, *Kennet.*] Game flown at by a hawk.—[*Quarriere*, *quarrel*; Fr.] A ſtone mine; a place where they dig ſtones.

QU`ARRYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*quarry* and *man.*] One who digs in a quarry.

QUA`RT—QUART. *n. ſ.* [*quart*, Fr.] The fourth part of a gallon.—[*Quarte*, Fr.] The veſſel in which ſtrong drink is commonly retailed.

QUA`RTAN—QUAR-TAN, or QUAR-TAN. *n. ſ.* [*febris quartana*, Lat.] The fourth day ague.

QUA`RTER—QUAR-TER. *n. ſ.* [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.] A fourth part.—A region of the ſkies, as referred to the ſeaman's card.—A particular region of a town or country.—The place where ſoldiers are lodged or ſtationed.—Proper ſtation.—Remiſſion of life; mercy granted by a conqueror.—Treatment ſhown by an enemy.—A meaſure of eight buſhels.

To QUA`RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into four parts.—To divide; to break by force.—To divide into diſtinct regions.—To ſtation or lodge ſoldiers.—To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.—To diet.—To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

QUA`RTERAGE—QUAR-TER-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *quarter.*] A quarterly allowance.

QUA`RTERDA`Y. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *day.*] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or intereſt is paid.

QUA`RTERDECK. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *deck.*] The ſhort upper deck.

QUA`RTERLY. *adj.* [from *quarter.*] Containing a fourth part.

QUA`RTERLY. *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUA`RTERMA`STER. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *maſter.*] One who regulates the quarters of ſoldiers.

QUA`RTERN. *n. ſ.* A gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA`RTERSTA`FF. *n. ſ.* A ſtaff of defence: ſo called, I believe, from the manner of uſing it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the middle and the end.

QUA`RTILE. *n. ſ.* An aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees diſtant from each other, and is marked thus □.

QUA`RTO—QUAR-TO. *n. ſ.* [*quartus*, Latin.] A book in which every ſheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves.

To QUA`SH—QUASH. *v. a.* [*quaſſen*, Dutch; *ſquacciare*, Italian; *quaſſo*, Lat.] To cruſh; to ſqueeze.—To ſubdue ſuddenly.—[*Caſſus*, Lat. *caſſer*, Fr.] To annul; to nullify; to make void: as, *the indictment was* quaſhed.

To QUA´SH. *v. n.* To be ſhaken with a noiſe.

To QUA`VER—QUA-VER. *v. n.* [cpavan, Saxon.] To ſhake the voice; to ſpeak or ſing with a tremulous voice.—To tremble; to vibrate.

QUAY—QUAY. *n. ſ.* [*quai*, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the ſea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

QUE`AN—QUEAN. *n. ſ.* A worthleſs woman, generally a ſtrumpet.

QUEA`SINESS—QUEA-SI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *queaſy.*] The ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.

QUE'ASY—QUEA-SY. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Sick with nauſea.—Faſtidious; ſqueamiſh.—Cauſing nauſeouſneſs.

QUE'EN—QUEEN. *n. ſ.* [cpen, Saxon, a woman, a wife, the wife of a king.] The wife of a king.—A woman who is ſovereign of a kingdom.

QUE'ER—QUEER. *adj.* Odd; ſtrange; original; particular.

QUEE'RLY. *adv.* [from *queer.*] Particularly; oddly.

QUEE'RNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *queer.*] Oddneſs; particularity.

To QUE'LL—QUELL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To cruſh; to ſubdue; originally, to kill.

QUE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *quell.*] One that cruſhes or ſubdues.

To QUENCH—QUENCH. *v. a.* To extinguiſh fire.—To ſtill any paſſion or commotion.—To allay thirſt.—To deſtroy.

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.

QUE'NCHABLE—QUENCH-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *quench.*] That may be quenched.

QUE'NCHER—QUENCH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *quench.*] Extinguiſher; one that quenches.

QUE'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *quench.*] Unextinguiſhable.

QUE'RIST—QUE-RIST. *n. ſ.* [from *quæro*, Latin.] An enquirer; an aſker of queſtions.

QUERN. *n. ſ.* [cpeopn, Saxon.] A handmill.

QUE'RPO—QUER-PO. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Spaniſh.] A dreſs cloſe to the body; a waiſtcoat. A ludicrous term.

QUE'RULOUS—QUER-U-LOUS. *adj.* [*querulus*, Latin.] Mourning; habitually complaining.

QUE'RULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *querulous.*] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUE'RY—QUE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *quære*, Lat.] A queſtion; an enquiry to be reſolved.

To QUE'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To aſk queſtions.

QUE'ST—QUEST. *n. ſ.* [*queſte*, Fren.] Search; act of ſeeing.—[For *inqueſt.*] An empanell'd jury.—Searchers. Collectively.—Enquiry; examination.—Requeſt; deſire; ſolicitation.

To QUEST. *v. n.* [*queter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in ſearch.

QUE'STION—QUEST-ION. *n. ſ.* [*queſtion*, French; *quæſtio*, Latin.] Interrogatory; any thing enquired.—Enquiry; diſquiſition.—A diſpute; a ſubject of debate.—Affair to be examined.—Doubt; controverſy; diſpute.—Judicial trial.—Examination by torture.—State of being the ſubject of preſent enquiry.—Endeavour; ſearch. Not in uſe.

To QUE'STION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enquire.—To debate by interrogatories.

To QUE'STION. *v. a.* [*queſtionner*, Fren.] To examine one by queſtions.—To doubt; to be uncertain of.—To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be truſted.

QUE'STIONABLE. *adj.* [from *queſtion.*] Doubtful; diſputable.—Suſpicious; liable to ſuſpicion; liable to queſtion.

QUE'STIONLESS. *adv.* [from *queſtion.*] Certainly; without doubt.

To QUI'BBLE—QUIB-BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the ſound of words.

QUI'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from *quidlibet*, Latin.] A low conceit depending on the ſound of words; a pun.

QUI'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *quibble.*] A punſter.

QUI'CK—QUICK. *adj.* [cpic, Saxon.] Living; not dead.—Swift; nimble; done with celerity.—Speedy; free from delay.—Active; ſpritely; ready.

QUI'CK. *adv.* Nimbly; ſpeedily; readily.

QUICK. *n. ſ.* A live animal.—The living fleſh; ſenſible parts.—Living plants.

To QUI'CKEN—QUICK-EN. *v. a.* [cpiccan, Saxon.] To make alive.—To haſten; to accelerate.—To ſharpen; to actuate; to excite.

To QUI'CKEN. *v. n.* To become alive: as, *a woman* quickens *with child.*—To move with activity.

QUI'CKENER. *n. ſ.* [from *quickneſs.*] One who makes alive.—That which accelerates; that which actuates.

QUI'CKLIME. *n. ſ.* [*calx viva*, Lat. *quick* and *lime.*] Lime unquenched.

QUI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *quick.*] Nimbly; ſpeedily; actively.

QUI'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quick.*] Speed; velocity; celerity.—Activity; briſkneſs.—Keen ſenſibility.—Sharpneſs; pungency.

QUI'CKSAND. *n. ſ.* [*quick* and *ſand.*] Moving ſand; unſolid ground.

To QUI'CKSET. *v. a.* [*quick* and *ſet.*] To plant with living plants.

QUI'CKSET. *n. ſ.* [*quick* and *ſet.*] Living plants ſet to grow.

QUI'CKSIGHTED. *adj.* [*quick* and *ſight.*] Having a ſharp ſight.

QUI'CKSIGHTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quickſighted.*] Sharpneſs of ſight.

QUI'CKSILVER. *n. ſ.* [*quick* and *ſilver.*] Called mercury by the chymiſts, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heavieſt of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; its nature is ſo homogene and ſimple, that it is a queſtion whether gold itſelf be more ſo: it penetrates the parts of all the other metals, renders them brittle, and in part diſſolves them: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat ſomething greater than that of boiling water. It is very improperly called a metal, for though it has weight and ſimilarity of parts, it is neither diſſolvable by fire, malleable nor fixed: it ſeems to conſtitute a particular claſs of foſſils, and is rather the mother or baſis of all metals, than a metal itſelf.

QUI'CKSILVERED. *adj.* [from *quickſilver.*] Overlaid with quickſilver.

QUI'DDIT. *n ſ.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, Lat. or from *que dit*, Fren.] A ſubtilty; an equivocation. A low word.

QUI'DDITY. *n. ſ.* [*quidditas*, low Latin.] Eſſence; that which is a proper anſwer to the queſtion, *quid eſt?* a ſcholaſtic term, but uſed in ludicrous language.—A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious queſtion.

QUIE'SCENCE—QUI-ES-CENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *quieſco*, Lat.] Reſt; repoſe.

QUIE'SCENT. *adj.* [*quieſcens*, Lat.] Reſting; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repoſe.

QUIET—QUI-ET. *adj.* [*quiet*, Fren. *quietus*, Latin.] Still; free from diſturbance.—Peaceable; not turbulent; not offenſive; mild.—Still; not in motion.—Smooth; not ruffled.

QUI'ET. *n. ſ.* [*quies*, Lat.] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity; freedom from diſturbance; peace; ſecurity.

To QUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to reſt.—To ſtill.

QUI'ETISM. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet*.] What is called by the poets apathy or diſpaſſion, by the ſcepticks indiſturbance, by the Moliniſts *quietiſm*.

QUI'ETLY—QUI-ET-LY. *adv.* [from *quiet*.] Calmly; without violent emotion.—Peaceably; without offence.—At reſt; without agitation.

QUI'ETNESS—QUI-ET-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet*.] Coolneſs of temper.—Peace; tranquillity.—Stilneſs; calmneſs.

QUI'ETUDE—QUI-E-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet*.] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity.

QUI'LL—QUILL. *n. ſ.* The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.—The inſtrument of writing.—Prick or dart of a porcupine.—Reed on which weavers wind their threads.—The inſtrument with which muſicians ſtrike their ſtrings.

QUI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*quidlibet*, Latin.] Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent diſtinction. A word little uſed.

QUI'LT—QUILT. *n. ſ.* [*couette*, Fr. *kulcht*, Dutch; *culcita*, *culcitra*, Latin.] A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.

To QUI'LT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them.

QUINCE—QUINCE. *n. ſ.* [*coin*, Fr. *quidden*, German.] The tree.—The fruit.

QUI'NCUNX—QUIN-CUNX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A peculiar order in a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderneſs; and, when viewed by an angle of the ſquare or paralellogram, preſents equal or parallel alleys.

QUI'NSY—QUIN-SY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſquinancy*.] A tumid inflammation in the throat, which ſometimes produces ſuffocation.

QUI'NT. *n. ſ.* [*quint*, Fr.] A ſet of five.

QUI'NTESSE'NCE—QUINT-ES-SENCE. *n. ſ.* [*quinta eſſentia*, Latin.] A fifth being. The ancient philoſophers ſuppoſed fire, air, earth and water to be the four elements, of which all earthly things were compounded, and the heavens were a *quinteſſence* or fifth ſort of body, diſtinct from all theſe.—An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity.

QUI'NTESSE'NTIAL—QUINT-ES-SEN-TIAL. *adj.* [from *quinteſſence*.] Conſiſting of quinteſſence.

QUI'NTU'PLE. *n. ſ.* [*quintuplus*, Latin.] Fivefold.

QUI'P. *n. ſ.* [derived, by the etymologiſts, from *whip*.] A ſharp jeſt; a taunt; a ſarcaſm.

To QUIP. *v. a.* To rally with bitter ſarcaſms.

QUI'RE—QUIRE. *n. ſ.* [*choeur*, Fr. *choro*, Italian.] A body of ſingers; a chorus.—The part of the church where the ſervice is ſung.—[*Cahier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets.

QUI'RISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *quire*.] Choriſter; one who ſings in concert, generally in divine ſervice.

QUIRK—QUIRK. *n. ſ.* [of this word I can find no rational derivation.] Quick ſtroke; ſharp fit.—Smart taunt.—Subtilty; nicety; artful diſtinction.—Looſe light tune.

To QUI'T—QUIT. *v. a* part. paſſ. *quit*; pret. *I have quit* or *quitted*. [*quiter*, Fr. *quitare*, Italian; *quitar*, Span.] To diſcharge an obligation; to make even.—To ſet free.—To carry through; to diſcharge; to perform.—To clear himſelf of an affair.—To repay; to requite.—To vacate obligations.—To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount.—[Contracted from *acquit*.] To abſolve; to acquit.—To abandon; to forſake.—To reſign; to give up.

QUI'TCHGRA'SS. *n. ſ.* [cpice, Sax.] Dog graſs.

QUI'TE—QUITE. *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

QUI'TRENT. *n. ſ.* [*quit* and *rent*.] Small rent reſerved.

QUITS. *interj.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation uſed when any thing is repaid and the parties become even.

QUI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*quitance*, Fren.] Diſcharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.—Recompence; return; repayment.

QUIVER—QUIV-ER. *n. ſ.* [this word ſeems to be corrupted from *couvrir*, Fr. or *cover*.] A caſe for arrows.

To QUI'VER—QUIV-ER. *v. n.* To quake; to play with a tremulous motion.—To ſhiver; to ſhudder.

QUI'VERED. *adj.* [from *quiver*.] Furniſhed with a quiver.—Sheathed as in a quiver.

QUOIF—QUOIF. *n. ſ.* [*coeffe*, Fr.] Any cap with which the head is covered. See COIF.—The cap of a ſerjeant at law.

To QUOIF. *v. a.* [*coeffer*, Fr.] To cap; to dreſs with a head-dreſs.

QUOI'FFURE—QUOIF-FURE. *n. ſ.* [*coeffure*, French.] Head-dreſs.

QUOIL. *n. ſ.* See COIL.

QUOIN. *n. ſ.* [*coin*, Fr.] Corner.—An inſtrument for raiſing warlike engines.

QUOIT—QUOIT. *n. ſ.* [*coete*, Dutch.] Something thrown to a great diſtance to a certain point.—The diſcus of the ancients is ſometimes called in Engliſh *quoit*, but, according to Mr. *Johnſon*, improperly; the game of *quoits* is a game of ſkill; the diſcus was only a trial of ſtrength, as among us to throw the hammer.

To QUOIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits.

To QUOIT. *v. a.* To throw.

QUO'NDAM—QUON-DAM. [Latin.] Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

QUO'RUM—QUO-RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A bench of juſtices; ſuch a number of any officers as is ſufficient to do buſineſs.

QUO'TA—QUO-TA. *n. ſ.* [*quotus*, Latin.] A ſhare; a proportion as aſſigned to each.

QUOTA'TION—QUO-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *quote*.] The act

act of quoting] citation.—Paſſage adduced out of an author as evidence or illuſtration.

To QUO'TE—QUOTE. *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] To cite an author or paſſage of an author; to adduce by way of authority or illuſtration the words of another.

QUO'TH—QUOTH. *verb imperfect.* [this is only part of cpoðan, Saxon, retained in Engliſh, and is now only uſed in ludicrous language.] *Quoth I*, ſay I or ſaid I; *quoth he*, ſays he or ſaid he.

QUOTI'DIAN—QUO-TID-I-AN. *adj.* [*quotidien*, Fren. *quotidianus*, Latin.] Daily; happening every day.

QUOTI'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [*febris quotidiana*, Latin.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day.

QUO'TIENT—QUO-TIENT. *n. ſ.* [*quotient*, Fr. *quoties*, Latin.] In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced by the diviſion of the two given numbers the one by the other.

R.

R, Is called the canine letter, becauſe it is uttered with ſome reſemblance to the growl or ſnarl of a cur: it has one conſtant ſound in Engliſh, ſuch as it has in other languages; as *red*, *roſe*, *more*: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, as *rhapſody*: *r* is never mute, unleſs the ſecond *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are uſed; as in *myrrh*.

To RA'BBET—RAB-BET. *v. a.* [*rabatre*, *raboter*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood ſo as to fit one another.

RA'BBET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces ſo that they wrap over one another.

RA'BBI. } *n. ſ.* A doctor among the
RA'BBIN—RAB-BIN. } Jews.

RA'BBIT—RAB-BIT. *n. ſ.* [*robbe*, *robbekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

RA'BBLE—RAB-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*rabula*, Lat. *rabulari*, low Latin.] A tumultuous croud; an aſſembly of low people.

RA'BBLEMENT—RAB-BLE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *rabble*.] Croud; tumultuous aſſembly of mean people.

RA'BID—RAB-ID. *adj.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.

RACE—RACE. *n. ſ.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Lat.] A family aſcending.—Family deſcending.—A generation; a collective family.—A particular breed.—RACE *of ginger*. [*rayz de gengibre*, Spaniſh.] A root or ſprig of ginger.—A particular ſtrength or taſte of wine, applied by *Temple* to any extraordinary natural force of intellect.—[*Ras*, Iſlandick.] Conteſt in running.—Courſe on the feet.—Progreſs; courſe.—Train; proceſs.

RA'CEHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*race* and *horſe*.] Horſe bred to run for prizes.

RA'CER—RAC-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *race*.] Runner; one that contends in ſpeed.

RA'CINESS—RA-CI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *racy*.] The quality of being racy.

RACK—RACK. *n. ſ.* [*racke*, Dutch, from *racken*, to ſtretch.] An engine to torture.—Torture; extreme pain.—Any inſtrument by which extenſion is performed.—A diſtaff; commonly a portable diſtaff, from which they ſpin by twirling a ball.—[*Racke*, Dutch, a track.] The clouds as they are driven by the wind.—[hnacca, the occiput, Sax. *racca*, Iſlandick, hinges or joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table.—A grate.—A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle.—Arrack; a ſpirituous liquor. See ARRACK.

To RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtream as clouds before the wind.

To RACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment by the rack.—To torment; to harraſs.—To harraſs by exaction.—To ſcrew; to force to performance.—To ſtretch; to extend.—To defecate; to draw off from the lees. I know not whence this word is derived in this ſenſe; *rein*, German, is clear, pure, whence our word to *rinſe*; this is perhaps of the ſame race.

RACK-RENT. *n. ſ.* [*rack* and *rent*.] Rent raiſed to the uttermoſt.

RA'CKET—RACK-ET. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation; M. *Caſaubon* derives it, after his cuſtom, from ραχία, the daſh or fluctuation againſt the ſhore.]—An irregular clattering noiſe.—A confuſed talk, in burleſque language.—[*Raquets*, Fren.] The inſtrument with which players ſtrike the ball. Whence perhaps all the other ſenſes of this word.

RA'CKOON. *n. ſ.* A New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being cloathed with a thick and deep furr: it ſleeps in the day time in a hollow tree, and goes out a-nights, when the moon ſhines, to feed on the ſea ſide, where it is hunted by dogs.

RA'CY—RA-CY. *adj.* [perhaps from *rayz*, Spaniſh, a root.] Strong; flavorous; taſting of the ſoil.

RA'DIANCE—RA-DI-ANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling luſtre; glitter.
RA'DIANCY. }

RA'DIANT—RA-DI-ANT. *adj.* [*radians*, Lat.] Shining; brightly ſparkling; emitting rays.

To RA'DIATE—RA-DI-ATE. *v. n.* [*radio*, Lat.] To emit rays; to ſhine; to ſparkle.

RA'DIATED. *adj.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays.

RA'DIA'TION—RA-DI-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*radiatio*, Latin; *radiation*, Fr.] Beamy luſtre; emiſſion of rays.—Emiſſion from a center every way.

RA'DICAL—RAD-IC-AL. *adj.* [*radical*, Fren. from *radix*,

radix, Latin.] Primitive; original.—Implanted by nature.—Serving to origination.

RA'DICA'LITY—RAD-I-CAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *radical.*] Origination.

RA'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *radical.*] Originally; primitively.

RA'DICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *radical.*] The ſtate of being radical.

To RA'DICATE—RAD I-CATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, from *radix*, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly.

RA'DICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*radication*, Fr. from *radicate.*] The act of fixing deep.

RA'DICLE—RAD-I-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*radicule*, Fr. from *radix*, Lat.] That part of the ſeed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root.

RA'DISH—RAD-ISH, or vulgarly RAD-DISH. *n. ſ.* [ɲædic, Sax. *radis*, *raifort*, Fr. *raphanus*, Lat.] A root.

RA'DIUS—RA-DI-US. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſemi-diameter of a circle.—A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt.

To RAFF—RAFF. *v. a.* To ſweep; to huddle; to take haſtily without diſtinction.

To RA'FFLE—RAF-FLE. *v. n.* [*raffler*, to ſnatch, Fr.] To caſt dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a ſtake.

RA'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [*raſle*, Fren. from the verb.] A ſpecies of game or lottery, in which many ſtake a ſmall part of the value of ſome ſingle thing, in conſideration of a chance to gain it.

RAFT—RAFT. *n. ſ.* [probably from *ratis*, Latin.] A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber croſs each other.

RAFT. part. paſſ. of *reave* or *raff*. *Spenſer.* Torn; rent.

RA'FTER—RAFT-ER. *n. ſ.* [ɲæfteɲ, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch; corrupted, ſays *Junius*, from *roof tree.*] The ſecondary timbers of the houſe; the timbers which are let into the great beam.

RA'FTERED. *adj.* [from *rafter.*] Built with rafters.

RAG—RAG. *n. ſ.* [ƿnacobe, torn, Saxon; ῥάκος.] A piece of cloth torn from the reſt; a tatter.—Any thing rent and tattered; worn out cloaths.—A fragment of dreſs.

RA'GAMU'FFIN. *n. ſ.* [from *rag*, and I know not what elſe.]

RAGE—RAGE. *n. ſ.* [*rage*, Fr.] Violent anger; vehement fury.—Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

To RAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be in fury; to be heated with exceſſive anger.—To ravage; to exerciſe fury.—To act with miſchievous impetuoſity.

RA'GEFUL—RAGE-FUL. *adj.* [*rage* and *full.*] Furious; violent.

RA'GGED—RAG-GED. *adj.* [from *rag.*] Rent into tatters. — Uneven; conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited.—Dreſſed in tatters.—Rugged; not ſmooth.

RA'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ragged.*] State of being dreſſed in tatters.

RA'GINGLY—RAG-ING-LY. *adv.* [from *raging.*] With vehement fury.

RA'GMAN—RAG-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *man*] One who deals in rags.

RAGOUT—RA-GOUT. *n. ſ.* [French.] Meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned.

RA'GWORT. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *wort.*] A plant.

RA'GSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone ſo named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, irregular manner.—The ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAIL—RAIL. *n. ſ.* [*riegel*, German.] A croſs beam fixed at the ends in two upright poſts.—A ſeries of poſts connected with beams, by which any thing is incloſed: a *pale* is a ſeries of ſmall upright poſts riſing above the croſs beam, by which they are connected: a *rail* is a ſeries of croſs beams ſupported with poſts, which do not riſe much above it.—A kind of bird.—[ɲæɣle, Saxon.] A woman's upper garment. This is preſerved only in the word *nightrail.*

To RAIL—RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun] To incloſe with rails.—To range in a line.

To RAIL. *v. n.* [*railler*, Fren. *rallen*, Dutch.] To uſe inſolent and reproachful language; to ſpeak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms.

RAI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *rail.*] One who inſults or defames by opprobrious language.

RAI'LLERY—RAIL-LE-RY. *n. ſ.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight ſatire; ſatirical merriment.

RAI'MENT—RAI-MENT. *n. ſ.* [for *arraiment*, from *array.*] Veſture; veſtment; cloaths; dreſs; garment. A word now little uſed but in poetry.

To RAIN—RAIN. *v. n.* [ɲenian, Saxon; *regenen*, Dutch.] To fall in drops from the clouds.—To fall as rain.—*It* RAINS. The water falls from the clouds.

To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain.

RAIN. *n. ſ.* [ɲen, Sax.] The moiſture that falls from the clouds.

RAI'NBOW. *n. ſ.* [*rain* and *bow.*] The iris; the ſemicircle of various colours which appears in ſhowery weather.

RAI'NDE'ER. *n. ſ.* [ƿnanaɣ, Saxon; *rangifer*, Latin.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws ſledges through the ſnow.

RAIN-WA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*rain* and *water.*] Water not taken from ſprings, but falling from the clouds.

RAI'NY. *n. ſ.* [from *rain.*] Showery; wet.

To RAISE—RAISE. *v. a.* [*reſa*, Swediſh; *reiſer*, Daniſh.] To lift; to heave.—To ſet upright: as, *he* raiſed *a maſt.*—To erect; to build up.—To exalt to a ſtate more great or illuſtrious.—To amplify; to enlarge.—To increaſe in current value.—To elevate; to exalt.—To advance; to promote; to prefer.—To excite; to put in action.—To excite to war or tumult; to ſtir up.—To rouſe; to ſtir up.—To give beginning to: as, *he* raiſed *the family.*—To bring into being.—To call into view from the ſtate of ſeparate ſpirits.—To bring from death to life.—To occaſion; to begin.—To ſet up; to utter loudly.—To collect; to obtain a certain ſum.—To collect; to aſſemble; to levy.—To give riſe to.—*To* RAISE *paſte.* To form paſte into pies without a diſh.

RAI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *raiſe.*] He that raiſes.

RAI'SIN—RAI-SIN. *n. ſ.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raiſin*, French.] The fruit of the vine ſuffered to remain on the tree till perfectly

ſeaſily ripened, and then dried either by the ſun or the heat of an oven: grapes of every kind, preſerved in this manner, are called *raiſins*, but thoſe dried in the ſun are much ſweeter and pleaſanter than thoſe dried in ovens; they are called jar *raiſins*, from their being imported in earthen jars.

RAKE—RAKE. *n. ſ.* [*raſtrum*, Lat. ɲace, Sax. *racche*, Dutch.] An inſtrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up.—[*Racaille*, Fr. the low rabble; or *rekel*, Dutch, a worthleſs cur dog.] A looſe, diſorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtleſs fellow; a man addicted to pleaſure.

To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a rake.—To clear with a rake.—To draw together by violence.—To ſcour; to ſearch with eager and vehement diligence.—To heap together and cover.

To RAKE. *v. n.* To ſearch; to grope. It has always an idea of coarſeneſs or noiſomneſs.—To paſs with violence.

RA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *rake*.] One that rakes.

RA'KEHEL. *n. ſ.* [of this word the etymology is doubtful: as it is now written, it is apparently derived from *rake* and *hell*, and may aptly repreſent a wretch whoſe life is paſſed in places of lewdneſs and wickedneſs: *Skinner* derives it from *racaille*, French, the rabble; *Junius*, from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthleſs, diſſolute, debauched, ſorry fellow.

RA'KEHELLY. *adv.* [from *rakehel*.] Wild; diſſolute.

RA'KISH—RAK-ISH. *adj.* [from *rake*.] Looſe; lewd; diſſolute.

To RA'LLY—RAL-LY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, Fren.] To put diſordered or diſperſed forces into order.—[*Railleer*, Fren.] To treat with ſlight contempt; to treat with ſatirical merriment.

To RA'LLY. *v. n.* To come together in a hurry.—To come again into order.—To exerciſe ſatirical merriment.

RAM—RAM. *n. ſ.* [ɲam, Saxon; *ram*, Dutch.] A male ſheep; in ſome provinces, a tup.—An inſtrument with an iron head, to batter walls.

To RAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with violence, as with a battering ram.—To fill with any thing driven hard together.

To RA'MBLE—RAM-BLE. *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch, to rove looſely in luſt; *ramb*, Swediſh, to rove.] To rove looſely and irregularly; to wander.

RA'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excurſion.

RA'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ramble*.] Rover; wanderer.

RA'MIFICA'TION—RAM-IF-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ramification*, Fren. from *ramus*, Latin.] Diviſion or ſeparation into branches; the act of branching out.

To RA'MIFY'—RAM-I-FY. *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr. *ramus* and *facio*, Lat.] To ſeparate into branches.

To RA'MIFY. *v. n.* To be parted into branches.

RA'MMER—RAM-MER. *n. ſ.* [from *ram*.] An inſtrument with which any thing is driven hard.—The ſtick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RA'MMISH. *adj.* [from *ram*.] Strong ſcented.

RA'MOUS—RA-MOUS. *adj* [from *ramus*, Lat.] Branchy; conſiſting of branches.

To RAMP—RAMP. *v. n.* [*ramper*, French; *rampare*, Italian; ɲempen, Saxon.] To leap with violence.—To climb as a plant.

RAMP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Leap; ſpring.

RA'MPANCY—RAMP-AN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *rampant*.] Prevalence; exuberance.

RA'MPANT. *adj.* [*rampant*, Fr. from *ramp*.] Exuberant; overgrowing reſtraint.—[In heraldry.] *Rampant* is when the lion is reared up in the eſcutcheon, as it were ready to combate with his enemy.

RA'MPART—RAMP-ART. } *n. ſ.* [*rempart*, Fr.] The
RA'MPIRE. } platform of the wall behind the parapet.—The wall round fortified places.

RA'MPIONS. *n. ſ.* [*rapunculus*, Latin.] A plant, whoſe tender roots are eaten in the ſpring, like thoſe of radiſhes.

RAN—RAN. *preterite* of *run*.

RA'NCID—RAN-CID. *adj.* [*rancidus*, Lat.] Strong ſcented.

RA'NCIDNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *rancid*; *rancor*, Lat.] Strong
RANCI'DITY. } ſcent, as of old oil.

RA'NCOROUS—RAN-CO-ROUS. *adj.* [from *rancour*.] Malignant; malicious; ſpiteful in the utmoſt degree.

RA'NCOUR—RAN COUR. *n. ſ.* [*rancoeur*, old Fr.] Inveterate malignity; malice; ſtedfaſt implacability; ſtanding hate.

RAND—RAND. *n. ſ.* [*rand*, Dutch] Border; ſeam: as, *the* rand *of a woman's ſhoe*.

RA'NDOM—RAN-DOM. *n. ſ.* [*random*, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.

RA'NDOM. *adj.* Done by chance; roving without direction.

RANG—RANG. *preterite* of *ring*.

To RANGE—RANGE. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fren. *rhenge*, Welſh.] To place in order; to put in ranks.—To rove over.

To RANGE. *v. n.* To rove at large.—To be placed in order.

RANGE. *n. ſ.* [*rangée*, Fr. from the verb.] A rank; any thing placed in a line.—A claſs; an order.—Excurſion; wandring.—Room for excurſion.—Compaſs taken in by any thing excurſive, extended, or ranked in order.—Step of a ladder.—A kitchen grate.

RA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *range*.] One that ranges; a rover; a robber.—A dog that beats the ground.—An officer who tends the game of a foreſt.

RANK—RANK. *adj.* [ɲanc, Saxon.] High growing; ſtrong; luxuriant.—Fruitful; bearing ſtrong plants.—[*Rancidus*, Lat.] Strong ſcented; rancid.—High taſted; ſtrong in quality.—Rampant; high grown.—Groſs; coarſe.—The iron of a plane is ſaid to be ſet *rank*, when its edge ſtands ſo far below the ſole of the plane, that in working it will take off too thick a ſhaving.

RANK. *n. ſ.* [*rang*, Fr.] Line of men placed a-breaſt.—A row.—Range of ſubordination.—Claſs; order.—Degree of dignity.—Dignity; high place: as, *he is a man of* rank.

To RANK. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. from the noun.] To place a breaſt.—To range in any particular claſs.—To arrange methodically.

To RANK. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.

To RA'NKLE—RANK-LE. *v. n.* [from *rank.*] To feſter; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.

RA'NKLY—RANK-LY. *adv.* [from *rank.*] Coarſely; groſly.

RA'NKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rank.*] Exuberance; ſuperfluity of growth.

To RA'NSACK—RAN-SACK. *v. a.* [ran, Saxon, and *ſaka*, Swediſh, to ſearch for or ſeize.] To plunder; to pillage.—To ſearch narrowly.—To violate; to deflower.

RA'NSOM—RAN-SOM. *n. ſ.* [*rançon*, Fren.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or puniſhment.

To RA'NSOM. *v. a.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or puniſhment.

RA'NSOMLESS. *adj.* [from *ranſom.*] Free from ranſom.

To RANT—RANT. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high ſounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

RANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] High ſounding language unſupported by dignity of thought.

RA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *rant.*] A ranting fellow.

RA'NTIPO'LE. *adj.* [this word is wantonly formed from *rant.*] Wild; roving; rakiſh. A low word.

RANU'NCULUS—RA-NUN-CU-LUS. *n. ſ.* Crowfoot; a flower, of which there is great variety.

To RAP—RAP. *v. n.* [ƿnæppan, Sax.] To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow.

To RAP. *v. a.* [from *rapio extra ſe*, Latin.] To affect with rapture; to ſtrike with extaſy; to hurry out of himſelf.—To ſnatch away.

To RAP *and rend.* [more properly *rap and ran*; hræpan, Saxon, to bind, and *rana*, Iſlandick, to plunder.] To ſeize by violence.

RAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick ſmart blow.

RAPA'CIOUS—RA-PA-CIOUS. *adj.* [*rapace*, French; *rapax*, Lat.] Given to plunder; ſeizing by violence.

RAPA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *rapacious.*] By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rapacious.*] The quality of being rapacious.

RAPA'CITY—RA-PAC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*rapacitas*, Lat. *rapacité*, Fr. from *rapax.*] Addictedneſs to plunder; exerciſe of plunder; ravenouſneſs.

RAPE—RAPE. *n. ſ.* [*rapt*, Fr. *raptus*, Latin.] Violent defloration of chaſtity.—Privation; act of taking away.—Something ſnatched away.—The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes pluck'd from the cluſter, and wine pour'd upon them in a veſſel, as from a vat, where they are bruiſed.—A plant, from the ſeed of which oil is expreſſed.

RA'PID—RAP-ID. *adj.* [*rapide*, Fren. *rapidus*, Latin.] Quick; ſwift.

RA'PIDITY—RA-PID-I-TY. [*rapidité*, Fren. *rapiditas*, from *rapidus*, Lat.] Celerity; velocity; ſwiftneſs.

RA'PIDLY—RAP-ID-LY. *adv.* [from *rapid.*] Swiftly; with quick motion.

RA'PIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rapid.*] Celerity; ſwiftneſs.

RA'PIER—RAP-I-ER. *n. ſ.* [*rapiere*, Fr. ſo called from the quickneſs of its motion.] A ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting.

RA'PIER-FISH. *n. ſ.* The ſword fiſh.

RA'PINE—RAP-INE. *n. ſ* [*rapina*, Lat. *rapine*, Fren.] The act of plundering.—Violence; force.

RA'PTURE—RAP-TURE. *n. ſ.* Ecſtaſy; tranſport; violence of any pleaſing paſſion; enthuſiaſm; uncommon heat of imagination.—Rapidity; haſte.

RA'PTURED. *adj.* [from *rapture.*] Raviſhed; tranſported.

RA'PTUROUS. *adj.* [from *rapture.*] Ecſtatic; tranſporting.

RARE—RARE. *adj.* [*rarus*, Lat. *rare*, Fr. in all the ſenſes but the laſt.] Scarce; uncommon.—Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree ſeldom found.—Thinly ſcattered.—Thin; ſubtle; not denſe.—Raw; not fully ſubdued by the fire. This is often pronounced *rear.*

RA'REESHOW—RA-REE-SHOW. *n. ſ.* [this word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare ſhow.*] A ſhow carried in a box.

RA'REFA'CTION—RA-RE-FAC-TION. *n. ſ* [*rarefaction*, Fren. from *rarefy.*] Extenſion of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before; contrary to condenſation.

RA'REFIABLE. *adj.* [from *rarefy.*] Admitting rarefaction.

To RA'REFY—RA-RE-FY. *v. a.* [*rareſier*, Fr. *rarus* and *facio*, Lat. *rarify* were more proper.] To make thin: contrary to condenſe.

To RA'REFY. *v. n.* To become thin.

RA'RELY—RARE-LY. *adv.* [from *rare.*] Seldom; not often; not frequently.—Finely; nicely; accurately.

RA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rare.*] Uncommonneſs; ſtate of happening ſeldom; infrequency.—Value ariſing from ſcarcity.

RA'RITY—RA-RI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*rarité*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.] Uncommonneſs; infrequency.—A thing valued for its ſcarcity.—Thinneſs; ſubtlety: the contrary to denſity.

RA'SCAL—RAS-CAL. *n. ſ.* [naſcal, Saxon, a lean beaſt.] A mean fellow; a ſcoundrel; a ſorry wretch.

RASCA'LION—RAS-CAL-ION. *n. ſ.* [from *raſcal.*] One of the loweſt people.

RA'SCALLY—RAS-CAL-LY. *adv.* [from *raſcal.*] Mean; worthleſs.

To RASE—RASE. *v. a.* [this word is written *raſe* or *raze*: I would write *raſe*, when it ſignifies to ſtrike ſlightly, *perſtringere*; and *raze*, when it ſignifies to ruin, *delere*; *raſer*, Fr. *raſus*, Latin. *Johnſon.*] To ſkim; to ſtrike on the ſurface.—To overthrow; to deſtroy; to root up.—To blot out by raſure; to eraſe.

RASH—RASH. *adj.* [*raſch*, Dutch.] Haſty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection.

RASH—RASH. *n. ſ.* [*raſcia*, Italian.] Sattin. *Minſheu.*—[Corrupted probably from *ruſh.*] An efflorescence on the body; a breaking out.

RA'SHER—RASH-ER. *n. ſ.* [*raſura lardi*, Lat.] A thin ſlice of bacon.

RA'SHLY. *adv.* [from *raſh.*] Haſtily; violently; without due conſideration.

RA'SHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *raſh.*] Fooliſh contempt of danger; inconſiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity.

To RASP—RASP. *v. a.* [*raſpen*, Dutch; *raſper*, Fren. *raſpare*, Italian.] To rub to powder with a very rough file.

RASP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A large rough file, commonly uſed to wear away wood.

RA'SPBERRY—RASP-BER-RY, or *Raſberry*. *n. ſ.* A kind of berry.

RA'SPBERRY-BUSH. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bramble.

RA'SURE—RA-SURE. *n. ſ.* [*raſura*, Lat.] The act of ſcraping or ſhaving.—A mark in a writing where ſomething has been rubbed out.

RAT—RAT. *n. ſ.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, French; *ratta*, Spaniſh.] An animal of the mouſe kind, that infeſts houſes and ſhips.—*To ſmell a* RAT. To be put on the watch by ſuſpicion, as the cat by the ſcent of a rat; to ſuſpect danger.

RA'TABLE—RAT-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *rate.*] Set at a certain value.

RA'TABLY. *adv.* Proportionably.

RA'TAFI'A—RAT-A-FI-A. *n. ſ.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſpirits.

RATA'N—RA-TAN. *n. ſ.* An Indian cane.

RATE—RATE. *n. ſ.* [*ratus*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.] Price fixed on any thing.—Allowance ſettled.—Degree; comparative height or valour.—Quantity aſſignable.—That which ſets value.—Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done.—Tax impoſed by the pariſh.

To RATE—RATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To value at a certain price.—[*Reita*, Iſlandick.] To chide haſtily and vehemently.

RA'THER—RATH-ER. *adv.* More willingly; with better liking.—Preferably to the other; with better reaſon.—In a greater degree than otherwiſe.—More properly.—Eſpecially.—*To have* RATHER. [a barbarous expreſſion of late intruſion into our language, for which it is better to ſay *will rather.*] To deſire in preference.

RA'TIFICA'TION—RAT-IF-I-CA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*ratification*, French, from *ratify.*] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RA'TIFI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ratify.*] The perſon or thing that ratifies.

To RA'TIFY'—RAT-I-FY. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to ſettle.

RA'TIO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Proportion.

RA'TIOCINA'TION—RA-*TIO*-CI-NA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*ratiocinatio*, Latin.] The act of reaſoning; the act of deducing conſequences from premiſes.

RA'TIONAL—RA*TI*-ON-AL. *adj.* [*rationalis*, Lat.] Having the power of reaſoning.—Agreeable to reaſon.—Wiſe; judicious: as, *a* rational *man.*

RA'TIONA'LE—RA*TI*-ON-A-LE. *n. ſ.* [from *ratio*, Lat.] A detail with reaſons: as, *Dr. Sparrow*'s Rationale *of the Common Prayer.*

RA'TIONALIST—RA*TI*-ON-AL-IST. *n. ſ.* [from *rational.*] One who proceeds in his diſquiſitions and practice wholly upon reaſon.

RA'TIONA'LITY—RA*TI*-ON-AL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *rational.*] The power of reaſoning.—Reaſonableneſs.

RA'TIONALLY—RA*TI*-ON-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *rational.*] Reaſonably; with reaſon.

RA'TSBANE—RATS-BANE. *n. ſ.* [*rat* and *bane.*] Poiſon for rats; arſenick.

RA'TTEEN—RAT-TEEN. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtuff.

To RA'TTLE—RAT-TLE. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.] To make a quick ſharp noiſe with frequent repetitions and colliſions of bodies not very ſonorous: when bodies are ſonorous, it is called *jingling.*—To ſpeak eagerly and noiſily.

To RA'TTLE. *v. a.* To move any thing ſo as to make a rattle or noiſe.—To ſtun with a noiſe; to drive with a noiſe.—To ſcold; to rail at with clamour.

RA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick noiſe nimbly repeated.—Empty and loud talk.—An inſtrument, which agitated makes a clattering noiſe.—A plant.

RA'TTLEHEADED. *adj.* [*rattle* and *head.*] Giddy; not ſteady.

RA'TTLESNAKE. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſerpent.

RA'TTLESNAKE *Root*. *n. ſ.* Called alſo ſeneka, belongs to a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians uſe it as a certain remedy againſt the bite of a rattleſnake.

RA'TTOON—RAT-TOON. *n. ſ.* A Weſt Indian fox, which has this peculiar property, that if any thing be offered to it that has lain in water, it will wipe and turn it about with its fore feet, before it will put it to its mouth.

To RA'VAGE—RAV-AGE. *v. a.* [*ravager*, French.] To lay waſte; to ſack; to ranſack; to ſpoil; to pillage; to plunder.

RA'VAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ravage*, Fren. from the verb.] Spoil; ruin; waſte.

RA'VAGER—RAV-AG-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ravage.*] Plunderer; ſpoiler.

RAU'CITY—RAU-CI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarſeneſs; loud rough noiſe.

To RAVE—RAVE. *v. n.* [*reven*, Dutch; *rever*, Fren.] To be delirious; to talk irrationally.—To burſt out into furious exclamations, as if mad.

To RA'VEL—RAV-EL. *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dutch, to entangle.] To entangle; to entwiſt one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.—To unweave; to unknit: as, *to* ravel *out a twiſt or piece of knit work.*—To hurry over in confuſion.

To RA'VEL. *v. n.* To fall into perplexity or confuſion.—To work in perplexity; to buſy himſelf with intricacies.

RA'VELIN—RAV-E-LIN. *n. ſ.* [French.] In fortification, a work that conſiſts of two faces, that make a ſalient angle, commonly called half moon by the ſoldiers: it is raiſed before the courtines or counterſcarps.

RA'VEN—RA-VEN. *n. ſ.* [hꝛæꝛn, Saxon.] A large black fowl.

RA'VENOUS—RAV-EN-OUS. *adj.* [from *raven.*] Furiouſly voracious; hungry to rage.

RA'VENOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ravenous.*] With raging voracity.

RA'VENOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ravenous.*] Rage for prey; furious voracity.

RA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *rave.*] With frenzy; with diſtraction.

To RA'VISH—RAV-ISH. *v. a.* [*ravir*, French.] To conſtuprate by force.—To take away by violence.—To delight to rapture; to traſport.

RA'VISHER. *n. ſ.* [*raviſſeur*, Fr. from *raviſh.*] He that embraces a woman by violence.—One who takes any thing by violence.

RA'VISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*raviſſement*, Fr. from *raviſh.*] Violation; forcible conſtupration.—Tranſport; rapture; ecſtaſy; pleaſing violence on the mind.

RAW—RAW. *adj.* [hꝛeap, Saxon; *raa*, Daniſh; *rouw*, Dutch.] Not ſubdued by the fire.—Not covered with the ſkin.—Sore.—Immature; unripe.—Unſeaſoned; unripe in ſkill.—New.—Bleak; chill.—Not concocted.

RA'WBONED. *adj.* [*raw* and *bone.*] Having bones ſcarcely covered with fleſh.

RA'WHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*raw* and *head.*] The name of a ſpectre, mentioned to fright children.

RA'WLY—RAW-LY. *adv.* [from *raw.*] In a raw manner.—Unſkilfully.—Newly.

RA'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *raw.*] State of being raw.—Unſkilfulneſs.—Haſty manner. This ſeems to be the meaning in this obſcure paſſage.

RAY—RAY. *n. ſ.* [*raie*, *rayon*, Fr. *radius*, Lat.] A beam of light.—Any luſtre corporeal or intellectual.—[*Raye*, Fr. *raia*, Lat.] A fiſh.—[*Lolium*, Lat.] An herb.

To RAZE—RAZE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, Fr. *raſus*, Lat. See RASE.] To overthrow; to ruin; to ſubvert.—To efface.—To extirpate.

RA'ZOR—RAZ-OR. *n. ſ.* [*raſor*, Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge uſed in ſhaving.

RA'ZURE—RA-ZURE. *n. ſ.* [*raſure*, Fr. *raſura*, Latin.] Act of eraſing.

RE. Is an inſeparable particle uſed by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return*, to come back; to *revive*, to live again; *repercuſſion*, the act of driving back. For the pronunciation of all compound words look at their radicals.

RE'ACCE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *acceſs.*] Viſit renewed.

To REACH—REACH. *v. a.* ancient preterite *raught.* [hꝛæcan, Saxon.] To touch with the hand extended.—To arrive at; to attain any thing diſtant; to ſtrike from a diſtance.—To fetch from ſome place diſtant, and give.—To bring forward from a diſtant place.—To hold out; to ſtretch forth.—To attain; to gain; to obtain.—To transfer.—To penetrate to.—To be adequate to.—To extend to.—To extend; to ſpread abroad.

To REACH. *v. n.* To be extended.—To be extended far.—To penetrate.—To make efforts to attain.—To take in the hand.

REACH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Act of reaching or bringing by extenſion of the hand.—Power of reaching or taking in the hand.—Power of attainment or management.—Power; limit of faculties.—Contrivance; artful ſcheme; deep thought.—A fetch; an artifice to attain ſome diſtant advantage.—Tendency to diſtant conſequences.—Extent.

To REA'CT—RE-ACT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act.*] To return the impulſe or impreſſion.

REA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*reaction*, Fr. from *react.*] The reciprocation of any impulſe or force impreſſed, made by the body on which ſuch impreſſion is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal.

To RE'AD—READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. paſſ. *read.* [hꝛæd, Saxon.] To peruſe any thing written.—To diſcover by characters or marks.—To learn by obſervation.—To know fully.

To READ. *v. n.* To perform the act of peruſing writing.—To be ſtudious in books.—To know by reading.

RE'AD—READ. *particip. adj.* [from *read.*] Skilful by reading.

RE'ADING—READ-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *read.*] Study in books; peruſal of books.—A lecture; a prelection.—Public recital.—Variation of copies.

RE'ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *read.*] One that peruſes any thing written.—One ſtudious in books.—One whoſe office is to read prayers in churches.

RE'ADERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *reader.*] The office of reading prayers.

REA'DILY—READ-I-LY. *adv.* [from *ready.*] Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay.

REA'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ready.*] Expeditenes; promptitude.—The ſtate of being ready or fit for any thing.—Facility; freedom from hinderance or obſtruction.—State of being willing or prepared.

RE'ADMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *admiſſion.*] The act of admitting again.

To RE'ADMI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *admit.*] To let in again.

To RE'ADO'RN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn.*] To decorate again; to deck a-new.

REA'DY—READ-Y. *adj.* [hꝛæd, Sax. *redo*, Swediſh; hꝛabe, nimble, Saxon.] Prompt; not delayed.—Fit for a purpoſe; not to ſeek.—Prepared; accommodated to any deſign, ſo as that there can be no delay.—Willing; eager.—Being at the point; not diſtant; near; about to do or be.—Being at hand; next to hand.—Facil; eaſy; opportune; near.—Quick; not done with heſitation.—Expedite; nimble; not embarraſſed; not ſlow.—*To make* READY. To make preparations.

REA'DY. *adv.* Readily; ſo as not to need delay.

REA'DY. *n. ſ.* Ready money. A low word.

RE'AFFI'RMANCE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *affirmance.*] Second confirmation.

RE'AL—RE-AL. *adj.* [*reel*, Fr. *realis*, Latin.] Relating to things not perſons; not perſonal.—Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.—In law, conſiſting of things immoveable, as land.

REA'LITY—RE-AL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*realité*, Fr. from *real.*] Truth; verity; what is, not what merely ſeems.—Something intrinſically important; not merely matter of ſhow.

To RE'ALIZE—RE-AL-IZE. *v. a.* [*realiſer*, Fr. from *real.*]

real.] To bring into being or act.—To convert money into land.

RE'ALLY. *adv.* [from *real.*] With actual exiſtence.—In truth; truly; not ſeemingly.—It is a ſlight corroboration of an opinion.

REALM—REALM. *n. ſ.* [*roiaulme*, Fr.] A kingdom; a king's dominion.—Kingly government. This ſenſe is not frequent.

REAM—REAM. *n. ſ.* [*rame*, Fr. *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

To REA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *animo*, Lat.] To revive; to reſtore to life.

To RE'ANNE'X. *v a.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again.

To REAP—REAP. *v. a.* [ɲepan, Saxon.] To cut corn at harveſt.—To gather; to obtain.

To REAP. *v. n.* To harveſt.

REA'PER—REAP-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *reap*] One that cuts corn at harveſt.

REA'PINGHOOK—REAP-ING-HOOK. *n. ſ.* [*reaping* and *hook.*] A hook uſed to cut corn in harveſt.

REAR—REAR. *n. ſ.* [*arrieare*, Fr.] The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.—The laſt claſs.

REAR. *adj.* [bɲeɲe, Saxon.] Raw; half roaſted; half ſodden.

To REAR. *v. a.* [aɲæɲan, Saxon.] To raiſe up.—To lift up from a fall.—To move upwards.—To bring up to maturity.—To educate; to inſtruct.—To exalt; to elevate.—To rouſe; to ſtir up.

REA'RWARD. *n. ſ.* [from *rear.*] The laſt troop.—The end; the tail; a train behind.—The latter part. In contempt.

To RE'ASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*re* and *aſcend.*] To climb again.

To RE'ASCE'ND. *v. a.* To mount again.

REA'SON—REA-SON. *n. ſ.* [*raiſon*, Fr. *ratio*, Latin.] The power by which man deduces one propoſition from another, or proceeds from premiſes to conſequences; the rational faculty.—Cauſe; ground or principle.—Cauſe efficient.—Final cauſe.—Argument; ground of perſuaſion; motive.—Ratiocination; diſcurſive power.—Clearneſs of faculties.—Right; juſtice.—Reaſonable claim; juſt practice.—Rationale; juſt account.—Moderation; moderate demands.

To REA'SON. *v. n.* [*raiſonner*, Fr.] To argue rationally; to deduce conſequences juſtly from premiſes.—To raiſe diſquiſitions; to make enquiries.

REA'SONABLE—REA-SON-A-BLE. *adj.* [*raiſon*, French.] Having the faculty of reaſon; endued with reaſon.—Acting, ſpeaking or thinking rationally.—Juſt; rational; agreeable to reaſon.—Not immoderate.—Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

REA'SONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reaſonable.*] The faculty of reaſon.—Agreeableneſs to reaſon.—Moderation.

REA'SONABLY. *adv.* [from *reaſonable.*] Agreeably to reaſon.—Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

REA'SONER—REA-SON-ER. *n. ſ.* [*raiſonneur*, Fr. from *reaſon.*] One who reaſons; an arguer.

REA'SONING. *n. ſ.* [from *reaſon.*] Argument.

REA'SONLESS. *adj.* [from *reaſon.*] Void of reaſon.

To RE'ASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſemble.*] To collect anew.

To RE'ASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſert.*] To aſſert anew; to maintain after ſuſpenſion or ceſſation.

To RE'ASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*reaſſumo*, Lat. *re* and *aſſume.*] To reſume; to take again.

To RE'ASSU'RE. [*raſſurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to reſtore from terrour.

To REAVE—REAVE. *v. a.* pret. *reft.* [ɲeɲian, Saxon; whence to *bereave.*] To take away by ſtealth or violence. An obſolete word.

To RE'BAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptiſer*, Fr. *re* and *baptize.*] To baptize again.

RE'BAPTIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*rebaptiſation*, Fr. from *rebaptize.*] Renewal of baptiſm.

To REBA'TE—RE-BATE. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to obtuſeneſs; to deprive of keenneſs.

RE'BEL—REB-EL. *n. ſ.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Latin.] One who oppoſes lawful authority.

To REBE'L—RE-BEL. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To riſe in oppoſition againſt lawful authority.

REBE'LLION—RE-BELL-ION. *n. ſ.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*, Latin. from *rebel.*] Inſurrection againſt lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUS. *adj.* [from *rebel.*] Oppoſent to lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *rebellious.*] In oppoſition to lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rebellious.*] The quality of being rebellious.

To REBE'LLOW. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow.*] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noiſe.

To REBOU'ND. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr. *re* and *bound.*] To ſpring back; to be reverberated; to fly back, in conſequence of motion impreſſed and reſiſted by a greater power.

To REBOUND. *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back.

REBOU'ND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in conſequence of motion reſiſted; reſilition.

REBU'FF—RE-BUFF. *n. ſ.* [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffo*, Ital.] Repercuſſion; quick and ſudden reſiſtance.

To REBU'FF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppoſe with ſudden violence.

To REBUI'LD. *v. a.* [*re* and *build.*] To reedify; to reſtore from demolition; to repair.

To REBU'KE—RE-BUKE. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr.] To chide; to reprehend; to repreſs by objurgation.

REBU'KE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] Reprehenſion; chiding expreſſion; objurgation.—In low language, it ſignifies any kind of check.

REBU'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *rebuke.*] A chider; a reprehender.

RE'BUS—RE-BUS. *n. ſ.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word repreſented by a picture.

REBU'TTER. *n. ſ.* An anſwer to a rejoinder.

To RECA'LL. *v. a.* [*re* and *call.*] To call back; to call again; to revoke.

RECA'LL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back.

To RECA'NT—RE-CANT. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Latin.]

To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once ſaid or done.

RE`CANTA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *recant.*] Retractation; declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

RECA´NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *recant.*] One who recants.

To RECAPI´TULATE. *v. a.* [*recapituler*, Fr. *re* and *capitulum*, Latin.] To repeat again diſtinctly; to detail again.

RE`CAPI´TULA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *recapitulate.*] Detail repeated; diſtinct repetition of the principal points.

RECAPI´TULATORY. *adj.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repeating again.

To RECA´RRY. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back.

To RECE`DE — RE-CEDE. *v. n.* [*recedo*, Latin.] To fall back; to retreat.—To deſiſt.

RECEI`PT — RE-CEIPT. *n. ſ.* [*receptum*, Lat.] The act of receiving.—The place of receiving.—[*Recepte*, Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.—Reception; admiſſion.—Reception; welcome.—[From *recipe.*] Preſcription of ingredients for any compoſition.

RECEI`VABLE. *adj.* [*recevable*, Fr. from *receive.*] Capable of being received.

To RECEI'VE — RE-CEIVE. *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr. *recipio*, Lat.] To take or obtain any thing as due.—To take or obtain from another.—To take any thing communicated.—To embrace intellectually.—To allow.—To admit.—To take as into a veſſel.—To take into a place or ſtate.—To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually.—To entertain as a gueſt.

RECEI`VER — RE-CEIV-ER. *n. ſ.* [*receveur*, Fr. from *receive.*] One to whom any thing is communicated by another. One to whom any thing is given or paid.—One who partakes of the bleſſed ſacrament.—One who cooperates with a robber, by taking the goods which he ſteals.—The veſſel into which ſpirits are emitted from the ſtill.—The veſſel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

To RECE´LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate anew.

RE`CENCY. *n. ſ.* [*recens*, Lat.] Newneſs; new ſtate.

RECE´NSION. *n. ſ.* [*recenſio*, Latin.] Enumeration; review.

RE`CENT — RE-CENT. *adj.* [*recens*, Lat.] New; not of long exiſtence.—Late; not antique.—Freſh; not long diſmiſſed from.

RE`CENTLY. *adv.* [from *recent.*] Newly; freſhly.

RE`CENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *recent.*] Newneſs; freſhneſs.

RECE´PTACLE — RE-CEP-TA-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*receptaculum*, Lat.] A veſſel or place into which any thing is received.

RECE´PTION — RE-CEP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*receptus*, Latin.] The act of receiving.—The ſtate of being received.—Admiſſion of any thing communicated.—Readmiſſion.—The act of containing.—Treatment at firſt coming; welcome; entertainment.

RECE´PTIVE — RE-CEP-TIVE. *adj.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECE´SS — RE-CESS. *n. ſ.* [*receſſus*, Latin.] Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; receſſion.—Departure.—Place of retirement; place of ſecrecy; private abode.—[*Recez*, Fr.] Perhaps an abſtract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.—Departure into privacy.—Remiſſion or ſuſpenſion of any procedure.—Removal to diſtance.—Privacy; ſecrecy of abode.—Secret part.

RECE´SSION. *n. ſ.* [*receſſio*, Latin.] The act of retreating.

To RECHA`NGE. *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr. *re* and *change.*] To change again.

To RECHA`RGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge.*] To accuſe in return.—To attack anew.

RE´CIPE — REC-I-PE. *n. ſ.* [*recipe*, Lat. the term uſed by phyſicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical preſcription.

RECI´PIENT — RE-CIP-I-ENT. *n. ſ.* [*recipiens*, Latin.] The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.—[*Recipient*, Fr.] The veſſel into which ſpirits are driven by the ſtill.

RECI´PROCAL — RE-CIP-RO-CAL. *adj.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr.] Acting in viciſſitude; alternate.—Mutual; done by each to each.—Mutually interchangeable.—In geometry, reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is ſo much leſſer than the ſecond, as the third is greater than the firſt, and vice verſa.

RECI´PROCALLY. *adv.* [from *reciprocal.*] Mutually; interchangeably.

RECI´PROCALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reciprocal.*] Mutual return; alternateneſs.

To RECI´PROCATE — RE-CIP-RO-CATE. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproquer*, Fr.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

RECI´PROCA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Lat.] Alternation; action interchanged.

RECI`TAL — RE-CI-TAL. *n. ſ.* [from *recite.*] Repetition; rehearſal.—Enumeration.

RE´CITA`TION — REC-I-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *recite.*] Repetition; rehearſal.

RE´CITATI`VE — REC-I-TA-TIVE. } *n. ſ.* [from *recite.*]
RE´CITATI`VO. } A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more muſical than common ſpeech, and leſs than ſong; chaunt.

To RECITE — RE-CITE. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat. *reciter*, French.] To rehearſe; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

To RECK — RECK. *v. n.* [ꝑecan, Saxon.] To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of uſe. *Reck* is ſtill retained in Scotland.

To RECK. *v a.* To heed; to care for.

RE´CKLESS. *adj.* [from *reck*; ꝑeccelear, Saxon.] Careleſs; heedleſs; mindleſs; untouched. See RECK.

RE´CKLESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reck.*] Careleſſneſs; negligence.

To RE´CKON — RECK-ON. *v. a.* [ꝑeccan, Saxon; *reckenen*, Dutch.] To number; to count.—To eſteem; to account.—To aſſign in an account.

To RE´CKON. *v. n.* To compute; to calculate.—To ſtate an account.—To charge to account.—To pay a penalty.—To call to puniſhment.—[*Compter ſur*, Fr.] To lay ſtreſs or dependance upon.

RE´CKONER

RE'CKONER. *n. ſ.* [from *reckon.*] One who computes; one who calculates coſt.

RE'CKONING — RECK-ON-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *reckon.*] Computation; calculation.—Account of time.—Accounts of debtor and creditor.—Money charged by an hoſt.—Account taken.—Eſteem; account; eſtimation.

To RECLAI'M — RE-CLAIM. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Lat.] To reform; to correct.—[*Reclamer*, Fr.] To reduce to the ſtate deſired.—To recall; to cry out againſt.—To tame.

To RECLI'NE — RE-CLINE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Latin; *recliner*; French.] To lean back; to lean ſidewiſe.

To RECLI'NE. *v. n.* To reſt; to repoſe; to lean.

RECLI'NE. *adj.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] In a leaning poſture.

To RECLO'SE *v. a.* [*re* and *cloſe.*] To cloſe again.

To RECLU'DE — RE-CLUDE. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Latin.] To open.

RECLU'SE — RE-CLUSE. *adj.* [*reclus*, Fr. *recluſus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired.

RECO'GNISANCE — RE-COG-NI-SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*recogniſance*, Fr.] Acknowledgement of perſon or thing.—Badge.—A bond of record teſtifying the recogniſor to owe unto the recogniſee a certain ſum of money; and is acknowledged in ſome court of record.

To RECO'GNISE — RE-COG-NISE. *v. a.* [*recognoſco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any perſon or thing.—To review; to reexamine.

RECO'GNISOR. *n. ſ.* He who gives the recogniſance.

RE'COGNI'TION — RE-COG-NITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*recognitio*, Latin.] Review; renovation of knowledge.—Knowledge confeſſed.—Acknowledgment.

To RECOI'L. *v. n.* [*reculer*, Fr.] To ruſh back in conſequence of reſiſtance, which cannot be overcome by the force impreſſed.—To fall back.—To fail; to ſhrink.

To RECOI'N — RE-COIN. *v. a.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin over again.

RECOI'NAGE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *coinage.*] The act of coining anew.

To RE'COLLE'CT — REC-OL-LECT. *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Lat.] To recover to memory.—To recover reaſon or reſolution.—To gather what is ſcattered; to gather again.

RE'COLLE'CTION — REC-OL-LEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *recollect.*] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.

To RECO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort.*] To comfort or conſole again.—To give new ſtrength.

To RE'COMME'NCE. *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr. *re* and *commence.*] To begin anew.

To RE'COMME'ND — REC-OM-MEND. *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr. *re* and *commend.*] To praiſe to another.—To make acceptable.—To commit with prayers.

RE'COMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*recommendable*, Fr. from *recommend.*] Worthy of recommendation or praiſe.

RE'COMMENDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*recommendation*, Fren. from *recommend.*] The act of recommending.—That which ſecures to one a kind reception from another.

RE'COMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *recommend.*] That which commends to another.

To RE'COMMI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *commit.*] To commit anew.

To RE'COMPE'NSE — REC-OM-PENSE. *v. a.* [*recompenſer*, Fr. *re* and *compenſo*, Lat.] To repay; to requite.—To give in requital.—To compenſate; to make up by ſomething equivalent.—To redeem; to pay for.

RE'COMPE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*recompenſe*, Fr. from the verb.] Equivalent; compenſation.

RECOMPI'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *compilement.*] New compilement.

To RE'COMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*recompoſer*, Fr. *re* and *compoſe.*] To ſettle or quiet anew.—To form or adjuſt anew.

RE'COMPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *compoſition.*] Compoſition renewed.

To RE'CONCI'LE — REC-ON-CILE. *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, Fr. *reconcilio*, Lat.] To make to like again.—To make to be liked again.—To make any thing conſiſtent.—To reſtore to favour.

RE'CONCI'LEABLE. *adj.* [*reconciliable*, Fr. from *reconcile.*] Capable of renewed kindneſs.—Conſiſtent; poſſible to be made conſiſtent.

RE'CONCI'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reconcile.*] Reconciliation; renewal of kindneſs; favour reſtored.—Friendſhip renewed.

RE'CONCI'LIA'TION — REC-ON-CIL-I-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reconciliatio*, from *re* and *concilio*, Lat. *reconciliation*, Fren.] Renewal of friendſhip.—Agreement of things ſeemingly oppoſite; ſolution of ſeeming contrarieties. — Attonement; expiation.

To RECONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *condenſe.*] To recondenſe anew.

RECO'NDITE. *adj.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Secret; profound; abſtruſe.

To RE'CONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr. *reconductus*, Lat. *re* and *conduct.*] To conduct again.

To RECO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr. *re* and *conquer.*] To conquer again.

To RECONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*re* and *convene.*] To aſſemble anew.

To RECO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *conſecrate.*] To conſecrate anew.

To RE'CONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *convey.*] To convey again.

To RECO'RD — RE-CORD. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Lat. *recorder*, Fr.] To regiſter any thing ſo that its memory may not be loſt.—To celebrate; to cauſe to be remembered ſolemnly.

RE'CORD. *n. ſ.* [*record*, Fr. from the verb. The accent of the noun is indifferently on either ſyllable; of the verb always on the laſt.] Regiſter; authentic memorial.

RE'CORDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance. Not in uſe.

RECO'RDER — RE-CORD-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *record.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to regiſter any events.—The keeper of the rolls in a city.—A kind of flute; a wind inſtrument.

To RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [*re* and *couch.*] To lie down again.

To RECO'VER. *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, Fr. *recupero*, Latin.] To reſtore from ſickneſs or diſorder.—To repair.—To regain. — To releaſe. — To attain; to reach; to come up to.

To RECO'VER. *v. n.* To grow well from a diſeaſe.

RECO'VERABLE.

RECO'VERABLE. *adj.* [*recouvrable*, Fr. from *recover*.] Poſſible to be reſtored from ſickneſs.—Poſſible to be regained.

RECO'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *recover*.] Reſtoration from ſickneſs.—Power or act of regaining.—The act of cutting off an entail.

To RECOU'NT. *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell diſtinctly.

RECOU'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *recount*.] Relation; recital.

RECOU'RSE. *n. ſ.* [*recurſus*, Lat. *recours*, Fr.] Return; new attack.—[*Recours*, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. This is the common uſe.—Acceſs.

RE'CREANT — REC-RE-ANT. *adj.* [*recriant*, Fr.] Cowardly; meanſpirited; ſubdued; crying out for mercy; recanting out of fear.—Apoſtate; falſe.

To RE'CREATE — REC-RE-ATE. *v. a.* [*recreo*, Lat. *recreer*, Fr.] To refreſh after toil; to amuſe or divert in wearineſs. — To delight; to gratify. — To relieve; to revive.

RE'CREA'TION — REC-RE-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *recreate*.] Relief after toil or pain; amuſement in ſorrow or diſtreſs.—Refreſhment; amuſement; diverſion.

RE'CREMENT — REC-RE MENT. *n. ſ.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] Droſs; ſpume; ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts.

RE'CREME'NTAL. } *adj.* [from *recrement*.] Droſſy.
RE'CREMENTI'TIOUS. }

To RECRI'MINATE — RE-CRIM-I-NATE. *v. n.* [*recriminer*, Fr. *re* and *criminor*, Lat.] To return one accuſation with another.

To RECRI'MINATE. *v. a.* To accuſe in return. Unuſual.

RECRI'MINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*recrimination*, Fr. from *recriminate*.] Return of one accuſation with another.

RECRI'MINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *recriminate*.] He that returns one charge with another.

To RECRUI'T — RE-CRUIT. *v. a.* [*recruter*, Fr.] To repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies.—To ſupply an army with new men.

To RECRUI'T. *v. n.* To raiſe new ſoldiers.

RECRUI'T. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Supply of any thing waſted.—New ſoldiers.

RECTA'NGLE — RECT-AN-GLE. *n. ſ.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Latin.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

RECTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*rectangulaire*, Fr. *rectus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.

RECTA'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *rectangular*.] With right angles.

RE'CTIFI'ABLE — REC-TI-FI-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *rectify*.] Capable to be ſet right.

RE'CTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*rectification*, Fr. from *rectify*.] The act of ſetting right what is wrong.—In chymiſtry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by diſtillation, to make it yet higher or finer.

To RE'CTIFY — REC-TI-FY. *v. a* [*rectifier*, Fr. *rectus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make right; to reform; to redreſs.—To exalt and improve by repeated diſtillation.

RE'CTILI'NEAR. } *adj.* [*rectus* and *linea*, Latin.] Conſiſting of right lines.
RE'CTILI'NEOUS. }

RE'CTITU'DE — REC-TI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*rectitude*, Fr. from *rectus*, Lat.] Straitneſs; not curvity.—Rightneſs; uprightneſs; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity.

RE'CTOR — REC-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*recteur*, Fr. *rector*, Lat.] Ruler; lord; governour.—Parſon of an unimpropriated pariſh.

RE'CTORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector*] The rank or office of rector.

RE'CTORY *n. ſ.* [*rectorerie*, Fr. from *rector*.] A ſpiritual living, compoſed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, ſeparate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the ſervice of his church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or miniſter thereof, to whoſe charge the ſame is committed.

RE'CUBA'TION — REC-U-BA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning.

RECU'MBENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *recumbent*.] The poſture of lying or leaning.—Reſt; repoſe.

RECU'MBENT — RE-CUMB-ENT. *adj.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] Lying; leaning.

To RECU'R — RE-CUR. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Lat.] To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.—[*Recourir*, Fr.] To have recourſe to; to take refuge in.

To RECU'RE — RE-CURE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure*.] To recover from ſickneſs or labour.

RECU'RE. *n. ſ.* Recovery; remedy.

RECU'RRENCE — RE-CUR-RENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *recurrent*.] Return.
RECU'RRENCY. }

RECU'RRENT. *adj.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Latin.] Returning from time to time.

RECU'RSION — RE-CUR-SION. *n. ſ.* [*recurſus*, Latin.] Return.

RECURVA'TION. } *n. ſ.* [*recurvo*, Latin.] Flexure backwards.
RECU'RVITY. }

RECU'RVOUS. *adj.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward.

RECU'SANT. *n. ſ.* [*recuſans*, Lat.] One that refuſes any terms of communion or ſociety.

RED — RED. *adj.* [from the old Saxon, ɲeb; *rhud*, Welſh. As the town of Hertford, Mr. *Camden*, in his Britannia, noteth, firſt was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the rud ford, or the red ford or water; high Dutch, *rot*; from the Greek, ἐρυθρον; French, *rouge*; Italian, *rubro*; from the Latin, *ruber*. *Peacham*.] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is ſubdivided into many; as ſcarlet, vermilion, crimſon.

RE'DBREAST — RED-BREAST. *n. ſ.* A ſmall bird, ſo named from the colour of its breaſt.

RE'DCO'AT. *n. ſ.* A name of contempt for a ſoldier.

To RE'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *red*.] To make red.

To RE'DDEN. *v. n.* To grow red.

RE'DDISH. [from *red*.] Somewhat red.

RE'DDISHNESS, *n. ſ.* [from *reddiſh*.] Tendency to redneſs.

REDDI'TION — RED-DITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *reddo*, Latin.] Reſtitution.

RE'DDITIVE.

RE'DDITIVE. *adj.* [*redditivus*, Lat.] Anſwering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

RE'DDLE — 13 RED 0 DLE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of mineral, or an earth of the metal kind.

To REDEE'M — 15 RE- 14 DEEM. *v. a.* [*redimo*, Lat.] To ranſom; to relieve from any thing by paying a price.—To reſcue; to recover.—To recompenſe; to compenſate; to make amends for.—To pay an atonement.—To ſave the world from the curſe of ſin.

REDEE'MABLE. *n. ſ.* [from *redeem.*] Capable of redemption.

REDEE'MABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *redeemable.*] The ſtate of being redeemable.

REDEE'MER — 15 RE- 14 DEEM- 1 ER. *n. ſ.* [from *redeem.*] One who ranſoms or redeems.—The Saviour of the world.

To RE'DELI'VER. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver.*] To deliver back.

RE'DELI'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *redeliver.*] The act of delivering back.

To RE'DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*redemander*, Fr. *re* and *demand.*] To demand back.

REDE'MPTION — 14 RE- 13 DEMP- 1 TION. *n. ſ.* [*redemption*, Fr. *redemptio*, Lat.] Ranſom; releaſe.—Purchaſe of God's favour by the death of Chriſt.

RE'DHOT. *adj.* [*red* and *hot.*] Heated to redneſs.

RE'DLE'AD. *n. ſ.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium. See MINIUM.

RE'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *red.*] The quality of being red.

RE'DOLENCE — 13 RED- 8 O- 13 LENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *redolent.*]
RE'DOLENCY. } Sweet ſcent.

RE'DOLENT — 13 RED- 8 O- 1 LENT. *adj.* [*redolens*, Latin.] Sweet of ſcent.

To REDOU'BLE. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr. *re* and *double.*] To repeat often.—To encreaſe by addition of the ſame quantity over and over.

To REDOU'BLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much.

REDOU'BT — 14 RE- 2 DOUBT. *n. ſ.* [*reduit*, *redoute*, French; *ridotta*, Italian.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortreſs.

REDOU'BTABLE. *adj.* [*redoubtable*, Fren.] Formidable; terrible to foes.

REDOU'BTED. *adj.* [*redoubté*, Fr.] Dreaded; awful; formidable.

To REDOU'ND — 14 RE- 2 DOUND. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Latin.] To be ſent back by reaction.—To conduce in the conſequence.—To fall in the conſequence.

To REDRE'SS — 14 RE- 13 DRESS. *v. a.* [*redreſſer*, Fr.] To ſet right; to amend.—To relieve; to remedy; to eaſe.—It is ſometimes uſed of perſons, but more properly of things.

REDRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reformation; amendment.—Relief; remedy.—One who gives relief.

RE'DSTREAK — 13 RED- 14 STREAK. *n. ſ.* [*red* and *ſtreak.*] An apple.—Cyder preſſed from the redſtreak.

To REDU'CE — 14 RE- 6 DUCE. *v. a.* [*reduco*, Lat. *reduire*, Fr.] To bring to the former ſtate.—To reform from any diſorder.—To bring into any ſtate of diminution.—To degrade; to impair in dignity.—To bring into any ſtate of miſery or meanneſs.—To ſubdue.—To bring into any ſtate more within reach or power.—To reclaim to order.—To ſubject to a rule; to bring into a claſs.

REDU'CER — 15 RE 6 DUC- 1 ER. *n. ſ.* [from *reduce.*] One that reduces.

REDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *reduce.*] Poſſible to be reduced.

REDU'CTION — 14 RE- 1 DUC- 1 TION. *n. ſ.* [*reduction*, Fren. from *reductus*, Lat.] The act of reducing.—In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

REDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*reductif*, Fr. *reductus*, Lat.] Having the power of reducing.

REDU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reductive.*] By reduction; by conſequence.

REDU'NDANCE — 14 RE- 1 DUN- 11 DANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*redundantia*,
REDU'NDANCY. } Lat. from *redundant.*] Superfluity; ſuperabundance.

REDU'NDANT. *adj.* [*redundans*, Lat.] Superabundant; exuberant; ſuperfluous.—Uſing more words or images than are uſeful.

REDU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *redundant.*] Superfluouſly; ſuperabundantly.

To REDU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate.*] To double.

RE'DUPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reduplicate.*] The act of doubling.

REDU'PLICATIVE. *adj.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr. from *reduplicate.*] Double.

RE'DWING. *n. ſ.* A bird.

To REE'CHO. *v. n.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back.

REED — 14 REED. *n. ſ.* [ꝛeoꝺ, Saxon; *ried*, German; *arundo*, Lat.] An hollow knotted ſtalk, which grows in wet grounds.—A ſmall pipe.—An arrow.

REE'DED. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Covered with reeds.

REE'DEN. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Conſiſting of reeds.

To RE'E'DIFY. *v. a.* [*reedifier*, Fr. *re* and *edify.*] To rebuild; to build again.

REE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Being without reeds.

REE'DY *adj.* [from *reed.*] Abounding with reeds.

REEK — 14 REEK. *n. ſ.* [ꝛec, Saxon: *reuke*, Dutch.] Smoke; ſteam; vapour.—[*Reke*, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn of hay.

To REEK. *v. n.* [ꝛecan, Saxon.] To ſmoke; to ſteam; to emit vapour.

REE'KY. *adj.* [from *reek.*] Smoky; tanned; black.

REEL — 14 REEL. *n. ſ.* [ꝛeol, Saxon.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into ſkeins from the ſpindle.

To REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the ſpindle.

To REEL. *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Sweediſh.] To ſtagger; to incline in walking, firſt to one ſide and then to the other.

REELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *election.*] Repeated election.

To REENA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *enact.*] To enact anew.

To REENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To ſtrengthen with new aſſiſtance.

REENFO'RCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *enforcement.*] Freſh aſſiſtance.

To REENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy.*] To enjoy anew or a ſecond time.

To

To REE'NTER. *v. a.* [*re* and *enter.*] To enter again; to enter anew.

To RE`ENTHRO`NE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne.

REE'NTRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *entrance.*] The act of entring again.

To RE`ESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *eſtabliſh.*] To eſtabliſh anew.

RE`ESTA'BLISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *reeſtabliſh.*] One that reeſtabliſhes.

RE`ESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reeſtabliſh.*] The act of reeſtabliſhing; the ſtate of being reeſtabliſhed; reſtauration.

To RE`EXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*re* and *examine.*] To examine anew.

REFE'CTION—RE-FEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*refection*, Fr. from *refectio*, Lat.] Refreſhment after hunger or fatigue.

REFE'CTORY. *n. ſ.* [*refectoire*, Fr. from *refect.*] Room of refreſhment; eating room.

To REFE'L. *v. a.* [*refello*, Lat.] To refute; to repreſs.

To REFE'R—RE-FER. *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat. *referrer*, Fr.] To diſmiſs for information or judgment.—To betake for deciſion.—To reduce to, as to the ultimate end.—To reduce, as to a claſs.

To REFE'R. *v. n.* To reſpect; to have relation.

RE'FEREE`—REF-E-REE. *n. ſ.* [from *refer.*] One to whom any thing is referred.

RE'FERENCE—REF-E-RENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *refer.*] Relation; reſpect; view towards; alluſion to.—Diſmiſſion to another tribunal.

REFE'RRIBLE. *adj.* [from *refer.*] Capable of being conſidered, as in relation to ſomething elſe.

To REFI'NE—RE-FINE. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.] To purify; to clear from droſs and recrement.—To make elegant; to poliſh; to make accurate.

To REFI`NE. *v. n.* To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy.—To grow pure.—To affect nicety.

REFI`NEDLY. *adv.* [from *refine.*] With affected elegance.

REFI`NEMENT—RE-FINE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *refine.*] The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from droſs and recrementitious matter.—Improvement in elegance or purity.—Artificial practice.—Affectation of elegant improvement.

REFI`NER—RE-FIN-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *refine.*] Purifier; one who clears from droſs or recrement.—Improver in elegance.—Inventor of ſuperfluous ſubtilties.

To REFI'T—RE-FIT. *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fit.*] To repair; to reſtore after damage.

To REFLE'CT—RE-FLECT. *v. a.* [*reflechir*, Fr. *reflecto*, Lat.] To throw back.

To REFLE'CT. *v. n.* To throw back light.—To bend back.—To throw back the thoughts upon the paſt or on themſelves.—To conſider attentively.—To throw reproach or cenſure.—To bring reproach.

REFLE'CTION—RE-FLEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reflect*: thence I think *reflexion* leſs proper: *reflexion*, Fr. *reflexus*, Lat.] The act of throwing back.—The act of bending back.—That which is reflected.—Thought thrown back upon the paſt.—The action of the mind upon itſelf.—Attentive conſideration.—Cenſure.

REFLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *reflect.*] Throwing back images.—Conſidering things paſt; conſidering the operations of the mind.

REFLE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *reflect.*] Conſiderer.

REFLE'X—RE-FLEX. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Directed backward.

REFLE'X. *n. ſ.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection.

REFLE'XIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *reflexible.*] The quality of being reflexible.

REFLE'XIBLE. *adj.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back.

REFLE'XIVE. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Having reſpect to ſomething paſt.

REFLOA`T. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *float.*] Ebb; reflux.

To RE`FLOU'RISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *flouriſh.*] To flouriſh anew.

To REFLO`W. *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr. *re* and *flow.*] To flow back.

REFLU`ENT. *adj.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back.

REFLU'X. *n. ſ.* [*reflux*, Fr. *refluxus*, Lat.] Backward courſe of water.

To REFO`RM—RE-FORM. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Lat. *reformer*, Fr.] To change from worſe to better.

To REFO`RM. *v. n.* To make a change from worſe to better.

REFO`RM. *n. ſ.* [French.] Reformation.

RE'FORMA`TION—REF-ORM-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reformation*, Fr. from *reform.*] Change from worſe to better.—The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive ſtate.

REFO`RMER—RE-FORM-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *reform.*] One who makes a change for the better; an amender.—Thoſe who changed religion from popiſh corruptions and innovations.

To REFRA'CT—RE-FRACT. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Lat.] To break the natural courſe of rays.

REFRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*refraction*, Fr.] Is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilſt it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have paſſed on in, had not the denſity of the medium turned it aſide.

REFRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *refract.*] Having the power of refraction.

REFRA'CTORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *refractory.*] Sullen obſtinacy.

REFRA'CTORY—RE-FRAC-TO-RY. *adj.* [*refractaire*, French; *refractarius*, Lat.] Obſtinate; perverſe; contumacious.

To REFRAI`N—RE-FRAIN. *v. a.* [*refrener*, Fr. *re* and *frænum*, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.

To REFRAI`N. *v. n.* To forbear; to abſtain; to ſpare.

To

To REFRE'SH—RE-FRESH. *v. a.* [*refraiſcher*, Fr. *refrigero*, Lat.] To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue or want.—To improve by new touches any thing impaired.—To refrigerate; to cool.

REFRE'SHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *refreſh.*] Relief after pain, want or fatigue.—That which gives relief, as food, reſt.

REFRI'GERANT. *adj.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. from *refrigerate.*] Cooling; mitigating heat.

To REFRI'GERATE—RE-FRIG-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, *re* and *frigus*, Lat.] To cool.

REFRI'GERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat. *refrigeration*, Fr.] The act of cooling; the ſtate of being cooled.

REFRI'GERATIVE. } *adj.* [*refrigeratif*, Fr. *refrigeratorius*,
REFRI'GERATORY. } Lat.] Cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRI'GERATORY. *n. ſ.* That part of a diſtilling veſſel that is placed about the head of a ſtill, and filled with water to cool the condenſing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or ſpiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water.—Any thing internally cooling.

REFT—REFT. *part. pret.* of *reave.* Deprived; taken away.—*Preterite* of *reave.*—Took away.

RE'FUGE—REF-UGE. *n. ſ.* [*refuge*, Fren. *refugium*, Lat.] Shelter from any danger or diſtreſs; protection.—That which gives ſhelter or protection.—Expedient in diſtreſs.—Expedient in general.

To RE'FUGE. *v. a.* [*refugier*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſhelter; to protect.

RE'FUGEE'—REF-U-GEE. *n. ſ.* [*refugié*, Fren.] One who flies to ſhelter or protection.

REFU'LGENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *refulgent.*] Splendour; brightneſs.

REFU'LGENT—RE-FUL-GENT. *adj.* [*refulgens*, Latin.] Bright; ſhining; glittering; ſplendid.

To REFU'ND—RE-FUND. *v. n.* [*refundo*, Latin.] To pour back.—To repay what is received; to reſtore.

REFU'SAL—RE-FU-SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *refuſe.*] The act of refuſing; denial of any thing demanded or ſolicited.—The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

To REFU'SE—RE-FUSE. *v. a.* [*refuſer*, Fr.] To deny what is ſolicited or required.—To reject; to diſmiſs without a grant.

To REFU'SE. *v. n.* Not to accept.

RE'FUSE—RE-FUSE. *adj.* [from the verb. The noun has its accent on the firſt ſyllable, the verb on the ſecond.] Unworthy of reception; left when the reſt is taken.

RE'FUSE. *n. ſ.* That which remains diſregarded when the reſt is taken.

REFU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *refuſe.*] He who refuſes.

REFU'TAL—RE-FU-TAL. *n. ſ.* [from *refute.*] Refutation.

RE'FUTA'TION—REF-U-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*refutatio*, Lat. *refutation*, Fr. from *refute.*] The act of refuting; the act of proving falſe or erroneous.

To REFU'TE—RE-FUTE. *v. a.* [*refuto*, Lat. *refuter*, French.] To prove falſe or erroneous.—Applied to perſons or things.

To REGAI'N. *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr. *re* and *gain.*] To recover; to gain anew.

RE'GAL—RE-GAL. *adj.* [*regal*, Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly.

RE'GAL—RE-GAL. *n. ſ.* [*regale*, French.] A muſical inſtrument.

To REGA'LE—RE-GALE. *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr. *regalare*, Italian.] To refreſh; to entertain; to gratify.

REGA'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreſhment; entertainment.

REGA'LIA—RE-GA-LI-A. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Enſigns of royalty.

REGA'LITY—RE-GAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; ſovereignty; kingſhip.

To REGA'RD—RE-GARD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.] To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.—To obſerve; to remark.—To mind as an object of grief or terrour.—To obſerve religiouſly.—To pay attention to.—To reſpect; to have relation to.—To look towards.

REGA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*regard*, Fr. from the verb.] Attention as to a matter of importance.—Reſpect; reverence.—Note; eminence.—Reſpect; account.—Relation; reference.—[*Regard*, Fr.] Look; aſpect directed to another.

REGA'RDABLE. *adj.* [from *regard.*] Obſervable.—Worthy of notice.

REGA'RDFUL. *adj.* [*regard* and *full.*] Attentive; taking notice of.

REGA'RDFULLY. *adv.* [from *regardful.*] Attentively; heedfully.—Reſpectfully.

REGA'RDLESS. *adj.* [from *regard.*] Heedleſs; negligent; inattentive.

REGA'RDLESLY. *adv.* [from *regardleſs.*] Without heed.

REGA'RDLESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *regardleſs.*] Heedleſsneſs; negligence; inattention.

RE'GENCY—RE-GEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *regent.*] Authority; government.—Vicarious government.—The diſtrict governed by a vicegerent.—Thoſe to whom vicarious regality is intruſted.

To REGE'NERATE—RE-GEN-E-RATE. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.] To reproduce; to produce anew.—[*Regenerer*, Fr.] To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a Chriſtian life.

REGE'NERATE. *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Lat] Reproduced.—Born anew by grace to a Chriſtian life.

RE'GENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*regeneration*, French.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a Chriſtian life.

REGE'NERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *regenerate.*] The ſtate of being regenerate.

RE'GENT—RE-GENT. *adj.* [*regent*, French; *regens*, Latin.] Governing; ruling.—Exerciſing vicarious authority.

RE'GENT. *n. ſ.* Governour; ruler.—One inveſted with vicarious royalty.

RE'GENTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *regent.*] Power of governing.—Deputed authority.

RE`GERMINA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *germination.*] The act of ſprouting again.

RE'GICIDE—REG-I-CIDE. *n. ſ.* [*regicida*, Lat.] Murderer of his king.—[*Regicidium*, Latin.] Murder of his king.

RE'GIMEN—REG-I-MEN. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is ſuitable to every particular courſe of medicine.

RE'GIMENT—REG-I-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*regiment*, Fren.] A body of ſoldiers under one colonel.

RE`GIME'NTAL—REG-I-MENT-AL. *adj.* [from *regiment.*] Belonging to a regiment; military.

RE`GION—RE-GION. *n. ſ.* [*region*, Fren. *regio*, Latin.] Tract of land; country; tract of ſpace.—Part of the body.—Place; rank.

RE'GISTER—REG-IS-TER. *n. ſ.* [*regiſtre*, Fren. *regiſtrum*, Lat.] An account of any thing regularly kept.—[*Regiſtrarius*, law Latin.] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to write and keep the regiſter.

To RE'GISTER. *v. a.* [*regiſtrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To record; to preſerve from oblivion by authentic accounts.—To enrol; to ſet down in a liſt.

RE'GISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *regiſter.*] The act of inſerting in the regiſter.—The place where the regiſter is kept.—A ſeries of facts recorded.

RE'GNANT—REG-NANT. *adj.* [French.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent; having power.

To REGO`RGE—RE-GORGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge.*] To vomit up; to throw back.—To ſwallow eagerly.—[*Regorger*, Fr.] To ſwallow back.

To REGRA`FT—RE-GRAFT. *v. a.* [*regreffer*, Fren. *re* and *graft.*] To graft again.

To REGRA`NT—RE-GRANT. *v. a.* [*re* and *grant.*] To grant back.

To REGRA`TE—RE-GRATE. *v. a.* [*regratter*, Fr.] To engroſs; to foreſtal.

REGRA`TER. *n. ſ.* [*regrattier*, Fr. from *regrate.*] Foreſtaller; engroſſer.

RE`GRESS. *n. ſ.* [*regrés*, Fr. *regreſſus*, Latin.] Paſſage back; power of paſſing back.

To REGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*regreſſus*, Latin.] To go back; to return; to paſs back to the former ſtate or place.

REGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*regreſſus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.

RE-GRE'T—RE-GRET. *n. ſ.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Ital.] Vexation at ſomething paſt; bitterneſs of reflection.—Grief; ſorrow.

To REGRE'T. *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr. from the noun.] To repent; to grieve at.

RE'GULAR—REG-U-LAR. *adj.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Latin.] Agreeable to rule; conſiſtent with the mode preſcribed.—Governed by ſtrict regulations.—In geometry, *regular* body is a ſolid, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of *regular* and equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal.—Inſtituted or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms or diſcipline: as, *a* regular *doctor*; regular *troops.*

RE'GULAR. *n. ſ.* [*regulier*, Fr.] In the Romiſh church, all perſons are ſaid to be *regulars*, that profeſs and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin ſtiled *regula*; and do likewiſe obſerve the three approved vows of poverty, chaſtity and obedience.

RE'GULA'RITY—REG-U-LAR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular.*] Agreeableneſs to rule.—Method; certain order.

RE'GULARLY. *adv.* [from *regular.*] In a manner concordant to rule.

To RE'GULATE—REG-U-LATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Latin.] To adjuſt by rule or method.—To direct.

RE'GULA`TION—REG-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *regulate.*] The act of regulating.—Method; the effect of regulating.

RE'GULA`TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *regulate.*] One that regulates.—That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

RE'GULUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *regule*, Fr.] The finer and moſt weighty part of metals, which ſettles at the bottom upon melting.

To REHEA`R. *v. a.* [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again.

REHEA'RSAL—RE-HEAR-SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *rehearſe.*] Repetition; recital.—The recital of any thing previous to public exhibition.

To REHEA'RSE. *v. a.* [from *rehear. Skinner.*] To repeat; to recite.—To relate; to tell.—To recite previouſly to public exhibition.

To REJE'CT—RE-JECT. *v. a.* [*rejicio*, *rejectus*, Latin.] To diſmiſs without compliance with propoſal, or acceptance of offer.—To caſt off; to make an objection.—To refuſe; not to accept.—To throw aſide.

REJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*rejectio*, Lat.] The act of caſting off or throwing aſide.

To REIGN—REIGN. *v. a.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, Fren.] To enjoy or exerciſe ſovereign authority.—To be predominant; to prevail.—To obtain power or dominion.

REIGN. *n. ſ.* [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Latin.] Royal authority; ſovereignty.—Time of a king's government.—Kingdom; dominions.

To RE`IMBO'DY. *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody*, which is more frequently, but nor more properly, written *embody.*] To embody again.

To RE`IMBU'RSE—RE-IM-BURSE. *v. a.* [*re*, *in* and *bourſe*, Fr. a purſe.] To repay; to repair loſs or expence by an equivalent.

RE`IMBU'RSEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reimburſe.*] Reparation or repayment.

To RE`IMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate anew.

RE`IMPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *impreſſion.*] A ſecond or repeated impreſſion.

REIN—REIN. *n. ſ.* [*reſnes*, Fr.] The part of the bridle, which extends from the horſe's head to the driver's or rider's hand.—Uſed as an inſtrument of government, or for government.—*To give the* REINS. To give licenſe.

To REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To govern by a bridle.—To reſtrain; to control.

REINS. *n. ſ.* [*renes*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

To

To RE`INSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſert.*] To inſert a ſecond time.

To RE`INSPI`RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſpire.*] To inſpire anew.

To RE`INSTA`L. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtal.*] To ſeat again.—To put again in poſſeſſion.

To RE`INSTA`TE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtate.*] To put again in poſſeſſion.

To RE`INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*re* and *inveſt.*] To inveſt anew.

To REJOI'CE—RE-JOICE. *v. n.* [*rejouir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleaſure from ſomething paſt.

To REJOI`CE. *v. a.* To exhilerate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

REJOI`CER. *n. ſ.* [from *rejoice.*] One that rejoices.

To REJOI'N. *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fren. from *re* and *join.*] To join again.—To meet one again.

To REJOI`N. *v. n.* To anſwer to an anſwer.

REJOI`NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *rejoin.*] Reply to an anſwer.—Reply; anſwer.

To REI'TERATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Lat. *reiterer*, Fr.] To repeat again and again.

REI'TERA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*reiteration*, Fren. from *reiterate.*] Repetition.

To REJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *judge.*] To re-examine; to review; to recal to a new trial.

To REKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle.*] To ſet on fire again.

To RELA'PSE—RE-LAPSE. *v. n.* [*relapſus*, Lat.] To ſlip back; to ſlide or fall back.—To fall back into vice or error.—To fall back from a ſtate of recovery or ſickneſs.

RELA'PSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fall into vice or error once forſaken.—Regreſſion from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.—Return to any ſtate. The ſenſe here is ſomewhat obſcure.

To RELATE—RE-LATE. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Latin.] To tell; to recite.—To ally by kindred.—To bring back; to reſtore. A Latiniſm.

To RELA`TE. *v. n.* To have reference; to have reſpect.

RELA`TER. *n. ſ.* [from *relate.*] Teller; narrator.

RELA`TION—RE-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*relation*, Fren. from *relate.*] Manner of belonging to any perſon or thing.—Reſpect; reference; regard.—Connexion between one thing and another.—Kindred; alliance of kin.—Perſon related by birth or marriage; kinſman; kinſwoman.—Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.

RE'LATIVE—REL-A-TIVE. *adj.* [*relativus*, Lat. *relatif*, Fr.] Having relation; reſpecting.—Conſidered not abſolutely, but as belonging to, or reſpecting ſomething elſe.—Particular; poſitive; cloſe in connection. Not in uſe.

RE'LATIVE. *n ſ.* Relation; kinſman.—Pronoun anſwering to an antecedent.—Somewhat reſpecting ſomething elſe.

RE'LATIVELY. *adv.* [from *relative.*] As it reſpects ſomething elſe; not abſolutely.

RE'LATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *relative.*] The ſtate of having relation.

To RELA'X—RE-LAX. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Latin.] To ſlaken; to make leſs tenſe.—To remit; to make leſs ſevere or rigorous.—To make leſs attentive or laborious.—To eaſe; to divert.—To open; to looſe.

To RELA'X. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiſs; to be not rigorous.

RE`LAXA`TION—RE-LAX-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*relaxation*, Fr. *relaxatio*, Latin.] Diminution of tenſion; the act of looſening.—Ceſſation of reſtraint.—Remiſſion; abatement of rigour.—Remiſſion of attention or application.

RELA`Y—RE-LAY. *n. ſ.* [*relais*, Fren.] Horſes on the road to relieve others.

To RELEA`SE—RE-LEASE. *v. a.* [*relaſcher*, *relaxer*, Fr.] To ſet free from confinement or ſervitude.—To ſet free from pain.—To free from obligation.—To quit; to let go.—To relax; to ſlacken. Not in uſe.

RELEA`SE. *n. ſ.* [*relaſche*, Fr. from the verb.] Diſmiſſion from confinement, ſervitude or pain.—Relaxation of a penalty.—Remiſſion of a claim.—Acquittance from a debt ſigned by the creditor.

To RELE'NT—RE-LENT. *v. n.* [*ralentir*, Fr.] To ſoften; to grow leſs rigid or hard; to give.—To melt; to grow moiſt.—To grow leſs intenſe.—To ſoften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compaſſion.

RELE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *relent.*] Unpitying; unmoved by kindneſs or tenderneſs.

RELI`ANCE—RE-LI-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *rely.*] Truſt; dependance; confidence; repoſe of mind. With *on* before the object of truſt.

RE'LICK—REL-ICK. *n. ſ.* [*reliquiæ*, Lat. *relique*, Fr.] That which remains; that which is left after the loſs or decay of the reſt. It is generally uſed in the plural.—It is often taken for the body deſerted by the ſoul.—That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.

RE'LICT—REL-ICT. *n. ſ.* [*relicte*, old French; *relicta*, Latin.] A widow; a wife deſolate by the death of her huſband.

RELIE`F—RE-LIEF. *n. ſ.* [*relief*, Fr.] The prominence of a figure in ſtone or metal; the ſeeming prominence of a picture.—The recommendation of any thing, by the interpoſition of ſomething different.—Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or ſorrow.—That which frees from pain or ſorrow.—Diſmiſſion of a ſentinel from his poſt.—[*Relevium*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.

RELIE`VABLE. *adj.* [from *relieve.*] Capable of relief.

To RELIE`VE—RE-LIEVE. *v. a.* [*relevo*, Latin; *relever*, Fr.] To recommend by the interpoſition of ſomething diſſimilar.—To ſupport; to aſſiſt.—To eaſe pain or ſorrow.—To ſuccour by aſſiſtance.—To ſet a ſentinel at reſt, by placing another on his poſt.—To right by law.

RELIE`VO—RE-LIE-VO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture.

RELI'GION—RE-LIG-ION. *n. ſ* [*religion*, Fr. *religio*, Lat.] Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and puniſhments.—A ſyſtem of divine faith and worſhip as oppoſite to others.

RELI'GIONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *religion.*] A bigot to any religious perſuaſion.

RELI'GIOUS—RE-LIG-IOUS. *adj.* [*religieux*, Fren. *religioſus*, Lat.] Pious; diſpoſed to the duties of religion.—Teaching religion.—Among the Romaniſts, bound by the vows of poverty, chaſtity and obedience.—Exact; ſtrict.

RELI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *religious.*] Piouſly; with obedience to the dictates of religion.—According to the rites of religion.—Reverently; with veneration.—Exactly; with ſtrict obſervance.

To RELI'NQUISH—RE-LIN-QUISH. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.] To forſake; to abandon; to leave; to deſert.—To quit; to releaſe; to give up.—To forbear; to depart from.

RE'LISH—REL-ISH. *n. ſ.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again. *Minſhew*, *Skinner.*] Taſte; the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly uſed of a pleaſing taſte.—Taſte; ſmall quantity juſt perceptible.—Liking; delight in any thing.—Senſe; power of perceiving excellence; taſte.—Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleaſure is given.—Caſt; manner.

To RE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give a taſte to any thing.—To taſte; to have a liking.

To RE'LISH. *v. n.* To have a pleaſing taſte.—To give pleaſure.—To have a flavour.

RE'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *reliſh.*] Guſtable; having a taſte.

RELU'CENT—RE-LU-CENT. *adj.* [*relucens*, Latin.] Shining; tranſparent; pellucid.

RELU'CTANCE—RE-LUC-TANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*reluctor*, Lat.]
RELU'CTANCY. } Unwillingneſs; repugnance; ſtruggle in oppoſition.

RELU'CTANT. *adj.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance.

To RELU'ME—RE-LUME. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.

To RELU'MINE. *v. a.* To light anew.

To RELY'. *v. n.* [*re* and *lye.*] To lean upon with confidence; to put truſt in; to reſt upon; to depend upon.

To REMAI'N—RE-MAIN. *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Lat.] To be left out of a greater quantity or number.—To continue; to endure; to be left.—To be left after any event.—Not to be loſt.—To be left as not compriſed.

To REMAI'N. *v. a.* To await; to be left to.

REMAI'N—RE-MAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Relick; that which is left. Generally uſed in the plural.—The body left by the ſoul.

REMAI'NDER—RE-MAIN-DER. *adj.* [from *remain.*] Remaining; refuſe; left.

REMAI'NDER. *n. ſ.* What is left.—The body when the ſoul is departed; remains.

To REMA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.

To REMA'ND—RE-MAND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Latin.] To ſend back; to call back.

REMA'RK—RE-MARK. *n. ſ.* [*remarque*, Fren.] Obſervation; note; notice taken.

To REMA'RK. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] To note; to obſerve.—To diſtinguiſh; to point out; to mark.

REMA'RKABLE. *adj.* [*remarkable*, French.] Obſervable; worthy of note.

REMA'RKABLY. *adv.* [from *remarkable.*] Obſervably; in a manner worthy of obſervation.

REMA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*remarqueur*, Fr.] Obſerver; one that remarks.

RE'MEDILESS. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureleſs; incurable.

RE'MEDY—REM-E-DY. *n. ſ.* [*remedium*, Lat. *remede*, Fr.] A medicine by which any illneſs is cured.—Cure of any uneaſineſs.—That which counteracts any evil.—Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.

To RE'MEDY. *v. a.* [*remedier*, Fr.] To cure; to heal.—To repair or remove miſchief.

To REME'MBER—RE-MEM-BER. *v. a.* [*remembrer*, old Fr. *remembrare*, Ital.] To bear in mind any thing; not to forget.—To recollect; to call to mind.—To keep in mind; to have preſent to the attention.—To bear in mind, with intent of reward or puniſhment.—To mention; not to omit.—To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind.

REME'MBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *remember.*] One who remembers.

REME'MBRANCE—RE-MEM-BRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*remembrance*, Fr.] Retention in memory.—Recollection; revival of any idea.—Tranſmiſſion of a fact from one to another.—Account preſerved.—Memorial.—A token by which any one is kept in the memory.—Notice of ſomething abſent.

REME'MBRANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *remembrance.*] One that reminds; one that puts in mind.—An officer of the exchequer.

To RE'MIGRATE—RE-MI-GRATE. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Lat.] To remove back again.

RE'MIGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *remigrate.*] Removal back again.

To REMI'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind.*] To put in mind; to force to remember.

RE'MINI'SCENCE—REM-I-NIS-CENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reminiſcor*, Latin.] Recollection; recovery of ideas.

REMI'SS—RE-MISS. *adj.* [*remis*, Fr. *remiſſus*, Lat.] Not vigorous; ſlack.—Not careful; ſlothful.—Not intenſe.

REMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *remit.*] Admitting forgiveneſs.

REMI'SSION—RE-MIS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*remiſſion*, Fr. *remiſſio*, Latin.] Abatement; relaxation; moderation.—Ceſſation of intenſeneſs.—In phyſick, *remiſſion* is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.—Releaſe.—Forgiveneſs; pardon.

REMI'SSLY. *adv.* [from *remiſs.*] Careleſly; negligently; without cloſe attention.—Not vigorouſly; not with ardour or eagerneſs; ſlackly.

REMI'SSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *remiſs.*] Careleſſneſs; negligence; coldneſs; want of ardour; inattention.

To REMI'T—RE-MIT. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Lat.] To relax; to make leſs intenſe.—To forgive a puniſhment.—[*Remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault.—To give up; to reſign.—[*Remettre*, Fr.] To defer; to refer.—To put again in cuſtody.—To ſend money to a diſtant place.

To REMI'T. *v. n.* To ſlacken; to grow leſs intenſe.—To abate by growing leſs eager.—In phyſick, to grow by intervals leſs violent, though not wholly intermitting.

REMI'TTANCE—RE-MIT-TANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *remit.*] The act of paying money at a diſtant place.—Sum ſent to a diſtant place.

REMI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*remettre*, Fr.] In common law, a reſtitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is ſeized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in caſe where the latter is defective.

RE'MNANT—REM-NANT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *remanent.*] Reſidue; that which is left; that which remains.

RE'MNANT. *adj.* [corruptly formed from *remanent.*] Remaining; yet left.

REMO'LTEN—RE-MOLT-EN. *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again.

REMO'NSTRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*remonſtrance*, Fr. from *remonſtrate.*] Strong repreſentation.

To REMO'NSTRATE—RE-MON-STRATE. *v. n.* [*remonſtro*, Lat. *remonſtrer*, French.] To make a ſtrong repreſentation; to ſhow reaſons on any ſide in ſtrong terms.

REMO'RA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A let or obſtacle.—A fiſh or a kind of worm that ſticks to ſhips, and retards their paſſage through the water.

REMO'RSE—RE-MORSE. *n. ſ.* [*remorſus*, Lat.] Pain of guilt.—Tenderneſs; pity; ſympathetic ſorrow.

REMO'RSEFUL. *adj.* [*remorſe* and *full.*] Tender; compaſſionate.

REMO'RSELESS—RE-MORSE-LESS. *adj.* [from *remorſe.*] Unpitying; cruel; ſavage.

REMO'TE—RE-MOTE. *adj.* [*remotus*, Lat.] Diſtant; not immediate.—Diſtant; not at hand.—Removed far off; placed not near.—Foreign.—Diſtant; not cloſely connected.—Alien; not agreeing.—Abſtracted.

REMO'TELY. *adv.* [from *remote.*] Not nearly; at a diſtance.

REMO'TENESS. *n ſ.* [from *remote.*] State of being remote; diſtance; not nearneſs.

REMO'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *remotus*, Lat.] The act of removing; the ſtate of being removed to diſtance.

REMO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *remove.*] Such as may be removed.

REMO'VAL—RE-MOV-AL. *n. ſ.* [from *remove.*] The act of putting out of any place.—The act of putting away.—Diſmiſſion from a poſt.—The ſtate of being removed.

To REMO'VE—RE-MOVE. *v. a.* [*removeo*, Lat. *remuer*, Fr.] To put from its place; to take or put away.—To place at a diſtance.

To REMO'VE. *v. n.* To change place.—To go from one place to another.

REMO'VE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Change of place—Tranſlation of one to the place of another.—State of being removed.—Act of moving a cheſman or draught.—Departure; act of going away.—The act of changing place.—A ſtop in the ſcale of gradation.—A ſmall diſtance.—Act of putting a horſe's ſhoes upon different feet.

REMO'VED. *particip. adj.* [from *remove.*] Remote; ſeparate from others.

REMO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *remove.*] One that removes.

To REMOU'NT. *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again.

REMU'NERABLE. *adj.* [from *remunerate.*] Rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE—RE-MU-NE-RATE. *v. a.* [*remunero*, Lat. *remunerer*, Fr.] To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompenſe.

REMU'NERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*remuneration*, Fr. *remuneratio*, Lat.] Reward; requital; recompenſe; repayment.

REMU'NERATIVE. *adj.* [from *remunerate.*] Exerciſed in giving rewards.

To REMU'RMUR, *v. a.* [*re* and *murmur.*] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarſe ſounds.

To REMU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarſe ſound.

RE'NARD—REN-ARD. *n. ſ.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in fable.

RENA'SCENT. *adj.* [*renaſcens*, Latin.] Produced again; riſing again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*renaſcor*, Lat.] Poſſible to be produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *navigate.*] To ſail again.

RENCOU'NTER—REN-COUNT-ER. *n. ſ.* [*rencontre*, Fr.] Claſh; colliſion.—Perſonal oppoſition.—Looſe or caſual engagement.—Sudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOU'NTER. *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.] To claſh; to collide.—To meet an enemy unexpectedly.—To ſkirmiſh with another.—To fight hand to hand.

To REND—REND. *v. a. pret. and part. paſſ. rent.* [ꝛenban, Saxon.] To tear with violence; to lacerate.

To RE'NDER—REN-DER. *v. a* [*rendre*, Fr.] To return; to pay back.—To reſtore; to give back.—To give upon demand.—To inveſt with qualities; to make.—To repreſent; to exhibit.—To tranſlate.—To ſurrender; to yield; to give up.—To offer; to give to be uſed.

RE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Surrender.

RE'NDEZVO'US—REN-DEZ-VOUS. *n. ſ.* [*rendez vous*, Fren.] Aſſembly; meeting appointed.—A ſign that draws men together.—Place appointed for aſſembly.

To RE'NDEZVO'US. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.

RE'NEGA'DE. } *n. ſ.* [*renegado*, Spaniſh; *renegat*, Fren.]
RE'NEGA'DO. } One that apoſtatiſes from the faith; an apoſtate.—One who deſerts to the enemy; a revolter.

To REN'EW—RE-NEW. *v. a.* [*re* and *new*; *renovo*, Lat.] To renovate; to reſtore the former ſtate.—To repeat; to put again in act.—To begin again.—In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life.

RENE'WABLE. *adj.* [from *renew.*] Capable to be renewed.

RENE'WAL. *n. ſ.* [from *renew.*] The act of renewing; renovation.

RENI'TENCY—RE-NI-TEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *renitent.*] That reſiſtance in ſolid bodies, when they preſs upon, or are impelled one againſt another, or the reſiſtance that a body makes on account of weight.

RENI'TENT—RE-NI-TENT. *adj.* [*renitens*, Latin.] Acting againſt any impulſe by elaſtic power.

RE'NNET. *n. ſ.* See RUNNET.

RE'NNET. } *n. ſ.* [properly *reinette*, a
RE'NETING—REN-ET-ING. } little queen.] A kind of apple.

To

To RE'NOVATE—REN-O-VATE. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] To renew; to reſtore to the firſt ſtate.

RE'NOVA'TION—REN-O-VA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*renovation*, Fr. *renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the ſtate of being renewed.

To RENOU'NCE—RE-NOUNCE. *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Latin.] To diſown; to abnegate.—To quit upon oath.

To RENOU'NCE. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. The following paſſage is a mere Galliciſm: *renoncer a mon ſang*.

RENOU'NCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *renounce*.] Act of renouncing; renunciation.

RENO'WN—RE-NOWN. *n. ſ.* [*renommée*, French.] Fame; celebrity; praiſe widely ſpread.

To RENO'WN. *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fren. from the noun.] To make famous.

RENO'WNED. *particip. adj.* [from *renown*.] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.

RENT—RENT. *n. ſ.* [from *rend*.] A break; a laceration.

To RENT. *v. a.* [rather to *rend*.] To tear; to lacerate.

To RENT. *v. n.* [now written *rant*.] To roar; to bluſter: we ſtill ſay, *a* tearing *fellow* for *a noiſy bully*.

RENT—RENT. *n. ſ.* [*rente*, French.] Revenue; annual payment.—Money paid for any thing held of another.

To RENT. *v. a.* [*renter*, Fr.] To hold by paying rent.—To ſet to a tenant.

RE'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *rent*.] That may be rented..

RE'NTAL. *n. ſ.* [from *rent*.] Schedule or account of rents.

RE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *rent*.] He that holds by paying rent.

RENU'NCIA'TION—RE-NUN-*CIA-TION*. *n. ſ.* [*renunciatio*, from *renuncio*, Lat.] The act of renouncing.

To RE'ORDAIN. *v. a.* [*reordiner*, Fr. *re* and *ordain*.] To ordain again, on ſuppoſition of ſome defect in the commiſſion of miniſtry.

REO'RDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reordain*.] Repetition of ordination.

To REPA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify*.] To pacify again.

REPAI'D. *part.* of *repay*.

To REPA'IR—RE-PAIR. *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, Fr.] To reſtore after injury or dilapidation.—To amend any injury by an equivalent.—To fill up anew, by ſomething put in the place of what is loſt.

REPAI'R. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reparation; ſupply of loſs; reſtoration after dilapidation.

To REPAI'R. *v. n.* [*repairer*, Fren.] To go to; to betake himſelf.

REPAI'R. *n. ſ.* [*repaire*, Fr. from the verb.] Reſort; abode.—Act of betaking himſelf any whither.

REPAI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *repair*.] Amender; reſtorer.

RE'PARABLE—REP-A-RA-BLE. *adj.* [*reparable*, Fr. *reparabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or ſupplied by ſomething equivalent.

RE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *reparable*.] In a manner capable of remedy by reſtoration, amendment or ſupply.

RE'PARA'TION—REP-A-RA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*reparation*, Fr. *paratio*, from *reparo*, Latin.] The act of repairing.—Supply of what is waſted.—Recompence for any injury; amends.

REPA'RATIVE—RE-PAR-A-TIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *repair*.] Whatever makes amends for loſs or injury.

RE'PARTEE'—REP-AR-TEE. *n. ſ.* [*repartie*, Fr.] Smart reply.

To RE'PARTEE'. *v. n.* To make ſmart replies.

To REPA'SS. *v. a.* [*repaſſer*, Fr.] To paſs again; to paſs back.

To REPA'ST. *v. n.* To go back in a road.

REPA'ST—RE-PAST. *n. ſ.* [*repas*, Fren. *re* and *paſtus*, Lat.] A meal; act of taking food.—Food; victuals.

To REPA'ST. *v. a.* [*repaiſtre*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feaſt.

REPA'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *paſture*.] Entertainment. Not in uſe.

To REPA'Y—RE-PAY. *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr. *re* and *pay*.] To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.—To recompenſe.—To requite either good or ill.—To reimburſe with what is owed.

REPA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *repay*.] The act of repaying.—The thing repaid.

To REPEA'L—RE-PEAL. *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fren.] To abrogate; to revoke.

REPEA'L. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Revocation; abrogation.

To REPEA'T—RE-PEAT. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat. *repeter*, Fr.] To iterate; to uſe again; to do again.—To ſpeak again.—To try again.—To recite; to rehearſe.

REPEA'TEDLY—RE-PEAT-ED-LY. *adv.* [from *repeated*.] Over and over; more than once.

REPEA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *repeat*.] One that repeats; one that recites.—A watch that ſtrikes the hours at will by compreſſion of a ſpring.

To REPE'L—RE-PEL. *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.] To drive back any thing.—To drive back an aſſailant.

To REPE'L. *v. n.* To act with force contrary to force impreſſed.—In phyſick, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raiſe it into a tumour.

REPE'LLENT. *n. ſ.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power.

REPE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.

To REPE'NT—RE-PENT. *v. n.* [*repentir*, Fr.] To think on any thing paſt with ſorrow.—To expreſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt.—To have ſuch ſorrow for ſin, as produces amendment of life.

To REPE'NT. *v. a.* To remember with ſorrow.—To remember with pious ſorrow.—[*Se repentir*, Fr.] It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

REPE'NTANCE—RE-PENT-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent*.] Sorrow for any thing paſt.—Sorrow for ſin, ſuch as produces newneſs of life; penitence.

REPE'NTANT.

REPE'NTANT. *adj.* [*repentant*, Fr. from *repent.*] Sorrowful for the paſt.—Sorrowful for ſin.—Expreſſing ſorrow for ſin.

To REPEO'PLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *people*; *repeupler*, Fr.] To ſtock with people anew.

To RE'PERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*repercutio*, *repercuſſus*, Latin.] To beat back; to drive back; to rebound. Not in uſe.

RE'PERCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *repercuſs*; *repercuſſio*, Lat. *repercuſſion*, Fr.] The act of driving back; rebound.

RE'PERCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [*repercuſſif*, Fren.] Having the power of driving back or cauſing a rebound.—Repellent.—Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.

REPE'RTORY—RE-PER-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*repertoire*, Fren. *repertorium*, Latin.] A treaſury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.

RE'PETI'TION—REP-E-TI*TI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*repetition*, Fr. *repetitio*, Latin.] Iteration of the ſame thing.—Recital of the ſame words over again.—The act of reciting or rehearſing.—Recital from memory, as diſtinct from reading.

To REPI'NE—RE-PINE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine.*] To fret; to vex himſelf; to be diſcontented.

REPI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *repine.*] One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fren. *re* and *place.*] To put again in the former place.—To put in a new place.

To REPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr. *re* and *plant.*] To plant anew.

RE'PLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *replant.*] The act of planting again.

To REPLE'NISH—RE-PLEN-ISH. *v. a.* [*repleo*, from *re* and *plenus*, Lat. *repleni*, old Fr.] To ſtock; to fill.—To finiſh; to conſummate; to complete. Not proper, nor in uſe.

REPLE'TE—RE-PLETE. *adj.* [*replet*, Fr. *repletus*, Lat.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance.

REPLE'TION—RE-PLE-*TI*ON. *n. ſ.* [*repletion*, Fr.] The ſtate of being over full.

To REPLE'VIN—RE-PLEV-IN. } *v. a. Spenſer.* [*repleTo REPLE'VY.* } *gio*, low Lat. of *re* and *plevir* or *plegir*, Fren. to give a pledge.] To take back or ſet at liberty any thing ſeized upon ſecurity given.

RE'PLICA'TION—REP-LI-CA-*TI*ON. *n. ſ.* [*replico*, Lat.] Rebound; repercuſſion. Not in uſe.—Reply; anſwer.

To REPLY'—RE-PLY. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To anſwer; to make a return to an anſwer.

To REPLY'. *v. a.* To return for an anſwer.

REPLY'. *n. ſ.* [*replique*, French.] Anſwer; return to an anſwer.

REPLY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *reply.*] He that makes a return to an anſwer.

To REPO'LISH. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *poliſh.*] To poliſh again.

To REPO'RT—RE-PORT. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, French.] To noiſe by popular rumour.—To give repute.—To give an account of.—To return; to rebound; to give back.

REPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.] Rumour; popular fame.—Repute; public character.—Account returned.—Account given by lawyers of caſes.—Sound; loud noiſe; repercuſſion.

REPO'RTER—RE-PORT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *report.*] Relater; one that gives an account.

REPO'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *reporting.*] By common fame.

REPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *repoſe.*] The act of repoſing.

To REPO'SE—RE-POSE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Latin.] To lay to reſt.—To place as in confidence or truſt.—To lodge; to lay up.

To REPO'SE. *v. n.* [*repoſer*, Fr.] To ſleep; to be at reſt.—To reſt in confidence.

REPO'SE. *n. ſ.* [*repos*, Fr.] Sleep; reſt; quiet.—Cauſe of reſt.

To REPO'SITE—RE-POS-ITE. *v. a.* [*repoſitus*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of ſafety.

REPO'SITORY—RE-POS-I-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*repoſitoire*, French; *repoſitorium*, Latin.] A place where any thing is ſafely laid up.

To RE'POSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *poſſeſs.*] To poſſeſs again.

To RE'PREHE'ND—REP-RE-HEND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.] To reprove; to chide.—To blame; to cenſure.—To detect of fallacy.—To charge with as a fault. With *of* before the crime.

RE'PREHE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *reprehend.*] Blamer; cenſurer.

RE'PREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*reprehenſible*, Fr. *reprehenſus*, Lat.] Blameable; culpable; cenſurable.

RE'PREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *reprehenſible.*] Blameably; culpably.

RE'PREHE'NSION—REP-RE-HEN-SION. *n. ſ.* [*reprehenſio*, Latin.] Reproof; open blame.

RE'PREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *reprehend.*] Given to reproof.

To RE'PRESE'NT—REP-RE-SENT. *v. a.* [*repræſento*, Lat. *repreſenter*, Fr.] To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were preſent.—To deſcribe; to ſhow in any particular character.—To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to perſonate: as, *the parliament* repreſents *the people.*—To exhibit to ſhow.

RE'PRESENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*repreſentation*, Fr. from *repreſent.*] Image; likeneſs; act of ſupporting a vicarious character.—Reſpectful declaration.

RE'PRESE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*repreſentative*, Fr. from *repreſent.*] Exhibiting a ſimilitude.—Bearing the character or power of another.

RE'PRESE'NTATIVE. *n. ſ.* One exhibiting the likeneſs of another.—One exerciſing the vicarious power given by another.—That by which any thing is ſhown.

To REPRE'SS—RE-PRESS. *v. a.* [*repreſſus*, Lat. *reprimer*, French.] To cruſh; to put down; to ſubdue.

REPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *repreſs.*] Act of repreſſing.

REPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *repreſs.*] Having power to repreſs; acting to repreſs.

To REPRIE'VE—RE-PRIEVE. *v. a.* [*reprendre*, *repris*, Fr.] To reſpite after ſentence of death; to give a reſpite.

REPRIE'VE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reſpite after ſentence of death.

To RE'PRIMA'ND—REP-RI-MAND. *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr. *reprimo*, Lat.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.

RE'PRIMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*reprimande, reprimende,* Fren. from the verb.] Reproof; reprehenſion.

To REPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *print.*] To renew the impreſſion of any thing.—To print a new edition.

REPRI'SAL—RE-PRI-SAL. *n. ſ.* [*repreſalia,* low Lat. *repreſaille,* Fr.] Something ſeized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

To REPROA'CH—RE-PROACH. *v. a.* [*reprocher,* Fr.] To cenſure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.—To charge with a fault in ſevere language.—To upbraid in general.

REPROA'CH. *n. ſ.* [*reproche,* Fr. from the verb.] Cenſure; infamy; ſhame.

REPROA'CHABLE. *adj.* [*reproachable,* Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROA'CHFUL. *adj.* [from *reproach.*] Scurrilous; opprobrious.—Shameful; infamous; vile.

REPROA'CHFULLY. *adv.* [from *reproach.*] Opprobriouſly; ignominiouſly; ſcurrilouſly.—Shamefully; infamouſly.

RE'PROBATE—REP-RO-BATE. *adj.* [*reprobus,* Lat.] Loſt to virtue; loſt to grace; abandoned.

RE'PROBATE. *n. ſ.* A man loſt to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedneſs.

To RE'PROBATE. *v. a.* [*reprobo,* Latin.] To diſallow; to reject.—To abandon to wickedneſs and eternal deſtruction.—To abandon to his ſentence, without hope of pardon.

RE'PROBA'TION—REP-RO-BA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reprobation,* Fr. from *reprobate.*] The act of abandoning or ſtate of being abandoned to eternal deſtruction.—A condemnatory ſentence.

To RE'PRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*re* and *produce*; *reproduire,* Fr.] To produce again; to produce anew.

RE'PRODU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *reproduce.*] The act of producing anew.

REPROO'F—RE-PROOF. *n. ſ.* [from *reprove.*] Blame to the face; reprehenſion.

REPRO'VABLE—RE-PROV-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *reprove.*] Culpable; blameable; worthy of reprehenſion.

To REPROVE—RE-PROVE. *v. a.* [*reprouver,* Fr.] To blame; to cenſure.—To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend.—To refute; to diſprove.—To blame for. With *of.*

REPRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *reprove.*] A reprehender; one that reproves.

To REPRU'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *prune.*] To prune a ſecond time.

RE'PTILE—REP-TILE. *adj.* [*reptile,* Latin.] Creeping upon many feet.

RE'PTILE. *n. ſ.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

REPU'BLICAN. *adj.* [from *republick.*] Placing the government in the people.

REPU'BLICAN. *n. ſ.* [from *republick.*] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the beſt government.

REPU'BLICK. *n. ſ.* [*reſpublica,* Lat. *republique,* Fren.] Commonwealth; ſtate in which the power is lodged in more than one.

REPU'DIABLE. *adj.* [from *repudiate.*] Fit to be rejected.

To REPU'DIATE—RE-PU-DI-ATE. *v. a.* [*repudio,* Latin; *repudier,* French.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.

REPU'DIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*repudiation,* Fr. from *repudiate.*] Divorce; rejection.

REPU'GNANCE—RE-PUG-NANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*repugnance,* Fren. from *repug-*
REPU'GNANCY. } *nant.*] Inconſiſtency; contrariety.—Reluctance; unwillingneſs; ſtruggle of oppoſite paſſion.

REPU'GNANT—RE-PUG-NANT. *adj.* [*repugnant,* Fr. *repugnans,* Lat.] Diſobedient; not obſequious.—Contrary; oppoſite.

REPU'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *repugnant.*] Contradictorily.

REPU'LSE—RE-PULSE. *n. ſ.* [*repulſe,* Fren. *repulſa,* Latin.] The condition of being driven off or put aſide from any attempt.

To REPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*repulſus,* Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.

REPU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*repulſus,* Latin.] The act or power of driving off from itſelf.

REPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *repulſe.*] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

To REPU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*re* and *purchaſe.*] To buy again.

RE'PUTABLE—REP-U-TA-BLE. *adj.* [from *repute.*] Honourable; not infamous.

RE'PUTABLY. *adv.* [from *reputable.*] Without diſcredit.

RE'PUTA'TION—REP-U-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reputation,* Fr. from *repute.*] Credit; honour; character of good.

To REPU'TE—RE-PUTE. *v. a.* [*reputo,* Lat. *reputer,* French.] To hold; to account; to think.

REPU'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Character; reputation.—Eſtabliſhed opinion.

REQUE'ST—RE-QUEST. *n. ſ.* [*requeſte,* Fr.] Petition; entreaty.—Demand; repute; credit; ſtate of being deſired.

To REQUE'ST. *v. a.* [*requeſter,* Fr.] To aſk; to ſolicit; to entreat.

To REQUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate.

RE'QUIEM—REQ-UI-EM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A hymn, in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or reſt.

REQUI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *require.*] Fit to be required.

To REQUIRE—RE-QUIRE. *v. a.* [*requiro,* Lat. *requerir,* Fr.] To demand; to aſk a thing as of right.—To make neceſſary; to need.

RE'QUISITE—REQ-UI-SITE. *adj.* [*requiſitus,* Latin.] Neceſſary; needful; required by the nature of things.

RE'QUISITE. *n. ſ.* Any thing neceſſary.

RE'QUISITELY. *adv.* [from *requiſite.*] Neceſſarily; in a requiſite manner.

RE'QUISITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *requiſite.*] Neceſſity; the ſtate of being requiſite.

REQUI'TAL—RE-QUI-TAL. *n. ſ.* [from *requite.*] Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.—Reward; recompenſe.

To REQUITE—RE-QUITE. *v. a.* [*requiter,* French.] To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompenſe.

RE'REWARD. *n. ſ.* The rear or laſt troop.

To RE'SALU'TE. *v. a.* [*reſaluto*, Lat. *reſaleur*, Fr.] To ſalute or greet anew.

To RESCI'ND—RE-SCIND. *v. a.* [*reſcindo*, Lat. *reſcinder*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law.

RESCI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*reſciſſion*, Fr. *reſciſſus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation.

RESCI'SSORY. *adj.* [*reſciſſoire*, Fr. *reſciſſus*, Lat.] Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRI'BE—RE-SCRIBE. *v. a.* [*reſcribo*, Lat. *reſcrire*, Fr.] To write back.—To write over again.

RE'SCRIPT—RES-CRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*reſcrit*, Fr. *reſcriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an emperor.

To RE'SCUE—RES-CUE. *v. a.* [*reſcorre*, old Fren.] To ſet free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

RE'SCUE. *n. ſ.* [*reſcouſſe*, *reſcoſſe*, old Fr. *reſcuſſus*, low Lat.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

RESEA'RCH—RE-SEARCH. *n. ſ.* [*recherche*, Fr.] Enquiry; ſearch.

To RESEA'RCH. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.] To examine; to enquire.

To RESEA'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſeat*.] To ſeat again.

RESEI'ZURE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *ſeizure*.] Repeated ſeizure; ſeizure a ſecond time.

RESE'MBLANCE—RE-SEM-BLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*reſemblance*, Fr.] Likeneſs; ſimilitude; repreſentation.

To RESE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*reſembler*, Fr.] To compare; to repreſent as like ſomething elſe.—To be like; to have likeneſs to.

To RESE'NT—RE-SENT. *v. a.* [*reſſentir*, Fren.] To take ill; to conſider as an injury or affront. This is now the moſt uſual ſenſe.

RESE'NTFUL. *adj.* [*reſent* and *full*.] Malignant; eaſily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESE'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *reſenting*.] With deep ſenſe; with ſtrong perception; with anger.

RESE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*reſſentiment*, Fren.] Strong perception of good or ill.—Deep ſenſe of injury.

RE'SERVA'TION—RES-ER-VA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſervation*, Fr.] Reſerve; concealment of ſomething in the mind.—Something kept back; ſomething not given up.—Cuſtody; ſtate of being treaſured up.

RESE'RVATORY—RE-SER-VA-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*reſervoir*, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reſerved or kept.

To RESE'RVE—RE-SERVE. *v. a.* [*reſerver*, Fr. *reſervo*, Lat.] To keep in ſtore; to ſave to ſome other purpoſe.—To retain; to keep; to hold.—To lay up to a future time.

RESE'RVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Store kept untouched.—Something kept for exigence.—Something concealed in the mind.—Exception; prohibition.—Exception in favour.—Modeſty; caution in perſonal behaviour.

RESE'RVED. *adj.* [from *reſerve*.] Modeſt; not looſely free.—Sullen; not open; not frank.

RESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *reſerved*.] Not with frankneſs; not with openneſs; with reſerve.—Scrupulouſly; coldly.

RESE'RVEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſerved*.] Cloſeneſs; want of frankneſs; want of openneſs.

RE'SERVOI'R—RES-ER-VOIR. *n. ſ.* [*reſervoir*, French.] Place where any thing is kept in ſtore.

To RESE'TTLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſettle*.] To ſettle again.

RESE'TTLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reſettle*.] The act of ſettling again.—The ſtate of ſettling again.

To RESIDE—RE-SIDE. *v. n.* [*reſideo*, Lat. *reſider*, Fren.] To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be preſent.—[*Reſideo*, Latin.] To ſink; to ſubſide; to fall to the bottom.

RE'SIDENCE—RES-I-DENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reſidence*, French.] Act of dwelling in a place.—Place of abode; dwelling.—[From *reſideo*, Latin.] That which ſettles at the bottom of liquors.

RE'SIDENT. *adj.* [*reſidens*, Lat. *reſident*, Fr.] Dwelling or having abode in any place.

RE'SIDENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] An agent, miniſter or officer reſiding in any diſtant place with the dignity of an ambaſſador.

RE'SIDE'NTIARY. *adj.* [from *reſident*.] Holding reſidence.

RESI'DUAL. } *adj.* [from *reſiduum*,
RESI'DUARY—RE-SID-U-A-RY. } Lat.] Relating to the reſidue; relating to the part remaining.

RE'SIDUE—RES-I-DUE. *n. ſ.* [*reſidu*, Fr. *reſiduum*, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left.

To RESI'GN—RE-SIGN. *v. a.* [*reſigner*, Fr. *reſigno*, Lat.] To give up a claim or poſſeſſion.—To yield up.—To give up in confidence.] With *up* emphatical.—To ſubmit; particularly to ſubmit to providence.—To ſubmit without reſiſtance or murmur.

RE'SIGNA'TION—RES-IG-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſignation*, Fr.] The act of reſigning or giving up a claim or poſſeſſion.—Submiſſion; unreſiſting acquieſcence.—Submiſſion without murmur to the will of God.

RESI'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſign*.] One that reſigns.

RESI'GNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reſign*.] Act of reſigning.

RESI'LIENT—RE-SIL-I-ENT. *adj.* [*reſiliens*, Latin.] Starting or ſpringing back.

RESI'LITION. *n. ſ.* [*reſilio*, Lat.] The act of ſpringing back; reſilience.

RE'SIN—RES-IN, vulgarly RES-IN. *n. ſ.* [*reſine*, Fr. *reſina*, Latin.] The fat ſulphurous parts of ſome vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or ſpirit, not an aqueous menſtruum.

RE'SINOUS—RES-IN-OUS. *adj.* [from *reſin*; *reſineux*, Fr.] Containing reſin; conſiſting of reſin.

To RESI'ST—RE-SIST. *v. a.* [*reſiſto*, Latin; *reſiſter*, Fr.] To oppoſe; to act againſt.—To not admit impreſſion or force.

RESI'STANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*reſiſtance*, Fren.
RESI'STENCE—RE-SIST-ENCE. } This word, like many others, is differently written, as it is ſuppoſed to have come from the Latin or the French.] The act of reſiſting; oppoſition.—The quality of not yielding to force or external impreſſion.

RESI'STIBI'LITY—RE-SIS-TI-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *reſiſtible*.] Quality of reſiſting.

RESI'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *reſiſt.*] That may be reſiſted.

RESI'STLESS. *adj.* [from *reſiſt.*] Irreſiſtible; that cannot be oppoſed.

RESO'LVABLE — RE-SOL-VA-BLE. *adj.* [from *reſolve.*] That may be analyſed or ſeparated.—Capable of ſolution, or of being made leſs obſcure.

RESO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*reſoluble*, Fr. *re* and *ſolubilis*, Latin.] That may be melted or diſſolved.

To RESO'LVE — RE-SOLVE. *v. a.* [*reſolvo*, Latin; *reſoudre*, Fren.] To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty.—To ſolve; to clear.—To ſettle in an opinion.—To fix in a determination.—To fix in conſtancy; to confirm.—To melt; to diſſolve.—To analiſe.

To RESO'LVE. *v. n.* To determine; to decree within one's ſelf.—To melt; to be diſſolved.—To be ſettled in opinion.

RESO'LVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reſolution; fixed determination.

RESO'LVEDLY. *adv.* [from *reſolved.*] With firmneſs and conſtancy.

RESO'LVEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſolved.*] Reſolution; conſtancy; firmneſs.

RESO'LVENT — RE-SOL-VENT. *n. ſ.* [*reſolvens*, Latin.] That which has the power of cauſing ſolution.

RE'SOLUTE — RES-O-LUTE. *adj.* [*reſolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; conſtant; ſteady; firm.

RE'SOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *reſolute.*] Determinately; firmly; conſtantly; ſteadily.

RE'SOLUTENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſolute.*] Determinateneſs; ſtate of being fixed in reſolution.

RESO'LU'TION — RES-O-LU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſolutio*, Lat. *reſolution*, Fr.] Act of clearing difficulties.—Analyſis; act of ſeparating any thing into conſtituent parts.—Diſſolution.—[From *reſolute.*] Fixed determination; ſettled thought.—Conſtancy; firmneſs; ſteadineſs in good or bad.—Determination of a cauſe in courts of juſtice.

RE'SONANCE — RE-SO-NANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *reſono*, Lat.] Sound; reſound.

RE'SONANT. *adj.* [*reſonnant*, Fren. *reſonans*, Latin.] Reſounding.

To RESO'RT — RE-SORT. *v. n.* [*reſſortir*, Fren.] To have recourſe.—To go publickly.—To repair to.

RESO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Frequency; aſſembly; meeting.—Concourſe; confluence.—Act of viſiting.—[*Reſſort*, Fr.] Movement; active power; ſpring.

To RESOU'ND — RE-SOUND. *v. a.* [*reſono*, Lat. *reſonner*, Fr.] To echo; to ſound back; to celebrate by ſound.—To ſound; to tell ſo as to be heard far.—To return ſounds; to ſound with any noiſe.

To RESOU'ND. *v. n.* To be echoed back.

RESOU'RCE — RE-SOURCE. *n. ſ.* [It is commonly written *reſſource*, which ſee: *reſſource*, Fr. *Skinner* derives it from *reſoudre*, Fr. to ſpring up.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; reſort; expedient.

To RESO'W — RE-SOW. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſow.*] To ſow anew.

To RESPE'CT — RE-SPECT. *v. a.* [*reſpectus*, Latin.] To regard; to have regard to.—(*Reſpecter*, Fr.] To conſider with a lower degree of reverence.—To have relation to.—To look toward.

RESPE'CT. *n. ſ.* [*reſpect*, Fr. *reſpectus*, Lat.] Regard; attention.—Reverence; honour.—Awful kindneſs.—Goodwill.—Partial regard.—Reverend character.—Manner of treating others.—Conſideration; motive.—Relation; regard.

RESPE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*reſpect* and *full.*] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

RESPE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *reſpectful.*] With ſome degree of reverence.

RESPE'CTIVE — RES-PEC-TIVE. *adj.* [from *reſpect.*] Particular; relating to particular perſons or things.—[*Reſpectif*, Fr.] Relative; not abſolute.—Accurate; nice; careful.

RESPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reſpective.*] Particularly; as each belongs to each.—Relatively; not abſolutely.—Partially; with reſpect to private views.

RE'SPIRA'TION — RES-PI-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſpiration*, Fr. *reſpiratio*, from *reſpiro*, Lat.] The act of breathing.—Relief from toil.

To RESPI'RE — RES-PIRE. *v. a.* [*reſpiro*, Lat. *reſpirer*, Fr.] To breathe.—To catch breath.—To reſt; to take reſt from toil.

RE'SPITE — RES-PITE. *n. ſ.* [*reſpit*, Fr.] Reprieve; ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence.—Pauſe; interval.

To RE'SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To relieve by a pauſe.—[*Reſpiter*, old Fr.] To ſuſpend; to delay.

RESPLE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *reſplendent.*] Luſtre;
RESPLE'NDENCY. } brightneſs; ſplendor.

RESPLE'NDENT — RE-SPLEN-DENT. *adj.* [*reſplendens*, Lat.] Bright; ſhining; having a beautiful luſtre.

RESPLE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *reſplendent.*] With luſtre; brightly; ſplendidly.

To RESPO'ND — RE-SPOND. *v. n.* [*reſpondeo*, Lat. *reſpondre*, Fr.] To anſwer. Little uſed.—To correſpond; to ſuit.

RESPO'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [*reſpondens*, Lat.] An anſwerer in a ſuit.—One whoſe province, in a ſet diſputation, is to refute objections.

RESPO'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*reſponſum*, Lat.] An anſwer.—[*Reſpons*, French.] Anſwer made by the congregation, ſpeaking alternately with the prieſt in public worſhip.—Reply to an objection in a formal diſputation.

RESPO'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *reſponſus*, Lat.] Anſwerable; accountable.—Capable of diſcharging an obligation.

RESPO'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſponſible.*] State of being obliged or qualified to anſwer.

RESPO'NSIVE — RE-SPON-SIVE. *adj.* [*reſponſif*, Fr. from *reſponſus*, Lat.] Anſwering; making anſwer.—Correſpondent; ſuited to ſomething elſe.

RESPO'NSORY. *adj.* [*reſponſorius*, Latin.] Containing anſwer.

REST — REST. *n. ſ.* [ræſt, Saxon; *ruſte*, Dutch.] Sleep; repoſe.—The final ſleep; the quietneſs of death.—Stilneſs; ceſſation of motion.—Quiet; peace; ceſſation from diſturbance.—Ceſſation from bodily labour.—Support; that on which any thing leans or reſts.—Place of repoſe.—Final hope.—[*Reſte*, Fr. *quod reſtat*, Latin.] Remainder; what remains.

REST. *adj.* [*reſtes*, Fr. *quod reſtat*, Lat.] Others; thoſe not included in any propoſition.

To REST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſleep; to be aſleep; to ſlumber.—To ſleep the final ſleep; to die.—To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without diſturbance.—To be without motion; to be ſtill.—To be fixed in any ſtate or opinion.—To ceaſe from labour.—To be ſatisfied; to acquieſce.—To lean; to be ſupported.—[*Reſto*, Lat. *reſter*, Fr.] To be left; to remain.

To REST. *v. a.* To lay to reſt.—To place as on a ſupport.

RE'STAURA'TION—RES-TAU-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſtauro*, Lat.] The act of recovering to the former ſtate.

To RESTE'M—RE-STEM. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſtem.*] To force back againſt the current.

RE'STFUL. *adj.* [*reſt* and *ful.*] Quiet; being at reſt.

RE'STIFF—RES-TIFF. *adj.* [*reſtif*, Fr. *reſtivo*, Ital.] Unwilling to ſtir; reſolute againſt going forward; obſtinate; ſtubborn. It is originally uſed of an horſe, that, though not wearied, will not be driven forward.

RE'STIFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtiff.*] Obſtinate reluctance.

RE'STITU'TION—RES-TI-TU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſtitutio*, Lat.] The act of reſtoring what is loſt or taken away.—The act of recovering its former ſtate or poſture.

RE'STLESS—REST-LESS. *adj.* [from *reſt.*] Being without ſleep.—Unquiet; without peace.—Unconſtant; unſettled.—Not ſtill; in continual motion.

RE'STLESSLY. *adv.* [from *reſtleſs.*] Without reſt; unquietly.

RE'STLESSNESS—REST-LESS-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtleſs.*] Want of ſleep.—Want of reſt; unquietneſs.—Motion; agitation.

RESTO'RABLE—RES-TO-RA-BLE. *adj.* [from *reſtore.*] What may be reſtored.

RE'STORA'TION—RES-TO-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtore*; *reſtauration*, Fren.] The act of replacing in a former ſtate. This is properly *reſtauration*.—Recovery.

RESTO'RATIVE—RES-TO-RA-TIVE. *adj.* [from *reſtore.*] That which has the power to recruit life.

RESTO'RATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtore.*] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

To RESTO'RE—RE-STORE. *v. a.* [*reſtaurer*, Fren. *reſtauro*, Latin.] To give back what has been loſt or taken away.—To bring back.—To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declenſion, or ruin to its former ſtate.—To recover paſſages in books from corruption.

RESTO'RER—RES-TOR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtore.*] One that reſtores.

To RESTRAI'N—RE-STRAIN. *v. a.* [*reſtreindre*, Fr. *reſtringo*, Lat.] To withold; to keep in.—To repreſs; to keep in awe.—To ſuppreſs; to hinder; to repreſs.—To abridge.—To hold in.—To limit; to confine.

RESTRAI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *reſtrain.*] Capable to be reſtrained.

RESTRAI'NEDLY. *adv.* [from *reſtrained.*] With reſtraint; without latitude.

RESTRAI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtrain.*] One that reſtrains; one that witholds.

RESTRAI'NT—RE-STRAINT. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtrain*; *reſtreint*, Fr.] Abridgement of liberty.—Prohibition.—Limitation; reſtriction.—Repreſſion; hindrance of will; act of withholding.

To RESTRI'CT—RE-STRICT. *v. a.* [*reſtrictus*, Lat.] To limit; to confine.

RESTRI'CTION—RE-STRIC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſtriction*, Fr.] Confinement; limitation.

RESTRI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *reſtrict.*] Expreſſing limitation.—[*Reſtrictif*, Fr.] Styptick; aſtringent.

RESTRI'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reſtrictive.*] With limitation.

To RESTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*reſtringo*, Lat.] To limit; to confine.

RESTRI'NGENT—RE-STRING-ENT. [*reſtringens*, Lat. *reſtringent*, French.] That which hath the power of reſtraining.

RE'STY—RES-TY. *adj.* [*reſtiff*, Fren.] Obſtinate in ſtanding ſtill. See RESTIFF.

To RESU'LT—RE-SULT. *v. n.* [*reſulter*, Fr. *reſulto*, Lat.] To fly back.—[*Reſulter*, French.] To riſe as a conſequence; to be produced as the effect of cauſes jointly concurring.

RE'SULT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conſequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating cauſes.—Inference from premiſes.—Reſolve; deciſion. Improper.

RESU'MABLE. *adj.* [from *reſume.*] What may be taken back.

To RESU'ME—RE-SUME. *v. a.* [*reſumo*, Lat.] To take back what has been given.—To take back what has been taken away.—To take again.—To begin again what was broken off: as, *to* reſume *a diſcourſe.*

RESU'MPTION—RE-SUMP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſomption*, Fr. *reſumptus*, Lat.] The act of reſuming.

RESU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [*reſumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.

RE'SURRE'CTION—RES-UR-REC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſurrection*, Fr. *reſurrectum*, Lat.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave.

To RESU'SCITATE—RE-SUS-CI-TATE. *v. a.* [*reſuſcito*, Latin.] To ſtir up anew; to revive.

RESU'SCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reſuſcitate.*] The act of ſtirring up anew; the act of reviving, or ſtate of being revived.

To RETAI'L—RE-TAIL. *v. a.* [*retailler*, Fr.] To divide into ſmall parcels.—To ſell in ſmall quantities.—To ſell at ſecond hand.—To ſell in broken parts.

RETAI'L. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. The accent is frequently laid on the firſt ſyllable in common diſcourſe.] Sale by ſmall quantities.

RETAI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *retail.*] One who ſells by ſmall quantities.

To RETAI'N—RE-TAIN. *v. a.* [*retineo*, Lat. *retenir*, French.] To keep; not to loſe.—To keep; not to lay aſide.—To keep; not to diſmiſs.—To keep in pay; to hire.

To RETAI'N. *v. n.* To belong to; to depend on.

RETAI'NER — RE-TAIN-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *retain.*] An adherent; a dependant: a hanger-on.—In common law, *retainer* ſignifieth a ſervant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his houſe; but only uſing or bearing his name or livery.—The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

To RETA'KE — RE-TAKE. *v. a.* [*re* and *take.*] To take again.

To RETA'LIATE — RE-TAL-I-ATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Latin.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite.

RETA'LIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *retaliate.*] Requital; return of like for like.

To RETA'RD — RE-TARD. *v. a.* [*retardo*, Lat. *retarder*, Fr.] To hinder; to obſtruct in ſwiftneſs of courſe.—To delay; to put off.

To RETA'RD. *v. n.* To ſtay back.

RE'TARDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*retardation*, Fr. from *retard.*] Hindrance; the act of delaying.

RETA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *retard.*] Hinderer; obſtructer.

To RETCH — RETCH. *v. n.* [hnæcan, Saxon.] To force up ſomething from the ſtomach.

RE'TCHLESS. *adj.* [properly *reckleſs.* See RECKLESS.] Careleſs.

RETE'NTION — RE-TEN-TION. *n. ſ.* [*retention*, French; *retentio*, from *retentus*, Lat.] The act of retaining.—*Retention* and retentive faculty is that ſtate of contraction in the ſolid parts, which makes them hold faſt their proper contents.—Memory.—Limitation.—Cuſtody; confinement; reſtraint.

RETE'NTIVE — RE-TEN-TIVE. *adj.* [*retentus*, Latin. *retentif*, Fr.] Having the power of retention.—Having memory.

RETE'NTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *retentive.*] Having the quality of retention.

RETI'CULAR — RE-TIC-U-LAR. *adj.* [from *reticulum*, Latin.] Having the form of a ſmall net.

RETI'CULATED. *adj.* [*reticulatus*, Lat.] Made of network; formed with interſtitial vacuities.

RETI'NUE — RE-TIN-UE, or RET-I-NUE. *n. ſ.* [*retenue*, Fr. With the accent on the firſt ſyllable.] A number attending upon a principal perſon; a train.

To RETI'RE — RE-TIRE. *v. n.* [*retirer*, Fr.] To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy.—To retreat from danger.—To go from a public ſtation.—To go off from company.

To RETI'RE. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away.

RETI'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Retreat; receſſion.

RETI'RED. *part. adj.* [from *retire.*] Secret; private.

RETI'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *retire.*] Private abode; ſecret habitation.—Private way of life.—Act of withdrawing.

RETO'LD. part. paſſ. of *retell.* Related or told again.

To RETO'RT — RE-TORT. *v. a.* [*retortus*, Lat.] To throw back.—To return any argument, cenſure, or incivility.—To curve back.

RETO'RT. *n. ſ.* [*retorte*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.] A cenſure or incivility returned.—A chymical glaſs veſſel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

RETO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *retort.*] One that retorts.

RETO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *retort.*] The act of retorting.

To RETOU'CH — RE-TOUCH. *v. a.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] To improve by new touches.

To RETRA'CE — RE-TRACE. *v. a.* [*retracer*, French.] To trace back.

To RETRA'CT — RE-TRACT. *v. a.* [*retractus*, Lat. *retracter*, Fr.] To recall; to recant.—To take back; to reſume.

RE'TRACTA'TION — RE-TRAC-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*retractation*, Fr. *retractatio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion.

RETRA'CTION — RE-TRAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *retract*] Act of withdrawing ſomething advanced.—Recantation; declaration of change of opinion.—Act of withdrawing a claim.

RETREA'T — RE-TREAT. *n. ſ.* [*retraitte*, Fr.] Place of privacy; retirement.—Place of ſecurity.—Act of retiring before a ſuperiour force.

To RETREA'T. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go to a private abode.—To take ſhelter; to go to a place of ſecurity.—To retire from a ſuperiour enemy.—To go out of the former place.

To RETRE'NCH — RE-TRENCH. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.] To cut off; to pare away.—To confine. Improper.

To RETRE'NCH. *v. n.* To live with leſs magnificence or expence.

RETRE'NCHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*retranchement*, Fr. from *retrench.*] The act of lopping away.

To RE'TRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Lat. *retribuer*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of.

RE'TRIBU'TION — RET-RI-BU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*retribution*, Fr. from *retribute.*] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

RETRI'BUTORY — RE-TRIB-U-TO-RY. } *adj.* [from *re-*
RETRI'BUTIVE. } *tribute.*] Repaying; making repayment.

RETRIE'VABLE. *adj.* [from *retrieve.*] That may be retrieved.

To RETRIE'VE — RE-TRIEVE. *v. a.* [*retrouver*, Fr.] To recover; to reſtore.—To repair.—To regain.—To recall; to bring back.

RE'TROCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*retroceſſum*, Lat.] The act of going back.

RE'TROGRA'DE — RET-RO-GRADE. *adj.* [*retrograde*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] Going backward.—Contrary; oppoſite.

To RE'TROGRA'DE. *v. n.* [*retrograder*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] To go backward.

RE'TROGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *greſſus*, Lat.] The act of going backwards.

RE'TROSPECT — RE-TRO-SPECT. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *ſpecio*, Latin.] Look thrown upon things behind or things paſt.

RE'TROSPE'CTION—RE-TRO-SPEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *retroſpect.*] Act or faculty of looking backwards.

RE'TROSPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *retroſpect.*] Looking backwards.

To RETU'RN—RE-TURN. *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.] To come to the ſame place.—To come back to the ſame ſtate.—To go back.—To make anſwer.—To come back; to come again; to reviſit.—After a periodical revolution, to begin the ſame again.—To retort; to recriminate.

To RETU'RN. *v. a.* To repay; to give in requital.—To give back.—To ſend back.—To give account of.—To tranſmit.

RETU'RN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Act of coming back to the ſame place.—Retrogreſſion.—Act of coming back to the ſame ſtate.—Revolution; viciſſitude.—Repayment of money laid out in commodities for ſale.—Profit; advantage.—Remittance; payment from a diſtant place.—Repayment; retribution; requital.—Act of reſtoring or giving back; reſtitution.—Relapſe.—[*Retour*, Fr.] Either of the adjoining ſides of the front of an houſe, or ground-plot, is called a *return* ſide.

RETU'RNABLE. *adj.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

To REVEA'L—RE-VEAL. *v. a.* [*revelo*, Lat. *reveler*, Fr.] To ſhow; to diſcover; to lay open; to diſcloſe a ſecret.—To impart from heaven.

REVEA'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *reveal.*] Diſcoverer; one that ſhows or makes known.—One that diſcovers to view.

To RE'VEL. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from *reveiller*, Fr. to awake; Mr. *Lye* from *raveelen*, Dutch, to rove looſely about, which is much countenanced by the old phraſe, *revel-rout.*] To feaſt with looſe and clamorous merriment.

RE'VEL—REV-EL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A feaſt with looſe and noiſy jollity.

REVEL-ROUT. *n. ſ.* A mob; an unlawful aſſembly of a rabble.

REVELA'TION—REV-E-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *revelation*, Fr.] Diſcovery; communication; communication of ſacred and myſterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

RE'VELLER—REV-EL-LER. *n. ſ.* [from *revel.*] One who feaſts with noiſy jollity.

RE'VELRY. *n. ſ.* [from *revel.*] Looſe jollity; feſtive mirth.

To REVE'NGE—RE-VENGE. *v. a.* [*revencher*, *revancher*, Fren.] To return an injury.—To vindicate by puniſhment of an enemy.—To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. With the reciprocal pronoun.

REVE'NGE. *n. ſ.* [*revenche*, *revanche*, Fren.] Return of an injury.

REVE'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *revenge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance.

REVE'NGEFULLY. *adv.* [from *revengeful.*] Vindictively.

REVE'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *revenge.*] One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries.—One who puniſhes crimes.

RE'VENUE—REV-E-NUE, or RE-VEN-UE. *n. ſ.* [*revenu*, French] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds.

REVE'RBERANT. *adj.* [*reverberans*, Lat.] Reſounding; beating back.

To REVE'RBERATE—RE-VER-BE-RATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat. *reverberer*, Fr.] To beat back.—To heat in an intenſe furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

To REVE'RBERATE. *v. n.* To be driven back; to bound back.—To reſound.

REVE'RBERA'TION—RE-VER-BE-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*reverberation*, Fr. from *reverberate.*] The act of beating or driving back.

REVE'RBERATORY. *adj.* [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning; beating back.

To REVE'RE—RE-VERE. *v. a.* [*reverer*, Fr. *revereor*, Lat.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.

RE'VERENCE—REV-E-RENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reverence*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.] Veneration; reſpect; awful regard.—Act of obeiſance; bow; courteſy.—Title of the clergy.—Poetical title of a father.

To RE'VERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful reſpect.

RE'VERENCER. *n. ſ.* [from *reverence.*] One who regards with reverence.

RE'VEREND. *adj.* [*reverend*, Fr. *reverendus*, Lat.] Venerable; deſerving reverence; expecting reſpect by his appearance.—The honorary epithet of the clergy. We ſtile a clergyman, *reverend*; a biſhop, right *reverend*; an archbiſhop, moſt *reverend.*

RE'VERENT—REV-E-RENT. *adj.* [*reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expreſſing ſubmiſſion; teſtifying veneration.

REVERE'NTIAL—REV-E-REN-TIAL. *adj.* [*reverentielle*, Fr. from *reverent.*] Expreſſing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *reverential.*] With ſhow of reverence.

RE'VERENTLY—REV-E-RENT-LY. *adv.* [from *reverent.*] Reſpectfully; with awe; with reverence.

REVE'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *revere.*] One who venerates; one who reveres.

REVE'RSAL. *n. ſ.* [from *reverſe.*] Change of ſentence.

To REVE'RSE—RE-VERSE. *v. a.* [*reverſus*, Lat.] To turn upſide down.—To overturn; to ſubvert.—To turn back.—To contradict; to repeal.—To turn to the contrary.—To put each in the place or the other.

To REVERSE. *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reverſus*, Lat.] To return.

REVERSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Change; viciſſitude.—A contrary; an oppoſite.—[*Revers*, Fr.] The ſide of the coin on which the head is not impreſſed.

REVE'RSIBLE. *adj.* [*reverſible*, Fr. from *reverſe.*] Capable of being reverſed.

REVE'RSION—RE-VER-SION. *n. ſ.* [*reverſion*, Fr. from *reverſe.*] The ſtate of being to be poſſeſſed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor.—Succeſſion; right of ſucceſſion.

REVE'RSIONARY. *adj.* [from *reverſion.*] To be enjoyed in ſucceſſion.

To REVE'RT—RE-VERT. *v. a.* [*reverto*, Lat.] To change; to turn to the contrary.—To reverberate.

To REVERT. *v. n.* [*revertir*, old French.] To return; to fall back.

RE-

Reve'rt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A muſical term.

Reve'rtible. *adj.* [from *revert.*] Returnable.

Reve`ry—Re-ver-y. *n. ſ.* [*reſverie*, Fr.] Looſe muſing; irregular thought.

To Reve'st. *v. a.* [*reveſtir*, *revéter*, Fr. *reveſtio*, Lat.] To clothe again.—To reinveſt; to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.

To Revie`w—Re view. *v. a.* [*re* and *view.*] To look back.—To ſee again.—To conſider over again; to retrace; to reexamine.—To ſurvey; to overlook; to examine.

Revie`w. *n. ſ.* [*reveue*, Fr. from the verb.] Survey; reexamination.

To Revile—Re-vile. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile.*] To reproach; to villify; to treat with contumely.

Revi`ler—Re-vil-er. *n. ſ.* [from *revile.*] One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms.

Revi`lingly. *adv.* [from *revile.*] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely.

Revi`sal—Re-vi-sal. *n. ſ.* [from *reviſe.*] Review; reexamination.

To Reviſe—Re-viſe. *v. a.* [*reviſus*, Lat.] To review; to overlook.

Revi`se. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Review; reexamination.—Among Printers, a ſecond proof of a ſheet corrected.

Revi`ser. *n. ſ.* [*reviſeur*, Fr. from *reviſe.*] Examiner; ſuperintendant.

Revi'sion. *n. ſ.* [*reviſion*, French; from *reviſe.*] Review.

To Revi'sit—Re-vis-it. *v. a.* [*reviſiter*, Fr. *reviſo*, *reviſito*, Lat.] To viſit again.

Revi`val—Re-vi-val. *n. ſ.* [from *revive.*] Recall from a ſtate of languour, oblivion, or obſcurity.

To Revive—Re-vive. *v. n.* [*revivre*, Fr. *revivo*, Lat.] To return to life.—To return to vigour or fame; to riſe from languour, oblivion, or obſcurity.

To Revi`ve. *v. a.* To bring to life again.—To raiſe from languour, inſenſibility, or oblivion.—To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.—To quicken; to rouſe.

Revi`ver. *n. ſ.* [from *revive.*] That which invigorates or revives.

To Re`vivi'ficate—Re-vi-vif-i-cate. *v. a.* [*revivifier*, Fr. *re* and *vivifico*, Lat.] To recall to life.

Revi'vifica`tion. *n. ſ.* [from *revivificate.*] The act of recalling to life.

Reu`nion. *n. ſ.* [*reunion*, Fr. *re* and *union.*] Return to ſtate of juncture, coheſion, or concord

To Reuni`te. *v. a.* [*re* and *unite.*] To join again; to make one whole a ſecond time; to join what is divided.—To reconcile; to make thoſe at variance one.

To Reuni`te. *v. n.* To cohere again.

Re'vocable. *adj.* [*revocable*, Fr. *revoco*, *revocabilis*, Lat.] That may be recalled.—That may be repealed.

Re'vocableness. *n. ſ.* [from *revocable.*] The quality of being revocable.

To Re'vocate. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Lat.] To recall; to cal back.

Re'vocation—Re-vo-ca-tion. *n. ſ.* [*revocation*, Fr. *revocatio*, Lat.] Act of recalling.—State of being recalled.—Repeal; reverſal.

To Revo`ke—Re-voke. *v. a.* [*revoquer*, French; *revoco*, Lat.] To repeal; to reverſe.—To check; to repreſs.—To draw back.

To Revo'lt—Re-volt. *v. n.* [*revolter*, Fr. *revoltare*, Italian.] To fall off from one to another. It denotes ſomething of pravity or rebellion.

Re'volt. *n. ſ.* [*revolte*, Fren. from the verb.] Deſertion; change of ſides.—A revolter; one who changes ſides. Not in uſe.—Groſs departure from duty.

Revo'lted. *part. adj.* [from *revolt.*] Having ſwerved from duty.

Revolter. *n. ſ.* [from *revolt.*] One who changes ſides a deſerter; a renegade.

To Revo`lve—Re-volve. *v. n.* [*revolvo*, Lat.] To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.—To fall in a regular courſe of changing poſſeſſors; to devolve.

To Revo`lve. *v. a.* [*revolvo*, Latin.] To roll any thing round.—To conſider; to meditate on.

Re'volu`tion—Rev-o-lu-tion. *n. ſ.* [*revolution*, Fr. *revolutus*, Lat.] Courſe of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move.—Space meaſured by ſome revolution.—Change in the ſtate of a government or country. It is uſed among us κατ' ἐξοχήν, for the change produced by the admiſſion of king William and queen Mary.—Rotation in general; returning motion.

To Revo'mit. *v. a.* [*revomir*, Fr. *re* and *vomit.*] To vomit; to vomit again.

Revu'lsion—Re-vul-sion. *n. ſ.* [*revulſion*, Fr. *revulſus*, Lat.] The act of revolving or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

To Rewa`rd—Re-ward. *v. a.* [*re* and *award*, to give in return. *Skinner.*] To give in return.—To repay; to recompenſe for ſomething good.

Rewa`rd. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Recompenſe given for good.—It is ſometimes uſed with a mixture of irony, for puniſhment or recompenſe of evil.

Rewardable. *adj.* [from *reward.*] Worthy of reward.

Rewa`rder. *n. ſ.* [from *reward.*] One that rewards; one that recompenſes.

Rha'psodist—Rhap-so-dist. *n. ſ.* [from *rhapſody.*] One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

Rha'psody—Rhap-so-dy. *n. ſ.* [ραψῳδία; ῥάπτω, to ſew, and ᾠδή, a ſong.] Any number of parts joined together, without neceſſary dependance or natural connection.

Rhe'torick—Rhet-o-rick. *n. ſ.* ῥητορικὴ; *rhetorique*, Fr.] The act of ſpeaking not merely with propriety; but with art and elegance.—The power of perſuaſion; oratory.

Rheto'rical—Rhe-tor-i-cal. *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat. from *rhetorick.*] Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorial; figurative.

Rhe-

RHETO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *rhetorical.*] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the paſſions.

To RHETO'RICATE. *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low Lat. from *rhetorick.*] To play the orator; to attack the paſſions.

RHE'TORI'CIAN — RHET-O-RICI-AN. *n. ſ.* [*rhetoricien*, Fren. *rhetor*, Latin.] One who teaches the ſcience of rhetorick.

RHE'TORI'CIAN. *adj.* Suiting a maſter of rhetorick.

RHEUM — RHEUM. *n. ſ.* [ῥευμα; *rheume*, Fren.] A thin watry matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

RHEU'MATIC — RHEUM-AT-IC. *adj.* [ῥευματικος; from *rheum.*] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watry humour.

RHEU'MATISM — RHEUM-AT-ISM. *n. ſ.* [ῥευματισμὸς; *rheumatiſme*, Fr. *rheumatiſmus*, Lat.] A painful diſtemper ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid humours.

RHEU'MY — RHEUM-Y. *adj.* [from *rheum.*] Full of ſharp moiſture.

RHINO'CEROS — RHI-NOC-E-ROS. *n. ſ.* [ῥὶν and κέρας; *rhinocerot*, Fr.] A vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies armed with a horn in his front.

RHOMB — RHOMB. *n. ſ.* [*rhombe* Fren. *rhombus*, Lat. ῥομβος.] In geometry a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute, and two obtuſe: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their baſe.

RHO'MBOID — RHOM-BOID. *n. ſ.* [ῥομβοειδης; *rhomboïde*, Fr.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.

RHU'BARB — RHU-BARB. *n. ſ.* [*rhabarbara*, Lat.] A medicinal root ſlightly purgative, referred by botaniſts to the dock.

RHYME — RHYME. *n. ſ.* [ῥυθμὸς; *rhythme*, Fr.] A harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds.—The conſonance of verſes; the correſpondence of the laſt ſound of one verſe to the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another.—Poetry; a poem.

RHYME or *reaſon.* Number or ſenſe.

To RHYME. *v. n.* To agree in ſound.—To make verſes.

RHY'MER — RHYM-ER. } *n. ſ.* [from *rhyme.*] One who
RHY'MSTER. } makes rhymes; a verſifier; a poet in contempt.

RHY'THMICAL — RHYTH-MI-CAL. *adj.* [ῥυθμικὸς; *rythmique*, Fr. from *rhyme* or *rhythm.*] Harmonical; having proportion of one ſound to another.

RIB — RIB. *n. ſ.* [ribbe, Saxon.] A bone in the body.—Of which bones there are twenty-four in number, *viz.* twelve on each ſide the twelve vertebræ of the back.—Any piece of timber or other matter which ſtrengthens the ſide.

RI'BALDRY — RIB-AL-DRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ribald*; *ribaudie*, old Fr.] Mean, lewd; brutal language.

RI'BAND — RIB-AND. *n. ſ.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, Fr.] A filet of ſilk; a narrow web of ſilk, which is worn for ornament.

RI'BBED. *adj.* [from *rib.*] Furniſhed with ribs.—Incloſed as the body by ribs.

RI'BBON. *n. ſ.* See RIBAND.

RI'BWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

RICE — RICE. *n. ſ.* [*oryza*, Lat.] One of the eſculent grains: it hath its grains diſpoſed into a panicle, which are almoſt of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick huſk, ſomewhat like barley.

RICH — RICH. *adj.* [*riche*, Fr. *ricco*, Italian; ꝛica, Saxon.] Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or poſſeſſions; opulent.—Valuable; eſtimable; precious; ſplendid; ſumptuous.—Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree.—Fertile; fruitful.

RI'CHES — RICH-ES. *n. ſ.* [*richeſſes*, Fren.] Wealth; money or poſſeſſion.—Splendid ſumptuous appearance.

RI'CHLY — RICH-LY. *adv.* [from *rich.*] With riches; wealthily; ſplendidly; magnificently.—Plenteouſly.—Truly; abundantly. An ironical uſe.

RI'CHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rich.*] Opulence; wealth.—Finery; ſplendour.—Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulneſs.—Abundance or perfection of any quality.—Pampering qualities.

RICK — RICK. *n. ſ.* See REEK. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and ſheltered from wet.—A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

RI'CKETS — RICK-ETS. *n. ſ.* [*rachitis*, Lat. A name given to the diſtemper at its appearance by *Gliſſon.*]

RI'CKETY. *adj.* [from *rickets.*] Diſeaſed with the rickets.

RID. pret. of *ride.*

To RID — RID. *v. a.* [from hnebban, Saxon.] To ſet free; to redeem.—To clear; to diſencumber.—To diſpatch.—To drive away; to preſs away; to deſtroy.

RI'DDANCE — RID-DANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *rid.*] Deliverance.—Diſencumbrance; loſs of ſomething one is glad to loſe.—Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

RI'DDEN. the participle of *ride.*

RI'DDLE — RID-DLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛæðelꝛ, Saxon, from ræde, counſel, perhaps a trial of wit.] An enigma; a puzzling queſtion; a dark problem.—Any thing puzzling.—[hriddle, Saxon.] A coarſe or open ſieve.

To RI'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſolve; to unriddle. There is ſomething of whimſical analogy between the two ſenſes of the word *riddle:* as, we ſay, *to* ſift *a queſtion:* but their derivations differ.—To ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve.

To RI'DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpeak ambiguouſly or obſcurely.

RI'DDLINGLY. *adv.* [from *riddle.*] In the manner of a riddle.

To RIDE — RIDE. *v. n.* preter. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden.* [ꝛiðan, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.] To travel on horſeback.—To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk.—To be ſupported in motion.—To manage an horſe.—To be on the water.—To be ſupported by ſomething ſubſervient.

To RIDE. *v. a.* To manage inſolently at will.

RI'DER — RI-DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ride.*] One who is carried on a horſe or in a vehicle.—One who manages or breaks horſes.—An inſerted leaf.

RIDGE — RIDGE. *n. ſ.* [hriȝȝ, Saxon; *rig*, Daniſh; *rugge*, Dutch, the back.] The top of the back.—The rough top of any thing, reſembling the vertebræ of the back.—A ſteep protuberance.—The ground thrown up by the plow.—The top of the roof riſing to an acute angle.—*Ridges*

of

of a horſe's mouth are wrinkles or riſings of the fleſh in the roof of the mouth, running acroſs from one ſide of the jaw to the other like fleſhy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or ſinking cavities.

To RIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge.

RI'DGY. *adj.* [from *ridge*.] Riſing in a ridge.

RI'DICULE—RID-I CULE. *n. ſ.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that ſpecies that provokes laughter.

To RI'DICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment.

RIDI'CULOUS—RI-DIC-U-LOUS. *adj.* [*ridicule*, Fren. *ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.

RIDI'CULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ridiculous*.] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDI'CULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ridiculous*.] The quality of being ridiculous.

RI'DING—RID-ING. *particip. adj.* Employed to travel on any occaſion.

RI'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *ride*.] A diſtrict viſited by an officer.

RI'DINGCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*riding* and *coat*.] A coat made to keep out the weather.

RI'DINGHOOD. *n. ſ.* [*riding* and *hood*.] A hood uſed by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

RIE—RIE. *n. ſ.* An eſculent grain.

RIFE—RIFE. *adj.* [ryfe, Saxon; *rijf*, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevailing; abounding. It is now only uſed of epidemical diſtempers.

To RIFLE—RI-FLE. *v. a.* [*riffer*, *rifler*, Fr. *rijfelen*, Dutch.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder.

RI'FLER—RI-FLER. *n. ſ.* [from *rifle*.] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

RIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *rive*.] A cleft; a breach; an opening.

To RIFT—RIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to ſplit.

To RIFT. *v. n.* To burſt; to open.

RIG. *n. ſ. Rig*, ridge, ſeems to ſignify the top of a hill falling on each ſide; from the Saxon, hrigg; and the Iſlandick, *hriggur*, both ſignifying a back.

To RIG—RIG. *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.] To dreſs; to accoutre. Cloaths are proverbially ſaid to be for the back, and victuals for the belly.—To fit a ſhip or boat with tackling.

RI'GADOON—RIG-A-DOON. *n. ſ.* [*rigadon*, French.] A dance.

RI'GGING—RIG-GING. *n. ſ.* [from *rig*.] The ſails or tackling of a ſhip.

RI'GGISH—RIG-GISH. *adj.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whoriſh.

To RI'GGLE—RIG-GLE. *v. a.* [properly to *wriggle*.] To move backward and forward, as ſhrinking from pain.

RIGHT—RIGHT. *adj.* [riht, Saxon; *recht*, Dutch; *ritto*, Italian; *rectus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; becoming; ſuitable; true; not erroneous; not wrong.—Not miſtaken; paſſing a true judgement; paſſing judgement according to the truth of things.—Juſt; honeſt; equitable.—Happy; convenient.—Not left.—Strait; not crooked.—Perpendicular.

RIGHT. *interj.* An expreſſion of approbation.

RIGHT. *adv.* Properly; juſtly; exactly; according to truth.—In a direct line.—It is ſtill uſed in titles: as, right *honourable*; right *reverend*.

RIGHT. *n. ſ.* Juſtice; not wrong.—Freedom from errour.—Juſt claim.—That which juſtly belongs to one.—Property; intereſt.—Power; prerogative.—Immunity; privilege.—The ſide not left.—*To* RIGHTS. Deliverance from errour: as, to ſet to *rights*.

To RIGHT. *v. a.* To do juſtice to; to eſtabliſh in poſſeſſions juſtly claimed; to relieve from wrong.

RI'GHTEOUS—RIGHT-EOUS. *adj.* [rihtpire, Sax. whence *rightwiſe* in old authours, and *rightwiſely* in biſhop *Fiſher*: ſo much are words corrupted by pronunciation.] Juſt; honeſt; virtuous; uncorrupt.—Equitable.

RI'GHTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *righteous*.] Honeſtly; virtuouſly.

RI'GHTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *righteous*.] Juſtice; honeſty; virtue; goodneſs.

RI'GHTFUL, *adj.* [*right* and *full*.] Having the right; having the juſt claim.—Honeſt; juſt.

RI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *rightful*.] According to right; according to juſtice.

RI'GHT-HA'ND. *n. ſ.* Not the left.

RI'GHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rightful*.] Moral rectitude.

RI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *right*.] According to truth; properly; ſuitably; not erroneouſly.—Honeſtly; uprightly.—Exactly.—Straitly; directly.

RI'GID—RIG-ID. [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Latin.] Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant.—Severe; inflexible.—Sharp; cruel.

RI'GIDITY—RIG-ID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*rigidité*, Fr. from *rigid*.] Stiffneſs.—Stiffneſs of appearance; want of eaſy or airy elegance.

RI'GIDLY. *adv.* [from *rigid*.] Stifly; unpliantly.—Severely; inflexibly.

RI'GIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rigid*.] Severity; inflexibility.

RI'GLET—RIG-LET. *n. ſ.* [*rigulet*, Fr.] A flat thin ſquare piece of wood.

RI'GOUR—RIG-OUR. *n. ſ.* [*rigor*, Lat.] Cold; ſtiffneſs.—A convulſive ſhuddering with ſenſe of cold.—Severity; ſternneſs; want of condeſcenſion to others.—Severity of conduct.—Strictneſs; unabated exactneſs.—Rage; cruelty; fury.—Hardneſs; not flexibility; ſolidity; not ſoftneſs.

RI'GOROUS. *adj.* [from *rigour*.] Severe; allowing no abatement.

RI'GOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *rigorous*.] Severely; without tenderneſs or mitigation.

RILL—RILL. *n. ſ.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A ſmall brook; a little ſtreamlet.

To RILL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in ſmall ſtreams.

RIM—RIM. *n. ſ.* [rima, Saxon.] A border; a margin.—That which encircles ſomething elſe.

RIME—RIME. *n. ſ.* [hrim, Saxon.] Hoar froſt.—[*Rima*, Lat.] A hole; a chink.

To RIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar froſt.

To RI'MPLE—RIM-PLE. *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. See CRUMPLE and RUMPLE.

RI'MY—RI-MY. *adj.* [from *rime*.] Steamy; foggy; miſty.

RIND—RIND. *n. ſ.* [rind, Sax. *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; huſk.

To

To RIND—RIND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.

RING—RING. *n. ſ.* [hring, Saxon.] A circle; an orbicular line.—A circle of gold or ſome other matter worn as an ornament.—A circle of metal to be held by.—A circular courſe.—A circle made by perſons ſtanding round.—A number of bells harmonically tuned.—The ſound of bells or any other ſonorous body.—A ſound of any kind.

To RING. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *rung*. [hringan, Saxon.] To ſtrike a bell or any other ſonorous body, ſo as to make it ſound.—[From *ring*.] To encircle.—To fit with rings.—To reſtrain a hog by a ring in his noſe.

To RING. *v. n.* To ſound as a bell or ſonorous metal.—To practiſe the art of making muſick with bells.—To ſound; to reſound.—To utter as a bell.—To tinkle.—To be filled with a bruit or report.

RING-BONE. *n. ſ.* A hard callous ſubſtance growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern of a horſe, juſt above the coronet.

RI'NGDO'VE. *n. ſ.* [*rhingeldduyve*, German.] A kind of pigeon.

RI'NGER—RING-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ring*.] He who rings.

RI'NGLEA'DER. *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *leader*.] The head of a riotous body.

RI'NGLET—RING-LET. *n. ſ.* [*ring*, with a diminutive termination.] A ſmall ring.—A circle.—A curl.

RI'NGWORM—RING-WORM. *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *worm*.] A circular tetter.

To RINSE—RINSE. *v a.* [from *rein*, German, pure, clear.] To waſh; to cleanſe by waſhing.—To waſh the ſoap out of cloaths.

RI'NSER. *n. ſ.* [from *rinſe*.] One that waſhes or rinſes; a waſher.

RIOT—RI-OT. *n. ſ.* [*riotte*, old Fren. *riotto*, Italian.] Wild and looſe feſtivity.—A ſedition; an uproar.—*To run* RIOT. To move or act without controll or reſtraint.

To RI'OT. *v. n.* [*riotter*, old Fr.] To revel; to be diſſipated in luxurious enjoyments.—To luxuriate; to be tumultuous.—To banquet luxuriouſly.—To raiſe a ſedition or uproar.

RI'OTER. *n. ſ.* [from *riot*.] One who is diſſipated in luxury.—One who raiſes an uproar or ſedition.

RI'OTOUS—RI-OT-OUS. *adj.* [*riotteux*, Fr. from *riot*.] Luxurious; wanton; licentiouſly feſtive.—Seditious; turbulent.

RI'OTOUSLY. *adv.* [from *riotous*.] Luxuriouſly; with licentious luxury.—Seditiouſly; turbulently.

RI'OTOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *riotous*.] The ſtate of being riotous.

To RIP—RIP. *v. a.* [hrypan, Saxon.] To tear; to lacerate; to cut aſunder by a continued act of the knife.—To take away by laceration or cutting.—To diſcloſe; to ſearch out; to tear up; to bring to view.

RIPE—RIPE. *adj.* [ripe, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch.] Brought to perfection in growth; mature.—Reſembling the ripeneſs of fruit.—Complete; proper for uſe.—Advanced to the perfection of any quality.—Finiſhed; conſummate.—Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.—Fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE. *v. n.* [from the adj.] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured.

RI'PELY. *adv.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at the fit time.

To RI'PEN—RIP-EN. *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow ripe.

To RI'PEN—RIP-EN. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.

RI'PENESS—RIPE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ripe*.] The ſtate of being ripe; maturity.—Full growth.—Perfection; completion.—Fitneſs; qualification.

RI'PPER—RIP-PER. *n. ſ.* [from *rip*.] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

To RI'PPLE. *v. n.* To fret on the ſurface, as water ſwiftly running.

To RISE—RISE. *v. n.* pret. *roſe*; part. *riſen*. [rıſan, Saxon; *reiſen*, Dutch.] To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect poſture.—To get up from reſt.—To get up from a fall.—To ſpring; to grow up.—To gain elevation of rank or fortune.—To ſwell.—To aſcend; to move upwards.—To break out from below the horizon, as the ſun.—To take beginning; to come into exiſtence, or notice.—To begin to act.—To appear in view.—To change a ſtation; to quit a ſiege.—To be excited; to be produced.—To break into military commotions; to make inſurrections.—To be rouſed; to be excited to action.—To make hoſtile attack.—To grow more or greater in any reſpect.—To increaſe in price.—To be improved.—To elevate the ſtile.—To be revived from death.—To come by chance.—To be elevated in ſituation.

RISE—RISE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of riſing.—The act of mounting from the ground.—Eruption; aſcent.—Place that favours the act of mounting aloft.—Elevated place.—Appearance of the ſun in the Eaſt.—Encreaſe in any reſpect.—Encreaſe of price.—Beginning; original.—Elevation; encreaſe of ſound.

RI'SER—RIS-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *riſe*.] One that riſes.

RI'SIBI'LITY—RIS-I-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *riſible*.] The quality of laughing.

RI'SIBLE—RIS-I-BLE. *adj.* [*riſible*, Fr. *riſibilis*, Lat.] Having the faculty or power of laughing.—Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RISK—RISK. *n. ſ.* [*riſque*, Fr. *rieſg*, Spaniſh.] Hazard; danger, chance of harm.

To RISK. *v. a.* [*riſquer*, Fren.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger.

RI'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *riſk*.] He who riſks.

RITE—RITE. *n. ſ.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external obſervance.

RI'TUAL—RIT-U-AL. *adj.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to ſome religious inſtitution.

RI'TUAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] A book in which the rites and obſervances of religion are ſet down.

RI'VAL—RI-VAL. *n. ſ.* [*rivalis*, Lat.] One who is in purſuit of the ſame thing which another man purſues; a competitour.—A competitour in love.

RI'VAL. *adj.* Standing in competition; making the ſame claim; emulous.

To RI'VAL—RI-VAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtand in competition with another; to oppoſe.—To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.

RIVA'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*rivalitas*, Lat. from *rival*.] Com-
RI'VALRY. } petition; emulation.

RI'VALSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *rival.*] The ſtate or character of a rival.

To RIVE—RIVE. *v. a.* part. *riven.* [ꝛyꝼꝛ, broken Saxon; *rijven*, Dutch; *river*, Fr. to drive.] To ſplit; to cleave; to divide by a blunt inſtrument; to force in diſruption.

To RIVE. *v. n.* To be ſplit; to be divided by violence.

To RI'VEL—RIV-EL. *v. a.* [ʒeꝛꝛiꝛleð, Saxon, corrugated, rumpled.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

RI'VEN—RIV-EN. part. of *rive.*

RI'VER—RIV-ER. *n. ſ.* [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Latin.] A land current of water bigger than a brook.

RI'VET—RIV-ET. *n. ſ.* [*river*, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to drive.] A faſtening pin clenched at both ends.

To RI'VET—RIV-ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with rivets.—To faſten ſtrongly; to make immoveable.

RI'VULET—RIV-U-LET. *n. ſ.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A ſmall river; a brook; a ſtreamlet.

RIXDO'LLAR. *n. ſ.* A German coin, worth about four ſhillings and ſix-pence ſterling.

ROACH—ROACH. *n. ſ.* [from *rutilus*, Lat. redhaired.] A fiſh of no great reputation for his dainty taſte: his ſpawn is accounted much better than any other part of him.

ROAD—ROAD. *n. ſ.* [*rade*, Fr.] Large way; path.—[*Rade*, Fr.] Ground where ſhips may anchor.—Inroad; incurſion.

To ROAM—ROAM. *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian. See ROOM.] To wander without any certain purpoſe; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant.

To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over.

ROA'MER—ROAM-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *roam.*] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer.

ROAN—ROAN. *adj.* [*rouen*, Fr.] A horſe of a bay, ſorrel, or black colour, with grey or white ſpots interſperſed very thick.

To ROAR—ROAR. *v. n.* [ꝛaꝛan, Saxon.] To cry as a lion or other wild beaſt.—To cry in diſtreſs.—To ſound as the wind or ſea.—To make a loud noiſe.

ROAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of the lion or other beaſt.—An outcry of diſtreſs.—A clamour of merriment.—The ſound of the wind or ſea.—Any loud noiſe.

To ROAST—ROAST. *v. a.* [*roſtir*, *rotir*, Fr. *roſten*, German; ʒeꝛoꝛtoð, Saxon, roaſted; from *raſtrum*, Lat. a grate; to *roaſt*, being, in its original ſenſe, to broil on a gridiron.] To dreſs meat, by turning it round before the fire.—To impart dry heat to fleſh.—To dreſs at the fire without water.—To heat any thing violently.

ROAST. for *roaſted.*—*To rule the* ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preſide. It was perhaps originally *roiſt*, which ſignified a tumult, to direct the populace.

ROB—ROB. *n. ſ.* [I believe Arabick.] Inſpiſſated juices.

To ROB. *v. a.* [*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Italian.] To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by ſecret theft; to plunder. To be *robbed*, according to the preſent uſe of the word, is to be injured by theft ſecret or violent; to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *ſteal*, is to take away privately.—To ſet free; to deprive of ſomething bad. Ironical.—To take away unlawfully.

RO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *rob.*] A thief; one that robs by force, or ſteals by ſecret means; a plunderer.

RO'BBERY. *n. ſ.* [*roberie*, old Fr. from *rob.*] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

ROBE—ROBE. *n. ſ.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Latin.] A gown of ſtate; a dreſs of dignity.

To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs pompouſly; to inveſt.

RO'BIN—ROB-IN. } *n. ſ.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A bird ſo
ROBIN-RED-BREAST. } named from his red breaſt.

ROBU'ST—RO-BUST. *adj.* [*robuſtus*, Lat. *robuſte*, Fr.] Strong; ſinewy; vigorous; forceful.—Boiſterous; violent; unwieldly.—Requiring ſtrength.

ROBU'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *robuſt.*] Strength; vigour.

RO'CAMBO'LE—ROC-AM-BOLE. *n. ſ.* See GARLICK.

RO'CHE-ALUM—ROCHE-AL-UM. *n. ſ.* [*roche*, Fren. a rock.] A purer kind of alum.

ROCHE'T—ROCH-ET. *n. ſ.* [*rochet*, Fr. *rochetum*, from *roccus*, low Lat. a coat.] A ſurplice; the white upper garment of the prieſt officiating.—[*Rubellio*, Lat.] A fiſh.

ROCK—ROCK. *n. ſ.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fren. *rocca*, Italian.] A vaſt maſs of ſtone.—[*Rock*, Daniſh; *rocca*, Italian; *rucca*, Spaniſh; *ſpinroch*, Dutch.] A diſtaff held in the hand, from which the wool was ſpun by twirling a ball below.

To ROCK. *v. a.* [*rocquer*, Fr.] To ſhake.—To move backwards and forwards.—To move the cradle, in order to procure ſleep.—To lull; to quiet.

To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro.

ROCK-DOE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of deer.

ROCK-RUBY. *n. ſ.* A name given improperly by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very ſtrong, but not deep red, and has a fair caſt of the blue.

ROCK-SALT. *n. ſ.* Mineral ſalt.

RO'CKET—ROCK-ET. *n. ſ.* [*rocchetto*, Italian.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical caſe of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and ſulphur, and which mounts in the air to a conſiderable height, and there burſts.

RO'CKET. *n. ſ.* A plant.

RO'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *rock.*] Being without rocks.

RO'CKWORK. *n. ſ.* [*rock* and *work.*] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the aſperities of rocks.

RO'CKY. *adj.* [from *rock.*] Full of rocks.—Reſembling a rock.—Hard; ſtony; obdurate.

ROD—ROD. *n. ſ.* [*roede*, Dutch.] A long twig.—A kind of ſcepter.—Any thing long and ſlender.—An inſtrument for meaſuring.—An inſtrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.

RODE—RODE, or RODE. pret. of *ride.*

RO'DOMONTA'DE—ROD-O-MON-TADE. *n. ſ.* [from a boaſtful boiſterous hero of Arioſto, called *Rodomonte*; *rodomontade*, Fren.] An empty noiſy bluſter or boaſt; a rant.

To RO'DOMONTA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thraſonically; to boaſt like Rodomonte.

ROE—ROE. *n. ſ.* [ɲa, ɲa beoɲ, Saxon.] A ſpecies of deer.—The female of the hart.

ROE. *n. ſ.* [properly *roan* or *rone*; *rann*, Daniſh; *rogen*, German.] The eggs of fiſh.

ROGA'TION—RO-GA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*rogation*, Fr. from *rogo*, Lat.] Litany; ſupplication.

ROGA'TION-WEEK. *n. ſ.* The week immediately preceeding Whitſunday; thus called from three faſts obſerved therein, the Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, called rogation days, becauſe of the extraordinary prayers and proceſſions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of Holy Thurſday.

ROGUE—ROGUE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond.—A knave; a diſhoneſt fellow; a villain; a thief.—A name of ſlight tenderneſs and endearment.—A wag.

To ROGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to play the vagabond.—To play knaviſh tricks.

RO'GUERY—RO-GUE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *rogue*.] The life of a vagabond.—Knaviſh tricks.—Waggery; arch tricks.

RO'GUISH—ROG-*UISH*. *adj.* [from *rogue*.] Vagrant; vagabond.—Knaviſh; fraudulent.—Waggiſh; wanton; ſlightly miſchievous.

RO'GUISHLY. *adv.* [from *roguiſh*.] Like a rogue; knaviſhly; wantonly.

RO'GUISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *roguiſh*.] The qualities of a rogue.

To ROI'STER—ROIST-ER. *v. n.* [of this word the moſt probable etymology is from *riſter*, Iſlandick, a violent man.] To behave turbulently; to act at diſcretion; to be at free quarter; to bluſter.

ROI'STER, or *roiſterer*. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawleſs, bluſtering fellow.

To ROLL—ROLL. *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch; from *rotulo*, of *roto*, Lat.] To move any thing by volutation, or ſucceſſive application of the different parts of the ſurface, to the ground.—To move any thing round upon its axis.—To move in a circle.—To produce a periodical revolution.—To wrap round upon itſelf.—To enwrap; to involve in bandage.—To form by rolling into round maſſes.—To pour in a ſtream or waves.

To ROLL. *v. n.* To be moved by the ſucceſſive application of all parts of the ſurface to the ground.—To run on wheels.—To perform a periodical revolution.—To move with appearance of circular direction.—To float in rough water.—To move as waves or volumes of water.—To fluctuate; to move tumultuouſly.—To revolve on its axis.—To be moved tumultuouſly.

ROLL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of rolling; the ſtate of being rolled.—The thing rolling.—[*Rouleau*, Fren.] Maſs made round.—Writing rolled upon itſelf.—A round body rolled along.—[*Rotulus*, Latin.] Public writing.—A regiſter; a catalogue.—Chronicle.

RO'LLER—ROLL-ER. *n. ſ.* [*rouleau*, Fr. from *roll*.] Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy ſtone to level walks.—Bandage; fillet.

RO'LLINGPIN. *n. ſ.* [*rolling* and *pin*.] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paſte is moulded.

RO'LLYPO'OLY—ROLL-Y-POOL-Y. *n. ſ.* A ſort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball into the pool*.

RO'MAGE—ROM-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*ramage*, Fr.] A tumult; a buſtle; an active and tumultuous ſearch for any thing.

ROMA'NCE—RO-MANCE. *n. ſ.* [*roman*, Fr. *romanza*, Italian.] A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love.—A lie; a fiction. In common ſpeech.

To ROMA'NCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.

ROMA'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *romance*.] A lier; a forger of tales.

ROMA'NTIC—RO-MAN-TIC. *adj.* [from *romance*.] Reſembling the tales of romances; wild.—Improbable; falſe.—Fanciful; full of wild ſcenery.

RO'MISH—RO-MISH. *adj.* [from *Rome*.] Popiſh.

ROMP—ROMP. *n. ſ.* A rude, awkward, boiſterous, untaught girl.—Rough rude play.

To ROMP. *v. n.* To play rudely, noiſily, and boiſterouſly.

RO'NDEAU—RON-DEAU. *n. ſ.* A kind of ancient poetry. See ROUNDELAY.

ROOD—ROOD. *n. ſ.* [from *rod*.] The fourth part of an acre in ſquare meaſure.—A pole; a meaſure of ſixteen feet and a half in long meaſure.—[ɲoꝺe, Saxon.] The croſs.

ROOF—ROOF. *n. ſ.* [ƿɲoꝛ, Saxon.] The cover of a houſe.—The vault; the inſide of the arch that covers a building.—The palate; the upper part of the mouth.

To ROOF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a roof.—To incloſe in a houſe.

ROO'FY. *adj.* [from *roof*.] Having roofs.

ROOK—ROOK. *n. ſ.* [ƿɲoc, Saxon.] A bird reſembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain.—[*Rocco*, Italian.] A mean man at cheſs.—A cheat; a trickiſh rapacious fellow.

To ROOK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob; to cheat.

ROO'KERY—ROOK-ER-Y. *n. ſ.* [from *rook*.] A nurſery of rooks.

ROO'KY. *adj.* [from *rook*.] Inhabited by rooks.

ROOM—ROOM. *n. ſ.* [ɲum, Saxon; *rums*, Gothick.] Space; extent of place.—Space or place unoccupied.—Way unobſtructed.—Place of another; ſtead.—Unobſtructed opportunity.—An apartment in a houſe; ſo much of a houſe as is incloſed within partitions.

ROO'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *room*] Space; place.

ROO'MINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *roomy*.] Space; quantity of extent.

ROO'MY—ROO-MY. *adj.* [from *room*.] Spacious; wide; large.

ROOST—ROOST. *n. ſ.* [ƿɲoꝛt, Sax.] That on which a bird ſits to ſleep.—The act of ſleeping.

To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roeſten*, Dutch; of the ſame etymology with reſt.] To ſleep as a bird.—To lodge. In burleſque.

ROOT—ROOT. *n. ſ.* [*rôt*, Swediſh; *roed*, Daniſh.] That part of the plant which reſts in the ground, and ſupplies the ſtems with nouriſhment.—The bottom; the lower part.—A plant of which the root is eſculent.—The original; the firſt cauſe.—The firſt anceſtor.—Fixed reſidence.—Impreſſion; durable effect.

To ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fix the root; to ſtrike far into the earth.—To turn up earth.

To Root. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix deep in the earth.—To impreſs deeply.—To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate.—To deſtroy; to baniſh.

Roo'ted. *adj.* [from *root.*] Fixed; deep; radical.

Roo'tedly. *adv.* [from *rooted.*] Deeply; ſtrongly.

Roo'ty. *adj.* [from *root.*] Full of roots.

8
ROPE—ROPE. *n. ſ.* [nap, Saxon; *reep, roop,* Dutch.] A cord; a ſtring; a halter.—Any row of things depending: as, *a* rope *of onions.*

Ro'pedancer. *n. ſ.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] An artiſt who dances on a rope.

8 15 13
Ro'pineſs—Ro-pi-neſs. *n. ſ.* [from *ropy.*] Viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs.

Ro'pemaker, or *roper. n. ſ.* [*rope* and *maker.*] One who makes ropes to ſell.

8 15
Ro'py—Ro-py. *adj.* [from *rope.*] Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous.

7 13 1
RO'QUELAURE—RO*QU*-E-LAURE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A cloak for men.

8 12 1
Rora'tion—Ro-ra-*tion. n. ſ.* [*roris,* Lat.] A falling of dew.

8 11 15
Ro'sary—Ro-*sa*-ry. *n. ſ.* [*roſarium,* Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romaniſts number their prayers.

8
ROSE—ROSE. *n. ſ.* [*roſe,* Fr. *roſa,* Lat.] A flower, of which there are in England, 1. The wild briar, dog *roſe,* or hep-tree. 2. Wild briar or dog *roſe,* with large prickly heps. 3. The greater Engliſh apple-bearing *roſe.* 4. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *roſe.* 5. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *roſe,* with variegated leaves. 6. The ſtriped Scotch *roſe.* 7. The ſweet briar or eglantine. 8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All the other ſorts of *roſes* are originally of foreign growth.—*To ſpeak under the* Rose. To ſpeak any thing with ſafety, ſo as not afterwards to be diſcovered.

8
Rose—Rose. pret. of *riſe.*

8 13 11
Ro'seate—Ro-se-ate. *adj.* [*roſat,* Fren. from *roſe.*] Roſy; full of roſes.—Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a roſe.

8 11 15
Ro'semary—Rose-ma-ry. *n. ſ.* [*roſmarinus,* Latin.] A verticillate plant.

Ro'sewater. *n. ſ.* [*roſe* and *water.*] Water diſtilled from roſes.

7 15
RO'SIN—ROS-IN. *n. ſ.* [properly *reſin; reſine,* Fren. *reſina,* Lat.] Inſpiſſated turpentine; a juice of the pine.—Any inſpiſſated matter of vegetables that diſſolves in ſpirit.

To Ro'sin. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with roſin.

Ro'siny. *adj.* [from *roſin.*] Reſembling roſin.

RO'SSEL. *n. ſ.* A kind of light ſoil or earth.

7 1
RO'STRUM—ROS-TRUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The beak of a bird.—The beak of a ſhip.—The ſcaffold whence orators harangued.

8 15
Ro'sy—Ro-sy. *adj.* [*roſeus,* Lat.] Reſembling a roſe in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

7
To ROT—ROT. *v. n.* [rotan, Saxon; *rotten,* Dutch.] To putrify; to loſe the coheſion of its parts.

To Rot. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.

Rot. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſtemper among ſheep, in which their lungs are waſted.—Putrefaction; putrid decay.

Ro'tary. *adj.* [*rota.* Lat.] Whirling as a wheel.

8 12 1
Rota'tion—Ro-ta-*tion. n. ſ.* [*rotation,* Fr. *rotatio,* Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; the ſtate of being ſo whirled round; whirl.

8 12 1
ROTA'TOR—RO-TA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] That which gives a circular motion.

8
Rote—Rote. *n. ſ.* [rot, Saxon; merry; *routine,* Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehenſion of the ſenſe.

To Rote. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the underſtanding.

Ro'tgut. *n. ſ.* [*rot* and *gut.*] Bad beer.

7 0
Ro'tten—Rot-ten. *adj.* [from *rot.*] Putrid; carious; putreſcent.—Not firm; not truſty.—Not ſound; not hard.

7 0 13
Ro'ttenness—Rot-ten-ness. *n. ſ.* [from *rotten.*] State of being rotten; cariouſneſs; putrefaction.

8 1
ROTU'ND—RO-TUND. *adj.* [*rotonde,* Fr. *rotundus,* Lat.] Round; circular; ſpherical.

8 1 15 15
Rotu'ndity—Ro-tun-di-ty. *n. ſ.* [*rotunditas,* Lat. *rotondité,* Fr. from *rotund.*] Roundneſs; ſphericity; circularity.

8 1 8
Rotu'ndo—Ro-tun-do. *n. ſ.* [*rotondo,* Italian.] A building formed round both in the inſide and outſide; ſuch as the Pantheon at Rome.

8
To ROVE—ROVE. *v. n.* [*roffver,* Daniſh, to range for plunder.] To ramble; to range; to wander.

To Rove. *v. a.* To wander over.

8 1
Rover—Rov-er. *n. ſ.* [from *rove.*] A wanderer; a ranger.—A fickle inconſtant man.—A robber; a pirate.

4
Rouge—Rouge. *n. ſ.* [*rouge,* Fr.] Red paint.

1
ROUGH—ROU*GH.* The *gh* ſounds like an *f* in this word and all its derivatives. *adj.* [hnuh, hnuhge, Saxon; *rouw,* Dutch.] Not ſmooth; rugged; having inequalities on the ſurface.—Auſtere to the taſte: as, rough *wine.*—Harſh to the ear.—Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not ſoft; coarſe; not civil; ſevere; not mild; rude.—Not gentle; not proceeding by eaſy operation.—Harſh to the mind; ſevere.—Hard featured; not delicate.—Not poliſhed; not finiſhed by art: as, *a* rough *diamond.*—Terrible; dreadful.—Rugged; diſordered in appearance; coarſe.—Tempeſtuous; ſtormy; boiſterous.

To Rou'ghcast. *v. a.* [*rough* and *caſt.*] To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with aſperities and inequalities.—To form any thing in its firſt rudiments.

Rou'ghcast. *n. ſ.* [*rough* and *caſt.*] A rude model; a form in its rudiments.—A kind of plaiſter mixed with pebbles, or by ſome other cauſe very uneven on the ſurface.

Rou'ghdraught. *n. ſ.* [*rough* and *draught.*] A draught in its rudiments.

To Rou'ghdraw. *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw.*] To trace coarſely.

1 0
To Rou'ghen—Rough-en. *v. a.* [from *rough.*] To make rough.

To Rou'ghen. *v. n.* To grow rough.

To Rou'ghhew'. *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew.*] To give to any thing the firſt appearance of form.

Rou'ghhe'wn. *particip. adj.* Rugged; unpoliſhed; uncivil; unrefined.—Not yet nicely finiſhed.

Rou'ghly.

ROU'GHLY. *adv.* [from *rough.*] With uneven ſurface; with aſperities on the ſurface.—Harſhly; uncivilly; rudely. Severely; without tenderneſs.—Auſterely to the taſte.—Boiſterouſly; tempeſtuouſly.—Harſhly to the ear.

ROU'GHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rough.*] Superficial aſperity; unevenneſs of ſurface.—Auſtereneſs to the taſte.—Taſte of aſtringency.—Harſhneſs to the ear.—Ruggedneſs of temper; coarſeneſs of manners; tendency of rudeneſs; coarſeneſs of behaviour and addreſs.—Abſence of delicacy.—Severity; violence of diſcipline.—Violence of operation in medicines.—Unpoliſhed or unfiniſhed ſtate.—Inelegant of dreſs or appearance.—Tempeſtuouſneſs; ſtorminеſs.—Coarſeneſs of features.

To ROU'GHWORK, *v. a.* [*rough* and *work.*] To work coarſely over without the leaſt nicety.

ROU'NCEVAL—ROUN-CE-VAL. *n. ſ.* [from *Rounceſval*, a town at the foot of the Pirenees.] See PEA, of which it is a ſpecies.

ROUND—ROUND. *adj.* [*rond*, Fren. *rondo*, Italian; *rund*, Dutch; *rotundus*, Latin.] Cylindrical.—Circular.—Spherical; orbicular.—[*Rotundo ore*, Lat.] Smooth; without defect in ſound.—Not broken.—Large; not inconſiderable.—Plain; clear, fair; candid; open.—Quick; briſk.—Plain; free without delicacy or reſerve; almoſt rough.

ROUND. *n. ſ.* A circle; a ſphere; an orb.—Rundle; ſtep of a ladder.—The time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands, and comes back to the firſt: hence applied to a carouſal.—A revolution; a courſe ending at the point where it began.—[*Ronde*, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.

ROUND. *adv.* Every way; on all ſides.—[*En rond, à la ronde*, Fr.] In a revolution.—Circularly.—Not in a direct line.

ROUND. *prep.* On every ſide of.—About; circularly about.—All over.

To ROUND. *v. a.* [*rotundo*, Lat. from the noun.] To make ſpherical or circular.—To move about any thing.—To mould into ſmoothneſs.

ROU'NDABOUT. *adj.* [This word is uſed as an adjective, though it is only an adverb united to a ſubſtantive by a colloquial licenſe of language, which ought not to have been admitted into books.] Ample; extenſive.—Indirect; looſe.

ROU'NDEL. } *n. ſ.* [*Rondelet*, Fren.]
ROU'NDELAY—ROUND-E-LAY. } A kind of ancient poetry, which commonly conſiſts of thirteen verſes, of which eight are of one kind of rhyme and five of another: it is divided into three couplets; and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the *roundel* is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe, if poſſible.—[*Rondelle*, Fr.] A round form or figure.

ROU'NDHE'AD. *n. ſ.* [*round* and *head.*] A puritan, ſo named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

ROU'NDHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*round* and *houſe.*] The conſtable's priſon, in which diſorderly perſons, found in the ſtreet, are confined.

ROU'NDISH. *adj.* [from *round.*] Somewhat round; approaching to round.

ROU'NDLY—ROUND-LY. *adv.* [from *round.*] In a round form; in a round manner.—Openly; plainly; without reſerve.—Briſkly; with ſpeed.—Completely; to the purpoſe; vigorouſly; in earneſt.

ROU'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *round.*] Circularity; ſphericity; cylindrical form.—Smoothneſs.—Honeſty; openneſs; vigorous meaſures.

To ROUSE—ROUSE. *v. a.* [of the ſame claſs of words with *raiſe* and *riſe.*] To wake from reſt.—To excite to thought or action.—To put into action.—To drive a beaſt from his laire.

To ROUSE. *v. n.* To awake from ſlumber.—To be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ruſch*, German, half drunk.] A doſe of liquor rather too large.

ROU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *rouſe.*] One who rouſes.

ROUT—ROUT. *n. ſ.* [*rot*, Dutch.] A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous croud.—[*Route*, Fr.] Confuſion of an army defeated or diſperſed.

To ROUT. *v. a.* To diſſipate and put into confuſion by defeat.

To ROUT. *v. n.* To aſſemble in clamorous and tumultuous crouds.

ROUTE. *n. ſ.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way.

ROW—ROW. *n. ſ.* [*reih*, German.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW—ROW. *v. n.* [ꝛopan, Saxon.] To impel a veſſel in the water by oars.

To ROW. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.

RO'WEL—ROW-EL. *n. ſ.* [*rouelle*, Fr.] The points of a ſpur turning on an axis.—A ſeton; a roll of hair or ſilk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a diſcharge.

To RO'WEL. *v. a.* To pierce through the ſkin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

RO'WER—ROW-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *row.*] One that manages an oar.

RO'YAL—ROY-AL. *adj.* [*roial*, Fr.] Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal.—Noble; illuſtrious.

RO'YALIST—ROY-AL-IST. *n. ſ.* [from *royal.*] Adherent to a king.

To RO'YALIZE. *v. a.* [from *royal.*] To make royal.

RO'YALLY—ROY-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *royal.*] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

RO'YALTY—ROY-AL-TY. *n. ſ.* [*roialté*, Fr.] Kingſhip; character or office of a king.—State of a king.—Emblems of royalty.

To RUB—RUB. *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welſh; *reiben*, Germ. to wipe.] To clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething over it; to ſcour; to wipe; to perfricate.—To touch ſo as to leave ſomething of that which touches behind.—To move one body upon another.—To obſtruct by colliſion.—To poliſh; to retouch.—To remove by friction.—To touch hard.—*To* RUB *down.* To clean or curry a horſe.—*To* RUB *up.* To excite; to awaken.—To poliſh; to retouch.

To RUB. *v. n.* To fret; to make a friction.—To get through difficulties.

RUB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Colliſion; hindrance; obſtruction.—Frication; act of rubbing.—Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.—Difficulty; cauſe of uneaſineſs.

RUB-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*rub* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone to ſcour or ſharpen.

RU'BBER—RUB-BER. *n. ſ.* [from *rub.*] One that rubs.—The inſtrument with which one rubs.—A coarſe file.—A game; a conteſt; two games out of three.—A whetſtone.

RU'BBISH

RU'BBISH—RUB-BISH. *n. ſ.* [from *rub*; as perhaps meaning, at firſt, duſt made by rubbing.] Ruins of building; fragments of matter uſed in building.—Confuſion; mingled maſs.—Any thing vile and worthleſs.

RU'BICUND. *adj.* [*rubiconde*, Fr. *rubicundus*, Lat.] Inclining to redneſs.

RU'BIED. *adj.* [from *ruby*.] Red as a ruby.

RUBI'FIC—RU-BIF-IC. *adj.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Latin.] Making red.

To RU'BIFY—RU-BI-FY. *v. a.* To make red.

RU'BRICK—RU-BRICK. *n. ſ.* [*rubrique*, Fren. *rubrica*, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; ſo termed, becauſe they were originally diſtinguiſhed by being in red ink.

RU'BRIC. *adj.* Red.

RU'BIFORM—RU-BI-FORM. *adj.* [*ruber*, Lat. and *form.*] Having the form of red, according to Mr. *Johnſon*. But it may be aſked, of what *form* is *colour?* By *rubiform* rays are poſſibly meant rays capable of *forming* (not having the form of) a red colour. Analogy, indeed, does not ſupport this meaning, and therefore the word is not of the beſt conſtruction.

RU'BY—RU-BY. *n. ſ.* [from *ruber*, Lat.] A precious ſtone of a red colour, next in hardneſs and value to a diamond.—Redneſs.—Any thing red.—A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

RU'BY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.

RUCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ructo*, Lat.] A belching ariſing from wind and indigeſtion.

RU'DDER—RUD-DER. *n. ſ.* [*roeder*, Dutch.] The inſtrument at the ſtern of a veſſel, by which its courſe is governed.—Any thing that guides or governs the courſe.

RU'DDINESS. [from *ruddy*.] The quality of approaching to redneſs.

RU'DDLE—RUD-DLE. *n. ſ.* [*rudul*, Iſlandick.] Red earth.

RU'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A kind of bird.

RU'DDY—RUD-DY. *adj.* [ꝛuꝺu, Saxon.] Approaching to redneſs; pale red.

RUDE—RUDE. *adj.* [ꝛeꝺe, Saxon; *rudis*, Latin.] Rough; ſavage; coarſe of manners; uncivil; brutal.—Violent; tumultuous; boiſterous; turbulent.—Harſh; inclement.—Ignorant; raw; untaught.—[*Rude*, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; ſhapeleſs.—Artleſs; inelegant.—Such as may be done with ſtrength without art.

RU'DELY. *adv.* [from *rude*.] In a rude manner.—Without exactneſs; without nicety; coarſely.—Unſkilfully.—Violently; boiſterouſly.

RU'DENESS. *n. ſ.* [*rudeſſe*, Fr. from *rude*.] Coarſeneſs of manners; incivility.—Ignorance; unſkilfulneſs.—Artleſſneſs; inelegance; coarſeneſs.—Violence; boiſterouſneſs.—Storminеſs; rigour.

RU'DIMENT—RU-DI-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*rudiment*, Fr. *rudimentum*, Lat.] The firſt principles; the firſt elements of a ſcience.—The firſt part of education.—The firſt, inaccurate, unſhapen beginning or original of any thing.

RUDIME'NTAL—RU-DI-MENT-AL. *adj.* [from *rudiment*.] Initial; relating to firſt principles.

To RUE—RUE. *v. a.* [ꝛeoꝛꝛian, Sax.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament.

RUE. *n. ſ.* [*rue*, Fr. *ruta*, Lat.] An herb, called herb of grace, becauſe holy water was ſprinkled with it.

RUE'FUL—RUE-FUL. *adj.* [*rue* and *full.*] Mournful; woful; ſorrowful.

RUE'FULLY. *adv.* [from *rueful.*] Mournfully; ſorrowfully.

RUE'FULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rueful.*] Sorrowfulneſs; mournfulneſs.

RUELLE—RU-ELLE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A circle; an aſſembly at a private houſe.

RUFF—RUFF. *n. ſ.* A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. See RUFFLE.—[From *rough* ſcales.] A ſmall river fiſh.

RU'FFIAN—RUFF-I-AN. *n. ſ.* [*ruffiano*, Italian; *ruffien*, Fr. a bawd; *roffver*, Daniſh, to pillage; perhaps it may be beſt derived from *rough.*] A brutal, boiſterous, miſchievous fellow; a cutthroat; a robber; a murderer.

RU'FFIAN. *adj.* Brutal; ſavagely boiſterous.

To RU'FFLE—RUF-FLE. *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.] To diſorder; to put out of form; to make leſs ſmooth.—To diſcompoſe; to diſturb; to put out of temper.—To put out of order; to ſurpriſe.—To throw diſorderly together.—To contract into plaits.

To RU'FFLE—RUF-FLE. *v. n.* To grow rough or turbulent.—To be in looſe motion; to flutter.—To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. Out of uſe.

RU'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Plaited linnen uſed as an ornament.—Diſturbance; contention; tumult.

RUG—RUG. *n. ſ.* [*rugget*, rough, Swediſh.] A coarſe, nappy, woollen cloth.—A coarſe nappy coverlet uſed for mean beds.—A rough woolly dog.

RU'GGED—RUG-GED. *adj.* [*rugget*, Swediſh.] Rough; full of unevenneſs and aſperity.—Not neat; not regular.—Savage of temper; brutal; rough.—Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempeſtuous.—Rough or harſh to the ear.—Sour; ſurly; diſcompoſed.—Violent; rude; boiſterous.—Rough; ſhaggy.

RU'GGEDLY. *adv.* [from *rugged.*] In a rugged manner.

RU'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rugged.*] The ſtate or quality of being rugged.—Roughneſs; aſperity.

RUGO'SE—RU-GOSE. *adj.* [*rugoſus*, Latin.] Full of wrinkles.

RU'IN—RU-IN. *n. ſ.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Latin.] The fall or deſtruction of cities or edifices.—The remains of building demoliſhed.—Deſtruction; loſs of happineſs or fortune; overthrow.—Miſchief; bane.

To RU'IN—RU-IN. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſubvert; to demoliſh.—To deſtroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.—To impoveriſh.

To RU'IN. *v. n.* To fall in ruins.—To run to ruin.—To be brought to poverty or miſery.

To RU'INATE—RU-IN-ATE. *v. a.* [from *ruin.* This word is now almoſt obſolete.] To ſubvert; to demoliſh.—To bring to meanneſs or miſery irrecoverable.

RU'INA'TION—RU-IN-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ruinate.*] Subverſion; demolition; overthrow.

RU'INOUS—RU-IN-OUS. *adj.* [*ruinoſus*, Lat. *ruineux*, Fr.]

Fr.] Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demoliſhed.—Miſchievous; pernicious; baneful; deſtructive.

Ru'inously. *adv.* [from *ruinous.*] In a ruinous manner.—Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

6
RULE—RULE. *n. ſ.* [*regula*, Latin.] Government; empire; ſway; ſupreme command.—An inſtrument by which lines are drawn.—Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed.—Regularity; propriety of behaviour.

To Rule. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To govern; to controul; to manage with power and authority.—To manage.—To ſettle as by a rule.

To Rule. *v. n.* To have power or command.

6 1
Ru'ler—Ru-ler. *n. ſ.* [from *rule.*] Governor; one that has the ſupreme command.—An inſtrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

1
Rum—Rum. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſpirits diſtilled from moloſſes.

1 0
To Ru'mble—Rum-ble. *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Dutch.] To make a hoarſe low continued noiſe.

1 1
Ru'mbler—Rum-bler. *n. ſ.* [from *rumble.*] The perſon or thing that rumbles.

6 15 11
Ru'minant—Ru-mi-nant. *adj.* [*ruminant*, Fr. *ruminans*, Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud.

6 15 12
To Ru'minate—Ru-mi-nate. *v. n.* [*ruminer*, Fr. *rumino*, Lat.] To chew the cud.—To muſe; to think again and again.

To Ru'minate. *v. a.* [*rumino*, Lat.] To chew over again.—To muſe on; to meditate over and over again.

Ru'mina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ruminatio*, Lat. from *ruminate.*] The property or act of chewing the cud.—Meditation; reflection.

1 11
To Ru'mmage—Rum-mage. *v. a.* [*ranmen*, German, to empty. *Skinner. rimari*, Lat.] To ſearch; to plunder; to evacuate.

To Ru'mmage. *v. n.* To ſearch places.

1 1
Ru'mmer—Rum-mer. *n. ſ.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glaſs; a drinking cup.

6 1
Ru'mour—Ru-mour. *n. ſ.* [*rumeur*, Fren. *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popular report.—Bruit; fume.

To Ru'mour. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit.

Ru'mourer. *n. ſ.* [from *rumour.*] Reporter; ſpreader of news.

1
Rump—Rump. *n. ſ.* [*rumpff*, German.] The end of the backbone.—The buttocks.

1 0
To Ru'mple—Rum-ple. *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch.] To cruſh or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to cruſh together out of ſhape.

Ru'mple. *n. ſ.* [ꝩnympelle, Sax.] Pucker; rude plait.

1
To Run—Run. *v. n.* pret. *ran.* [*rinnan*, Gothick; ynnan, Saxon; *rennen*, Dutch.] To move ſwiftly; to ply the legs in ſuch a manner, as that both feet are at every ſtep off the ground at the ſame time; to make haſte; to paſs with very quick pace.—To uſe the legs in motion.—To move in a hurry.—To paſs on the ſurface, not through the air.—To ruſh violently.—To take a courſe at ſea.—To contend in a race.—To fly; not to ſtand. It is often followed by *away* in this ſenſe.—To ſtream; to flow.—To be liquid; to be fluid.—To be fuſible; to melt.—To paſs; to proceed.—To go away; to vaniſh.—To have a legal courſe; to be practiſed.—To have a courſe in any direction.—To paſs in thought or ſpeech.—To be mentioned curſorily or in few words.—To have a continual tenour of any kind.—To be buſied upon.—To be popularly known.—To have reception, ſucceſs, or continuance.—To go on by ſucceſſion of parts.—To proceed in a train of conduct.—To paſs into ſome change.—To paſs.—To proceed in a certain order.—To be in force.—To be generally received.—To be carried on in any manner.—To have a track or courſe.—To paſs progreſſively.—To make a gradual progreſs.—To be predominant.—To tend in growth.—To grow exuberantly.—To excern pus or matter.—To become irregular; to change to ſomething wild.—To get by artifice or fraud.—To fall by haſte, paſſion, or folly into fault or misfortune.—To fall; to paſs.—To have a general tendency.—To proceed as on a ground or principle.—To go on with violence.—*To* Run *after.* To ſearch for; to endeavour at, though out of the way.—*To* Run *away with.* To hurry without conſent.—*To* Run *in with.* To cloſe; to comply.—*To* Run *on.* To be continued.—*To* Run *over.* To be ſo full as to overflow.—To be ſo much as to overflow.—*To* Run *out.* To be at an end.—To ſpread exuberantly.—To expatiate.—To be waſted or exhauſted.

1
To Run—Run. *v. a.* To pierce; to ſtab: thus we ſay, *to* run *through the body.*—To force; to drive.—To force into any way or form.—To drive with violence.—To melt.—To incur.—To venture; to hazard.—To import or export without duty.—To proſecute in thought.—To puſh.—*To* Run *down.* To chaſe to wearineſs.—To cruſh; to overbear.—*To* Run *over.* To recount curſorily.—To conſider curſorily.—To run through.

Run. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Act of running.—Courſe; motion.—Flow; cadence.—Courſe; proceſs.—Way of management; uncontrolled courſe.—Long reception; continued ſucceſs.—Modiſh clamour.—*At the long* Run. In fine; in concluſion; at the end.

1 11 11
Ru'nagate—Run-a-gate. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apoſtate.

Ru'naway. *n. ſ.* [*run* and *away.*] One that flies from danger; a fugitive.

1 0
Ru'ndle—Run-dle. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round.*] A round; a ſtep of a ladder.—A peritrochium; ſomething put round an axis.

1 13
Ru'ndlet—Rund-let. *n. ſ.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet.*] A ſmall barrel.

1
Rung—Rung. pret. and part. paſſ. of *ring.*

1 13
Ru'nnel—Run-nel. *n. ſ.* [from *run.*] A rivulet; a ſmall brook.

1 1
Ru'nner—Run-ner. *n. ſ.* [from *run.*] One that runs.—A racer.—A meſſenger.—A ſhooting ſprig.—One of the ſtones of a mill.—A bird.

1 13
Ru'nnet—Run-net. *n. ſ.* [ꝺeꝛunnen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by ſteeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot water, and uſed to coagulate milk for curds and cheeſe. It is ſometimes written *rennet.*

1 1
Ru'nnion—Runn-ion. *n. ſ.* [*rognant*, Fr. ſcrubbing.] A paltry ſcurvy wretch.

RUNT—RUNT. *n. ſ.* [*runte*, in the Teutonick dialects, ſignifies a bull or cow, and is uſed in contempt by us for ſmall cattle; as *keſyl*, the Welſh term for a horſe, is uſed for a worthleſs horſe.] Any animal ſmall below the natural growth of the kind.

RU'PTION—RUP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ruptus*, Lat.] Breach; ſolution of continuity.

RU'PTURE. *n. ſ.* [*rupture*, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.] The act of breaking; ſtate of being broken; ſolution of continuity.—A breach of peace; open hoſtility.—Burſtenneſs; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.

To RU'PTURE—RUP-TURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burſt; to ſuffer diſruption.

RU'PTUREWORT. *n. ſ.* [*herniaria*, Lat.] A plant.

RU'RAL—RU-RAL. *adj.* [*rural*, Fren. *ruralis*, from *rura*, Latin.] Country; exiſting in the country, not in cities; ſuiting the country; reſembling the country.

RURA'LITY—RU-RAL-I-TY. } *n. ſ.* [from *rural*.] The
RU'RALNESS. } quality of being rural.

RUSE—RUSE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little ſtratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word, not altogether neceſſary.

RUSH—RUSH. *n. ſ.* [ꝟyꝛc, Sav.] A plant, growing chiefly by the ſides of the water.—Any thing proverbially worthleſs.

RUSH-CANDLE. *n. ſ.* [*ruſh* and *candle*.] A ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh, except one ſmall ſtripe of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.

To RUSH—RUSH. *v. n.* [ꝩneoꝛan, Sax.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

RUSH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Violent courſe.

RU'SHY—RUSH-Y. *adj.* [from *ruſh*.] Abounding with ruſhes.—Made of ruſhes.

RUSK—RUSK. *n. ſ.* Hard bread for ſtores.

RU'SSET—RUS-SET. *adj.* [*rouſſet*, Fren. *ruſſus*, Latin.] Reddiſhly brown.—Coarſe; homeſpun; ruſtic. It is much uſed in deſcriptions of the manners and dreſſes of the country, I ſuppoſe, becauſe it was formerly the colour of ruſtic dreſs: in ſome places the ruſticks ſtill die cloaths ſpun at home with bark, which muſt make them *ruſſet*.

RU'SSET. *n. ſ.* Country dreſs. See RUSSET. *adj.*

RU'SSET. } *n. ſ.* A name given to ſeveral ſorts of
RU'SSETING. } pears or apples from their colour.

RUST—RUST. *n. ſ.* [ꝟuꝛt, Saxon.] The red deſquamation of old iron.—The tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any metal.—Loſs of power by inactivity.—Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

To RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather ruſt; to have the ſurface tarniſhed or corroded.—To degenerate in idleneſs.

To RUST. *v. a.* To make ruſty.—To impair by time or inactivity.

RU'STICAL—RUS-TIC-AL. *adj.* [*ruſticus*, Lat. *ruſtique*, Fr.] Rough; ſavage; boiſterous; brutal; rude.

RU'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ruſtical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly.

RU'STICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruſtical*.] The quality of being ruſtical; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs.

To RU'STICATE—RUS-TI-CATE. *v. n.* [*ruſticor*, Lat.] To reſide in the country.

To RU'STICATE. *v. a.* To baniſh into the country.

RUSTI'CITY—RUS-TIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ruſticité*, Fr. *ruſticitas*, from *ruſticus*, Lat.] Qualities of one that lives in the country; ſimplicity; artleſſneſs; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs.—Rural appearance.

RU'STIC. *adj.* [*ruſticus*, Lat.] Rural; country.—Rude; untaught; inelegant.—Brutal; ſavage.—Artleſs; honeſt; ſimple.—Plain; unadorned.

RU'STICK. *n. ſ.* A clown; a ſwain; an inhabitant of the country.

RU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruſty*.] The ſtate of being ruſty.

To RU'STLE—RUS-TLE. *v. n.* [ꝩuꝛtlan, Sax.] To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick ſucceſſion of ſmall noiſes.

RU'STY—RUS-TY. *adj.* [from *ruſt*.] Covered with ruſt; infected with ruſt.—Impaired by inactivity.

To RUT—RUT. *v. n.* [*ruit*, Fr.] To deſire to come together. Uſed of deer.

RUT. *n. ſ.* [*rut*, Fr.] Copulation of deer.—[*Route*, Fr.] The track of a cart-wheel.

RUTH—RUTH. *n. ſ.* [from *rue*.] Mercy; pity; tenderneſs; ſorrow for the miſery of another.

RU'THFUL—RUTH-FUL. *adj.* [*ruth* and *full*.] Rueful; woful; ſorrowful.

RU'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *ruthful*.] Wofully; ſadly.—Sorrowfully; mournfully.—Wofully. In irony.

RU'THLESS. *adj.* [from *ruth*.] Cruel; pitileſs; uncompaſſionate; barbarous.

RU'THLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruthleſs*.] Want of pity.

RU'THLESSLY. *adv.* [from *ruthleſs*.] Without pity; cruelly; barbarouſly.

RU'TTISH—RUT-TISH. *adj.* [from *rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; ſalacious; luſtful; lecherous.

RYE—RYE. *n. ſ.* [ꝟyȝe, Saxon.] A coarſe kind of bread corn.—A diſeaſe in a hawk.

RYE'GRA'SS. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtrong graſs.

S;

S.

SAB

S, Hath in Engliſh two ſounds; viz. that of ſoft C as in *this*, and of Z, as in *thoſe*, *roſe*, &c. It ſeems in writing to be eſtabliſhed as a rule, that no noun ſingular ſhould end with *ſ* ſingle: therefore in ſome words *e* is added at the end, as *gooſe*, *houſe*; and in others the *ſ* is doubled, as in *wilderneſs*, *diſtreſs*.

SA'BBATH—SAB-BATH. *n. ſ.* [from *Sabàoth* An Hebrew word ſignifying *reſt*; *ſabbat*, French; *ſabatum*, Latin.]—A day appointed among the Jews, and from them eſtabliſhed among Chriſtians for publick worſhip; the ſeventh day ſet apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. *Metaphorically*, any intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow; time of reſt.

SA'BBATHBRE`AKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the ſabbath by labour or wickedneſs.

SABBA'TICAL—SAB-BAT-I-CAL. *adj.* [*ſabbaticus*, Lat. *ſabbatique*, Fr. from *ſabbath*.] Reſembling the ſabbath; enjoying or bringing intermiſſion of labour.

SA'BINE—SAB-INE. *n. ſ.* [*ſabine*, Fr. *ſabina*, Latin] A plant.

SA`BLE—SA-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*zibella*, Latin.] The fur of a little beaſt of that name, eſteemed for the perfectneſs of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *ſable*, in heraldry, ſignifies the black colour in gentlemen's arms.

SA`BLE. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word uſed by heralds and poets.

SA`BRE—SA-BRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſabre*, French; probably of Turkiſh original.] A cymetar; a ſhort ſword with a curved edge; a faulchion.

SACCA`DE—*SAC-CADE*. *n. ſ.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horſe, by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly: a correction uſed when the horſe bears heavy on the hand.

SA'CCHARINE—SAC-CHA-RINE. *adj.* [*ſaccharum*, Lat.] Having the taſte or any other of the chief qualities of ſugar.

SA`CERDO`TAL—SA-CER-DO-TAL. *adj.* [*ſacerdotalis*, Latin.] Prieſtly; belonging to the prieſthood.

SA'CHEL—SACH-EL. *n. ſ.* [*ſacculus*, Lat.] A ſmall ſack or bag.

SA'CK—SACK. *n. ſ.* [σάκκος; *ſaccus*, Latin; ſæc, Sax. It is obſervable of this word (ſays Johnſon) that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.—A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.—The meaſure of three buſhels of coals, and five of wheat.—A woman's looſe robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]—To put in bags, or ſacks.—[From *ſacar*, Spaniſh.] To take by ſtorm; to pillage; to plunder.

SACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]—Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.—A kind of ſweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

SAC

SA'CKBUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſacabuche*, Spaniſh; *ſambuca*, Latin; *ſambuque*, French.] A kind of pipe.

SA'CKCLO`ATH. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *cloath*.] Cloath of which ſacks are made; coarſe cloath ſometimes worn in mortification.

SA'CKFUL. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *full*.] Top full.

SA'CKPOSSET. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *poſſet*.] A poſſet made of milk, ſack, and ſome other ingredients.

SA'CRAMENT—SAC-RA-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrement*, Fr. *ſacramentum*, Latin.]—An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.—An outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace.—The euchariſt; the holy communion.

SA'CRAME'NTAL—SAC-RA-MEN-TAL. *adj.* [*ſacramental*, Fr. from *ſacrament*.] Conſtituting a ſacrament; pertaining to a ſacrament.

SA`CRED—SA-CRED. *adj.* [*ſacre*, French; *ſacer*, Latin.]—Devoted to religious uſes; holy.—Dedicated; conſecrate; conſecrated.—Inviolable.

SA`CREDLY. *adv.* [from *ſacred*.] Inviolably; religiouſly.

To SA'CRIFICE—SAC-RI-FICE. *v. a.* [*ſacrifier*, French; *ſacrifico*, Latin.] the *c* in the laſt ſyllable of this word hath the power of *z*.—To offer to heaven; to immolate.—To deſtroy or give up for the ſake of ſomething elſe.—To deſtroy; to kill.—To devote with loſs.

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer ſacrifice.

SA'CRIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrifice*, French, *ſacrificium*, Latin.] Pronounced as the verb; as are alſo its derivatives.—The act of offering to heaven.—The thing offered to heaven, or immolated.—Any thing deſtroyed, or quitted for the ſake of ſomething elſe.—Any thing deſtroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſacrifice*.] One who offers ſacrifice; one that immolates.

SA'CRIFI'CIAL—SAC-RI-FICI-AL. *adj.* [from *ſacrifice*.] Performing ſacrifice; included in ſacrifice.

SA'CRILEGE—SAC-RI-LEGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrilege*, Fr. *ſacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himſelf what is devoted to religion; *the crime of robbing heaven*, ſays Johnſon; the crime of violating or profaning things ſacred.

SA'CRILE'GIOUS—SAC-RI-LEG-IOUS. *adj.* [*ſacrilegus*, Lat. from *ſacrilege*.] Violating things ſacred; polluted with the crime of ſacrilege.

SA'CRILE'GIOUS. *adv.* [from *ſacrilegious*.] With ſacrilege.

SA'CRIST. } *n. ſ.* [*ſacriſtain*, Fr.] He that has the care
SA'CRISTAN. } of the utenſils or moveables of the church.

SA'CRISTY. *n. ſ.* [*ſacriſtie*, Fr.] An apartment where the conſecrated veſſels or moveables of a church are repoſited.

SAD—SAD. *adj.* [Of this word, ſo frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a

contraction of *ſagged*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *To ſag*, to load. *Johnſon.*]—Sorrowful; full of grief.—Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.—Serious; not light; not volatile; grave. — Afflictive; calamitous. -- Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burleſque complaint.—Dark coloured.—Heavy; weighty; ponderous.—Cohesive; not light; firm; cloſe.

To SA´DDEN. *v. a.* [from *ſad.*]—To make ſad.—To make melancholy; to make gloomy.—To make dark coloured.—To make heavy; to make coheſive.

SA´DDLE—SAD-DLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛabl, Sax. *ſadel*, Dut.] The ſeat which is put upon the horſe for the accommodation of the rider.

To SA´DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]—To cover with a ſaddle.—To load; to burthen.

SA´DDLEBACKED. *adj.* [*ſaddle* and *back.*]

SA´DDLEMA`KER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſaddle.*] One whoſe trade
SA´DDLER. } is to make ſaddles.

SA´DLY. *adv.* [from *ſad.*]—Sorrowfully mournfully.—Calamitouſly; miſerably.

SA´DNESS—SAD-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſad.*]—Sorrowfulneſs; mournfulneſs; dejection of mind.—Melancholy look.—Seriouſneſs; ſedate gravity.

SA`FE—SAFE. *adj.* [*ſauf*, Fr. *ſalvas*, Lat.]—Free from danger. — Free from hurt. — Conferring ſecurity. —No longer dangerous; repoſited out of the power of doing harm.

SA`FE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſmall buttery; a pantry.

SA`FECONDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*ſauf conduit*, Fr.]—Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.—Paſs; warrant to paſs.

SA`FEGU`ARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſafe* and *guard.* Which ſee.] —Defenſe; protection; ſecurity.—Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the poſſeſſor.—Paſs; warrant to paſs.

SA`FELY. *adv.* [from *ſafe.*]—In a ſafe manner; without danger.—Without hurt.

SA`FETY—SAFE-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſafe.*]—Freedom from danger. — Exemption from hurt. — Preſervation from hurt.—Cuſtody; ſecurity from eſcape.

SA´FFLOW. *n. ſ.* A kind of baſtard ſaffron, uſed by dyers in dying ſcarlet.

SA´FFRON. *n. ſ.* [*ſafran*, Fr. from *ſaphar*, Arabic.] Certain part of a yellow flower uſed in dying and medicine.

SA´FFRON. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of ſaffron.

To SA´G—SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy.

The mind I ſay by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *ſag* with doubt, nor ſhake with fear. *Shakſp.*

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGA`CIOUS—SA-GA-*CIOUS*. *adj.* [*ſagax*, Lat.] Quick of ſcent.

SAGA`CIOUSLY—SA-GA-*CIOUS*-LY. *adv.* [from *ſagacious.*]—With quick ſcent.—With acuteneſs of penetration.

SAGA´CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſagacité*, Fr. *ſagacitas*, Lat.]—Quickneſs of ſcent.—Acuteneſs of diſcovery. The quality of being ſagacious.

SA`GE—SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſauge*, Fr. *ſalvia*, Lat.] A plant of which the ſchool of *Salernum* thought ſo highly, that that they left this verſe:

Cur moriatur homo cui ſalvia *creſcit in horto.*

SA`GE. *adj.* [*ſage*, Fr. *ſaggio*, Ital.] Wiſe; grave; prudent.

SA`GE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A philoſopher; a man of gravity and wiſdom.

SA`GELY. *adv.* [from *ſage.*] Wiſely; prudently.

SA´GITTARY—SAG-IT-TA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*ſagittarius*, Lat. *ſagittaire*, Fr.] A centaur; an animal half man half horſe, armed with a bow and quiver.

SA`GO—SA-GO. *n. ſ.* A kind of eatable grain.

SA`ICK—SA-ICK. *n. ſ.* [*ſaica*, Ita. *ſaique*, Fr.] A turkiſh veſſel proper for the carriage of merchandiſe.

SAID—SAID. [*preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *ſay.*]—Afore-ſaid.—Declared; ſhewed.

SA`IL—SAIL. *n. ſ.* [ꝛegl, Sax. *ſeyl*, Dut.]—The expanded ſheet which catches the wind, and carries on the veſſel on the water.—[In poetry.] Wings.—A ſhip; a veſſel.—*Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ſhips.—*To ſtrike* SAIL. To lower the ſail.—A proverbial phraſe for abating of pomp or ſuperiority.

To SA`IL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]—To be moved by the wind with ſails.—To paſs by ſea.—To ſwim. —To paſs ſmoothly along.

To SA`IL. *v. a.*—To paſs by means of ſails.—To fly through.

SA`ILOR—SAIL-OR. *n. ſ.* from *ſail.*] A ſeaman; one who practiſes or underſtands navigation.

SA`ILYA´RD. *n. ſ.* [*ſail* and *yard.*] The pole on which the ſail is extended.

SA`IM—SAIM. *n. ſ.* [*ſaime*, Ita.] Lard. Not a very common word.

SA`INFOIN—SAIN-FOIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſainfoin*, Fr.] A kind of herb, called alſo trefoil.

SA`INT—SAINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſaint*, Fr. *ſanctus*, Lat.] A perſon eminent for piety and virtue.

To SA`INT—SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun] To number among ſaints; to reckon among ſaints by a publick decree; to canonize.

To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a ſhew of piety.

SAI`NTED. *adj.* [from *ſaint.*]—Holy; pious; virtuous.—Holy; ſacred.

SAINT *John's Wort. n. ſ.* A plant.

SA`INTLIKE. *adj.* [*ſaint* and *like.*]—Suiting a ſaint; becoming a ſaint.—Reſemblinga ſaint.

SA`INTLY. *adj.* [from *ſaint.*] Like a ſaint; becoming a ſaint.

SA`INTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaint.*] The character or qualities of a ſaint.

SA`KE—SAKE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛac, Sax. *zaak*, Dut.]—Final cauſe; end; purpoſe.—Account; regard to any perſon or thing.

SA`KER—SA-KER. *n. ſ.* [*Saker* originally ſignifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.] A piece of artillery, of which there are two ſorts.—The Saker ordinary and Saker leaſt.

SAL—SAL. n. ſ. [Lat.] Salt. A word often uſed in pharmacy.

pharmacy. As *ſal-prunel*; *ſal-gem*; *ſal-ammoniac*.

SALA'CIOUS—SA-LA-*CIOUS*. *adj.* [*ſalacis*, Lat. *ſalace*, Fr.] Luſtful; lecherous.

SALA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſalacious*.] Lecherouſly; luſtfully.

SALA'CITY—SA-LAC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſalacitas*, Lat. from *ſalacious*.] Luſt; lechery.

SA'LAD—SAL-AD. *n. ſ.* [*ſalade*, Fr. *ſalaet*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs.

SA'LAMA'NDER—SAL-A-MAN-DER. *n. ſ.* [*ſalamandre*, Fr. *ſalamandra*, Lat.] An animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poiſonous. *Ambroſe Parey* has a picture of the ſalamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no ſuch creature, the name being now given to a poor harmleſs inſect.—It is alſo given to an iron utenſil, made uſe of in cookery.

SA'LAMA'NDER's *Hair.* } *n. ſ.* A kind of Aſbeſtos, or
SA'LAMA'NDER's *Wool.* } mineral flax.

SA'LAMA'NDRINE. *adj.* [from *ſalamander*.] Reſembling a ſalamander.

SA'LARY—SAL-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [*ſalaire*, Fr. *ſalarium*, Lat.] —Salarium, or *ſalary*, is derived from *ſal*.—Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

SALE—SALE. *n. ſ.*—The act of ſelling.—Vent; power of ſelling; market.—A publick and proclaimed expoſition of goods to the market; auction.—State of being venal; price.

SA'LEABLE—SALE-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *ſale*.] Vendible; fit for ſale; marketable.

SA'LESMAN—SALES-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſale* and *man*.] One who ſells cloaths ready made.

SA'LEWORK. *n. ſ.* [*ſale* and *work*.] Work for ſale; work careleſly done.

SA'LIENT—SA-LI-ENT. *adj.* [*ſaliens*, Lat.]—Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.—Beating; panting.—Springing or ſhooting with a quick motion.

SALI'NE—SA-LINE. *adj.* [*ſalinus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſalt; conſtituting ſalt.

SALI'VA—*SA-LI-VA* or *SA-LI-VA*. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Every thing that is ſpit up; but it more ſtrictly ſignifies that juice which is ſeparated by the glands called ſalival.

SALI'VAL. *adj.* [from *ſaliva*, Lat.] Relating to ſpittle.

To SA'LIVATE—SAL-I-VATE. *v. a.* [from *ſaliva*, Lat.] To purge by the ſalival glands.—She was prepoſſeſſed with the ſcandal of *ſalivating*, and went out of town.

SA'LIVA'TION—SAL-I-VA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalivate*.] A method of cure much practiſed in venereal, ſcrophulous, and other obſtinate caſes, by promoting a ſecretion of ſpittle.

SALIVOUS. *adj.* [from *ſaliva*.] Conſiſting of ſpittle; having the nature of ſpittle.

SA'LLET—SAL-LET—SA'LLETING. *n. ſ.* [corrupted by pronunciation from *ſalad*.]

SA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*ſalix*, Lat.] A tree of the genus of willow.

SA'LLOW—SAL-LOW. *adj.* [*ſalo*, Germ. black; *ſale*, Fr. foul.] Sickly; yellow.

SA'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſallow*.] Yellowneſs; ſickly paleneſs.

SA'LLY—SAL-LY. *n. ſ.* [*ſallie*, Fr.]—Eruption; iſſue from a place beſieged; quick egreſs.—Range; excurſion.—Flight; volatile or ſprightly exertion.—Eſcape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gaiety; exorbitance.

To SA'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to iſſue out.

SA'LLYPORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſally* and *port*.] Gate at which ſallies are made.

SA'LMAGU'NDI—SAL-MA-GUN-DI. *n. ſ.* [It is ſaid to to be corrupted from *ſelon mon gout*, or *ſale à mon goût*.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON—SAL-MON or SALM-ON. *n. ſ.* [*ſalmo*, Lat. *ſaûmon*, Fr.] A large, fine freſh-water fiſh, bred in rivers adjoining to the ſea, yet ſo far from it as admits no tincture of brackiſhneſs.

SA'LMONTRO'UT. *n. ſ.* A trout that has ſome reſemblance to a ſalmon; a ſamlet.

SALT—SALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſalt*, Goth. ſealt, Sax. *ſal*, Lat. *ſel*, Fr. One of the five chymical principles.]—There are three kinds of ſalts, fixed, volatile, and eſſential:—Alſo taſte; ſmack.—Wit; merriment.

SALT. *adj.*—Having the taſte of ſalt: as *ſalt* fiſh.—Impregnated with ſalt.—Abounding with ſalt.—[*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; ſalacious, uſed chiefly in ſpeaking of animals.

To SA'LT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſalt.—If the offering was of fleſh, it was *ſalted* thrice.

SA'LT-PA'N. } *n. ſ.* [*ſalt* and *pan*, or *pit*.] Pit where ſalt
SA'LT-PI'T. } is got.

SA'LTA'TION—SAL-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*ſaltatio*, Lat.]—The act of dancing or jumping.—Beat; palpitation.

SA'LTCE'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſalt* and *cellar*.] Veſſel of ſalt ſet on the table.

SA'LTER—SAL-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalt*.]—One who ſalts.—One who ſells ſalt.

SA'LTERN. *n. ſ.* A ſaltwork.

SA'LTISH. *adj.* [from *ſalt*.] Somewhat ſalt.

SA'LTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſalt*.] Inſipid; not taſting of ſalt.

SA'LTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalt*.] Taſte of ſalt.

SA'LTPE'TRE—SALT-PE-TRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſal petræ*, Lat. *ſal petre*, Fr.] Nitre.

SA'LVAGE—SAL-VAGE. *n. ſ.* A recompenſe allowed to ſuch perſons as have aſſiſted in ſaving merchandizes, ſhips &c. from periſhing by wrecks, or by pyrates or enemies.

SA'LVA'TION—SAL-VA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvo*, Lat.] Preſervation from eternal death; reception to the happineſs of heaven.

SALU'BRIOUS—SA-LU-BRI-OUS. *adj.* [*ſalubris*, Lat.] Wholeſome healthful; promoting health.

SALU'BRITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalubrious*.] Wholſomeneſs; healthfulneſs.

SA'LVE. *n. ſ.* [This word is originally and properly *ſalf*, which having *ſalves* in the plural, the ſingular in time was borrowed from it: ſealf, Sax. undoubtedly from *ſalvus*, Lat.] A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaſter.—A help or remedy in general.

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*ſalvo*, Lat. or from the noun.]—To

cure with medicaments applied.—To help; to remedy.—To help or ſave by a *ſalvo*, an excuſe or reſervation.

SA'LVER—SAL-VER. *n. ſ.* [A veſſel, I ſuppoſe, uſed at firſt to carry away or ſave what was left.] A plate on which any thing is preſented.

SA'LVO—*SAL-VO*. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvo jure*, Lat. a form uſed in granting any thing: as *ſalvo jure putei*.] An exception; a reſervation; an excuſe.

SA'LUTARY—SAL-U-TA-RY. *adj.* [*ſalutaire*, Fr. *ſalutaris*, Lat.] Wholſome; healthful; ſafe; advantageous; contributing to health or ſafety.

SA'LUTA`TION—SAL-U-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*ſalutation*, Fr. *ſalutatio*, Lat.] The act or ſtile of ſaluting; greeting.

To SALU`TE—SA-LUTE. *v. a.* [*ſaluto*, Lat. *ſaluer*, Fr.] To greet; to hail.—To pleaſe; to gratify.—To kiſs.

SALU`TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Salutation; greeting.—A kiſs.

SA'LUTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſalutifer*, Lat.] Healthy; bringing health.

SA`ME—SAME. *adj.* [*ſamo*, Gothic; *ſammo*, Swediſh.] Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, ſort, or degree.—That which was mentioned before.

SA`MENESS. *n ſ.* [from *ſame*.] Identity; the ſtate of being not another; not different.

SA'MPHIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaint Pierre*, Fr. *rithmum*, Lat.] A plant preſerved in pickle.

SA`MPLE—SAM-PLE. *n. ſ.* [from *example*.] A ſpecimen; a part of the whole ſhown that judgment may be made of the whole.

SA`MPLER—SAM-PLER. *n ſ.* [*exemplar*, Lat. whence it is ſometimes written *ſamplar*.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

SA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *ſano*.] Powerful to cure; healing.

SA'NCTIFICA`TION—SANC-TIF-I-CA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctification*, Fr. from *ſanctifico*, low, Lat.] The ſtate of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of ſin for the time to come.—The act of making holy; conſecration.

SA'NCTIFI`ER—SANC-TI-FI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanctify*.] He that ſanctifies or makes holy.

To SA'NCTIFY—SANC-TI-FY. *v. a.* [*ſanctifier*, Fr. *ſanctifico*, Lat.] To free from the power of ſin for the time to come.—To make holy; to make a means of holineſs.—To make free from guilt.—To ſecure from violation.

SA'NCTIMO`NIOUS—SANC-TI-MO-NI-OUS. *adj.* [from *ſanctimonia*, Lat.] Saintly; having the appearance of ſanctity.

SA'NCTIMO'NY—SANC-TI-MON-Y. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctimonia*, Lat.] Holineſs; ſcrupulous auſterity; appearance of holineſs.

SA'NCTION—SANC-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*ſanction*, Fr. *ſanctio*, Lat.] The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.—A law; a decree ratified.

SA'NCTITUDE—SANC-TI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanctus*, Lat.] Holineſs; goodneſs; ſaintlineſs.

SA'NCTITY—SANC-TI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctitas*, Lat.] Holineſs; the ſtate of being holy.—Goodneſs; the quality of being good; purity; godlineſs.—Saint; holy being.

SA'NCTUARY—SANC-TU-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctuaire*, *ſanctuarium*, Lat.] A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penetralia*, or moſt retired and awful part of a temple.—A place of protection; a ſacred aſylum: whence a *ſanctuary man*, one who takes ſhelter in a holy place.—Shelter; protection.

SA'ND—SAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſand*, Daniſh.] Particles of ſtone not conjoined, or ſtone broken to powder.—Barren country covered with ſand.

SA'NDAL—SAN-DAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſandale*, Fr. *ſandalium*, Lat.] A looſe ſhoe.

SA'NDARAK—SAN-DA-RACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſandaraque*, Fr.] A mineral of a bright right colour, not much unlike to red arſenick.—A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree.

SA'NDBLI`ND. *adj.* [*ſand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which ſmall particles appear to fly before them.

SA'NDBOX *Tree*. *n. ſ.* [*hura*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'NDED. *adj.* [from *ſand*.] Covered with ſand; barren.—Marked with ſmall ſpots; variegated with duſky ſpecks.

SA'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* A bird.

SA'NDERS—SAN-DERS. *n. ſ.* [*ſantalum*, Lat.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three ſorts, red, yellow, and green.

SA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *ſand*.] Approaching to the nature of ſand; looſe; not cloſe; not compact.

SA'NDSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſand* and *ſtone*.] Stone of a looſe and friable kind, that eaſily crumbles into ſand.

SA'NDY. *adj.* [from *ſand*.] Abounding with ſand; full of ſand.—Conſiſting of ſand; unſolid.

SA`NE—SANE. *adj.* [*ſanus*, Lat.] Sound; healthy.

SA'NG—SANG. The preterite of *ſing*.

SANGUI'FEROUS—SAN-GUIF-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*ſanguifer*, Lat.] Conveying blood.

SA'NGUIFICA`TION—SAN-GUIF-I-CA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguification*, Fr. *ſanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the converſion of chyle into blood.

SA'NGUIFI`ER—SAN-GUI-FI-ER. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] Producer of blood.

To SA'NGUIFY`—SAN-GUI-FY. *v. n.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] To produce blood.

SA'NGUINA`RY—SAN-GUIN-A-RY. *adj.* [*ſanguinarius*, Lat. *ſanguinaire*, Fr. from *ſanguis*, Lat.] Cruel; bloody; murtherous.

SA'NGUINE—SAN-GUINE. *adj.* [*ſanguin*, Fr. *ſanguineus*, from *ſanguis*, Lat.] Red; having the colour of blood.—Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.—Warm; ardent; confident.

SA'NGUINE. *n ſ.* [from *ſanguis*.] Blood colour.

SANGUI'NEOUS—SAN-GUIN-E-OUS. *adj.* [*ſanguineus*, Lat. *ſanguin*, Fr.] Conſtituting blood.—Abounding with blood.

SA'NHEDRIM. *n. ſ.* [*ſynedrium*, Lat.] The chief council among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high prieſt preſided.

SA'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſanicle*, Fr. *ſanicula*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'NIES—SA-NI-ES. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Thin matter; ſerous excretion.

SA'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſanies.*] Running a thin ſerous matter, not a well digeſted pus.

SA'NITY—SAN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanitas*, Lat.] Soundneſs of mind.

SANK—SANK. The preterite of *ſink*.

SANS—*SANS. prep.* [Fr.] Without. Out of uſe, except in ludicrous ſtile.

SAP—SAP. *n. ſ.* [ꝛæpe, Sax. *ſap*, Dut.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

To SAP. *v. a.* [*ſapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Ita.] To undermine; to ſubvert by digging; to mine.

To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed inviſibly.

SA'PHIRE—SAPH-IRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſapphirus*, Lat.] A precious ſtone of a blue colour.

SA'PHIRINE. *adj.* [*ſapphirinus*, Lat.] Made of Saphire; reſembling Saphire.

SA'PID—SAP-ID. *adj.* [*ſapidus*, Lat.] Taſteful; palatable; making a powerful ſtimulation upon the palate.

SAPI'DITY or SA'PIDNESS—SA-PID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſapid.*] Taſtefulneſs; power of ſtimulating the palate.

SA'PIENCE—SA-PI-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſapience*, Fr. *ſapientia*, Lat.] Wiſdom; ſageneſs; knowledge.

SA'PIENT—SA-PI-ENT. *adj* [*ſapiens*, Lat.] Wiſe; ſage.

SA'PLESS. *adj.* [*ſappeloos*, Dut.] Wanting ſap.—Wanting vital juice.—Dry; old; huſky.

SA'PLING—SAP-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſap.*] A young tree; a young plant.

SA'PONA'CEOUS, or SA'PONARY — SA-PO-NA-CEOUS. *adj.* [from *ſapo*, Lat. ſoap.] Soapy; reſembling ſoap; having the qualities of ſoap.

SA'POR—*SA-POR. n. ſ.* [Lat.] Taſte; power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate.

SA'PORI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſaporifique*, Fr. *ſapor* and *facio*, Lat.]

SA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſappy.*] The ſtate or the quality of abounding in ſap; ſucculence; juicineſs.

SA'PPY—SAP-PY. *adj.* [from *ſap.*] Abounding in ſap; juicy; ſucculent.—Young; not firm; weak.

SA'RABAND—SAR-A-BAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſarabande*, Span. *ſarabande*, Fr.] A Spaniſh dance.

SA'RCASM—SAR-CASM. *n. ſ.* [*ſarcaſme*, Fr. *ſarcaſmus*, Lat.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.

SARCA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſarcaſtick.*] Tauntingly; ſeverely.

SARCA'STICAL, or SARCA'STIC — SAR-CAS-TIC. *adj.* [from *ſarcaſm.*] Keen; taunting; ſevere.

SA'RCENET—SARCE-NET. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed to be *ſericum ſaracenicum*, Lat.] Fine thin woven ſilk.

SARCO'TICKS—SAR-COT-ICKS. *n. ſ.* [from *σὰρξ*; *ſarcotique*, Fr.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new fleſh; the ſame as incarnatives.

SA'RDEL.
SA'RDINE *Stone*,
SA'RDIUS. } *n ſ.* A ſort of precious ſtone.

SA'RDONYX. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone.

SA'RK—SARK. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcyꝛc, Sax.] A ſhark or ſhirk.—In Scotland it denotes a ſhirt.

SA'RSA.
SA'RSAPARE'LLA. } *n. ſ.* Both a tree and a plant.

SA'SH—SASH. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymologiſts give no account: It probably comes from *ſçache*, of *ſçavior*, to know, a *ſaſh* worn being a mark of diſtinction; and a *ſaſh* window being made particularly for the ſake of ſeeing and being ſeen.] A belt worn by way of diſtinction; a ſilken band worn by officers in the army.—A window ſo formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

SA'SSAFRA'S—SAS-SA-FRAS. *n. ſ.* A tree: one of the ſpecies of the cornelian cherry. The wood is medicinal.

SA'T—SAT. The preterite of *ſit*.

SA'TAN—SA-TAN, or SA-TAN. *n. ſ.* [שטן *Satanas*, Lat.] The prince of hell; the devil; any wicked ſpirit.

SATA'NICAL.
SATA'NIC. } *adj.* [from *Satan.*] Deviliſh; infernal.

SA'TCHEL—SATCH-EL. *n. ſ.* [*ſeckel*, Germ. *ſacculus*, Lat.] A little bag: commonly a bag uſed by ſchoolboys to carry their books.

To SA'TE—SATE. *v. a.* [*ſatio*, Lat.] To ſatiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural deſires.

SATE'LLITE—SA-TEL-LITE, and very often but improperly SAT-EL-LITE. *n. ſ.* [*ſatelles*, Lat.] A ſmall planet revolving round a larger.

To SA'TIATE—SA-TIATE. *v. a.* [*ſatio*, Lat.] To ſatisfy; to fill.—To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural deſire.—To gratify deſire.—To ſaturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

SA'TIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to ſatiaty. When it has *with*, it ſeems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

SATI'ETY—SA-TI-E-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſatietas*, Lat. *ſatieté*, Fr.] Fulneſs beyond deſire or pleaſure; more than enough; weariſomneſs of plenty; ſtate of being palled or glutted.

SA'TIN—SAT-IN. *n. ſ.* [*ſatin*, Fr. *drapo di ſetan*, Ital. *ſattin*, Dut.] A ſoft cloſe and ſhining ſilk.

SA'TIRE—SA-TIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſatira*, anciently *ſatura*, Lat. not from *ſatyrus*, a ſatyr; *ſatire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickedneſs or folly is cenſured. Proper *ſatire* is diſtinguiſhed, by the generality of the reflexions, from a *lampoon* which is aimed againſt a particular perſon; but they are too frequently confounded.

SATI'RICAL, or SATI'RIC—SA-TIR-IC-AL. *adj.* [*ſatiricus*, Lat. *ſatirique*, Fr. from *ſatire.*] Belonging to ſatire; employed in writing of invective—Cenſorious; ſevere in language.

SATI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſatirical.*] With invective; with intention to cenſure or villify.

SA'TIRIST—SAT-I-RIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſatire.*] One who writes ſatires.

To SA'TIRIZE. *v. a.* [*ſatirizer*, Fr. from *ſatire.*] To cenſure as in a ſatire.

SA'TISFA'CTION—SAT-IS-FAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſatisfactio*, Lat. *ſatisfaction*, Fr.] The act of pleaſing to the full.—The ſtate of being pleaſed.—Releaſe from ſuſpenſe, uncertainty, or uneaſineſs.—Gratification; that which pleaſes.—Amends; atonement for a crime; recompenſe for an injury.

SA'TISFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [*ſatisfactus*, Lat.] Giving ſatisfaction.

SA'TISFA'CTORY. *adj.* [*ſatisfactoire*, Fr. *ſatisfactus*, Lat.] Giving ſatisfaction; giving content.—Atoning; making amends.

To SA'TISFY—SAT-IS-FY. *v. a.* [*ſatisfaire*, Fr. *ſatisfacio*, Lat.] To content; to pleaſe to ſuch a degree as that nothing more is deſired.—To feed to the full.—To recompenſe; to pay to content.—To free from doubt, perplexity, or ſuſpenſe.—To convince.

To SA'TISFY. *v. n.* To make payment.

SA'TURABLE. *adj.* [from *ſaturate.*] Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

To SA'TURATE—SAT-U-RATE. *v. a.* [*ſaturo*, Lat.] To impregnate 'till no more can be received or imbibed.

SA'TURDAY—SAT-UR-DAY. *n. ſ.* [from *Saturn*, *dies Saturni.*] The laſt day of the week.

SATU'RITY—SA-TU-RI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſaturitas*, from *ſaturo*, Lat.] Fullneſs; the ſtate of being ſaturated; repletion.

SA'TURN—SAT-URN. *n. ſ.* [*ſaturne*, Fr. *ſaturnus*, Lat.] The remoteſt planet of the ſolar ſyſtem: ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to impreſs melancholy, dulneſs, or ſeverity of temper.—[In Chemiſtry.] Lead.

SA'TURNINE—SAT-UR-NINE. *adj.* [*ſaturninus*, Lat. *ſaturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn.*] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; ſevere of temper: ſuppoſed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

SATU'RNIAN—SA-TUR-NI-AN. *adj.* [*ſaturnius*, Lat.] Happy; golden: uſed by poets for times of felicity, ſuch as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn.*

SA'TYR—SA-TYR. *n. ſ.* [*ſatyrus*, Lat.] A ſylvan god: ſuppoſed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

SA'TYRIASIS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſatyr.*] Immoderate deſire of venery.

SA'VAGE—SAV-AGE. *adj.* [*ſauvage*, Fr. *ſelvaggio*, Ital.] Wild; uncultivated.—Untamed; cruel.—Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught.

SA'VAGE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

SA'VAGELY. *adv.* [from *ſavage.*] Barbarouſly; cruelly.

SA'VAGENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſavage.*] Barbarouſneſs; cruelty; wildneſs.

SAVA'NNA—SA-VAN-NA. *n. ſ.* [*ſavana*, Spaniſh.] An open meadow without wood; paſture ground in America.

SA'UCE—SAUCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſauce*, *ſaulce*, Fr. *ſalſa*, Ital.] Something eaten with food to improve its taſte.—*To ſerve one the ſame* SAUCE. A vulgar phraſe to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany meat with ſomething of higher reliſh.—To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

SA'UCEBOX. *n. ſ.* [from *ſace*, or rather from *ſaucy.*] An impertinent or petulant fellow.

SA'UCEPAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſauce* and *pan.*] A ſmall ſkillet with a long handle, in which ſauce or ſmall things are boiled.

SAU'CER—SAU-CER. *n. ſ.* [*ſauciere*, Fr. from *ſauce.*] A ſmall pan or platter in which ſauce is ſet on the table.—A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is ſet.

SA'UCILY—SAU-CI-LY. *adv.* [from *ſaucy*] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a ſaucy manner.

SA'UCINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaucy.*] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of ſuperiours.

SA'UCY—SAU-CY. *adj.* [from *ſalſus*, Lat.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of ſuperiours; inſolent; impudent; impertinent.

SA'VE—SAVE. *v. a.* [*ſauver*, *ſaulver*, Fr. *ſalvo*, Lat.] To preſerve from danger or deſtruction—To preſerve finally from eternal death.—Not to ſpend; to hinder from being ſpent.—To reſerve or lay by.—To ſpare; to excuſe.—To ſalve; to reconcile.—To take or embrace opportunely, ſo as not to loſe.

To SAVE. *v. n.* To be ſparing or cheap.

SAVE. *adv.* [This word, adverbially uſed, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including.

SA'VEALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſave* and *all.*] A ſmall pan inſerted into a candleſtick to ſave the ends of candles.

SA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſave.*] Preſerver; reſcuer.—One who eſcapes loſs, though without gain.—A good huſband.—One who lays up and grows rich.

SA'VIN—SAV-IN. *n. ſ.* [*ſabina*, Lat. *ſavin*, *ſabin*, Fr.] A tree. It hath compact, rigid, and prickly ever-green leaves: the fruit is ſmall, ſpherical, and warted; and the whole plant has a very rank ſtrong ſmell. The ſpecies are three, and commonly cultivated for medicinal uſe.

SA'VING—SAV-ING. *adj.* [from *ſave.*] Frugal; parcimonious; not laviſh.—Not turning to loſs, though not gainful.

SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *ſave* adverbially uſed.] With exception in favour of.

SA'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſave.*] Eſcape of expence; ſomewhat preſerved from being ſpent.—Exception in favour.

SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſaving.*] With parcimony.

SA'VINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaving.*] Parcimony; frugality.—Tendency to promote eternal ſalvation.

SA'VIOUR.—SAV-IOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſauver*, Lat.] Redeemer; he that has ſaved mankind from eternal death.

To SA'UNTER—SAUN-TER. *v. n.* [*aller à la ſainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and aſked charity under pretence of going *à la ſainte terre*, to the holy land; or *ſans terre*, as having no ſettled home. *Johnſon.*] To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger.

SA'VORY—SA-VO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*ſavoreé*, Fr. *ſatureia*, Lat.] A plant, of the verticillate kind, with a labiated flower.

SA'VOUR—SA-VOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſaveur*, Fr.] A ſcent; odour.—Taſte; power of affecting the palate.

To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*ſavourer*, Fr. from the noun.] To have any particular ſmell or taſte.—To betoken; to have an appearance or taſte of ſomething.

To

To SA'VOUR. *v. a.* To like.—To exhibit taſte of.

SA'VOURILY—SA-VOUR-I-LY. *adv.* [from *ſavoury*.] With guſt; with appetite.—With a pleaſing reliſh.

SA'VOURINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſavoury*.] Taſte pleaſing and piquant.—Pleaſing ſmell.

SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*ſavoureux*, Fr. from *ſavour*.] Pleaſing to the ſmell.—Picquant to the taſte.

SAVO'Y—SA-VOY. *n. ſ.* [*braſſica ſubaudica*, Lat.] A ſort of colwort.

SA'USAGE—SAUS-AGE, or SAUS-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſauciſſe*, Fr. *ſalſum*, Lat.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and ſometimes of beef, minced very ſmall, with ſalt and ſpice; ſometimes it is ſtuffed into the guts of fowls, and ſometimes only rolled in flower.

SAW—SAW. The preterite of *ſee*.

SAW—SAW. *n ſ.* [*ſawe*, Daniſh; ſaga, or ſige, Saxon; *ſcie*, Fr.] An inſtrument with teeth, by which wood or metal is cut.—[Saga, Sax. *ſaeghe*, Dut.] A ſaying; a ſentence; a proverb.

To SAW. part. *ſawed* and *ſawn*. [*ſcier*, Fr. from the noun.]

SA'WDUST. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *duſt*.] Duſt made by the attrition of the ſaw.

SA'WFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *fiſh*.] A ſort of fiſh.

SA'WPIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be ſawn by two men.

SAW-WORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſerratula*, Lat.] A plant.

SAW-WREST *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *wreſt*.] A tool, to ſet the teeth of a ſaw with.

SA'WYER. *n. ſ.* [*ſcieur*, Fr. from *ſaw*.] One whoſe trade is to ſaw timber into boards or beams.

SA'XIFRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaxifrage*, Fr. *ſaxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGE, *quaſi ſaxum frangere*, a diſſolver of the ſtone.

SA'XIFRA'GOUS. *adj.* [*ſaxum* and *frago*, Lat.] Diſſolvent of the ſtone.

To SA'Y—SAY. *v. a.* preter. *ſaid*. [ſecgan, Sax. *ſeggen*, Dut.] To ſpeak; to utter in words; to tell.—To allege.—To tell in any manner.

To SAY. *v. n.* To ſpeak; to pronounce; to utter.—In poetry, *ſay* is often uſed before a queſtion; tell.

SAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſpeech; what one has to ſay.—[For *aſſay*.] Sample; not much in uſe.—Trial by a ſample.—A kind of woollen ſtuff.

SA'YING—SAY-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſay*.] Expreſſion; words; opinion ſententiouſly delivered.

SCAB—SCAB, *n. ſ.* [ſcæb, Sax. *ſcabies*, Lat.] An incruſtation formed over a ſore by dried matter.—The itch or mange of horſes.—A paltry fellow, ſo named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.

SCA'BBARD—SCAB-BARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſchap*. Germ. *Junius*.] The ſheath of a ſword.

SCA'BBED—SCAB-BED. *adj.* [from *ſcab*.] Covered or diſeaſed with ſcabs.—Paltry; ſorry.

SCA'BBINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabby*.] The quality of being ſcabby.

SCA'BBY—SCAB-BY. *adj.* [from *ſcab*.] Diſeaſed with ſcabs.

SCA'BIOUS—SCA-BI-OUS, *adj.* [*ſcabioſus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous.

SCA'BIOUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcabieuſe*, Fr. *ſcabioſa*, Lat.] A plant.

SCA'BROUS—SCA-BROUS. *adj.* [*ſcabreux*, Fr. *ſcaber*, Lat.] Rough; rugged; pointed on the ſurface.—Harſh; unmuſical.

SCA'BWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

SCAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. Probably the ſame with *ſhad*.

SCA'FFOLD—SCAF-FOLD. *n. ſ.* [*ſchavot*, Dut. from *ſchawen*, to ſhow.] A temporary gallery or ſtage raiſed either for ſhows or ſpectators.—The gallery raiſed for execution of great malefactors.—Frames of timber erected on the ſide of a building for the workmen.

To SCA'FFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaffold*.] Gallery; hollow floor.

SCA'FFOLDING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaffold*.] Temporary frames or ſtages.—Building ſlightly erected

SCALA'DE, or SCALA'DO—SCA-LADE *n. ſ.* [Fr. *ſcalada*, Span. from *ſcala*, Lat. a ladder.] A ſtorm given to a place by raiſing ladders againſt the walls.

To SCALD—SCALD. *v. a.* [*ſcaldare*, Ita. *calidus*, Lat.] To burn with hot liquor.

SCALD—SCALD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Scurff on the head.

SCALD. *adj.* Paltry; ſorry.

SCA'LDHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick. *Hickes*.] A loathſome diſeaſe; a kind of local leproſy in which the head is covered with a continuous ſcab.

SCALE—SCALE. *n. ſ.* [ſcale, Sax. *ſchael*, Dut. *ſkal*, Iſlandick.] A balance; a veſſel ſuſpended by a beam againſt another veſſel.—The ſign Libra in the Zodiac.—[*Eſcaille*, Fr. *ſquama*, Lat.] The ſmall ſhells or cruſts which lying one over another makes the coats of fiſhes.—Any thing exfoliated or deſquamated; a thin lamina.—[*Scala*, a ladder, Lat.] Ladder; means of aſcent.—The act of ſtorming by ladders.—Regular gradation; a regular ſeries riſing like a ladder.—A figure ſubdivided by lines like the ſteps of a ladder, which is uſed to meaſure proportions between pictures and the thing repreſented.—The ſeries of harmonick or muſical proportions.—Any thing marked at equal diſtances.

To SCALE—SCALE. *v. a.* [*ſcalare*, Ital.] To climb as by ladders.—To meaſure or compare; to weigh.—[From *ſcale* of a fiſh.] To take off a thin lamina.—To pare off a ſurface.

To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles.

SCA'LED. *adj.* [from *ſcale*.] Squamous; having ſcales like fiſhes.

SCA'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaly*.] The ſtate of being ſcaly.

SCA'LLION—SCALL-ION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcaloyna*, Ital. *aſcalonia*, Lat.] A kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP—SCAL-LOP. *n. ſ.* [*eſcallop*, Fr.] A fiſh with a hollow pectinated ſhell.

To SCA'LLOP—SCAL-LOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with ſegments of circles.

SCALP—SCALP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchelpe*, Dut. a ſhell; *ſcalpo*, Ita.] The ſcull; the cranium; the bone that incloſes the brain.—The integuments of the head.

To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the ſcull of its integuments.

SCA-

SCA`LY—SCA-LY. *adj.* [from *ſcale.*] Covered with ſcales.

To SCA'MBLE—SCAM-BLE. *v. n.* To be turbulent and rapacious; to ſcramble; to get by ſtruggling with others.—To ſhift aukwardly.

To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.

SCA'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcambling.*] With turbulence and noiſe; with intruſive audaciouſneſs.

SCA'MMONY—SCAM-MO-NY. *n. ſ. ſcammonée,* Fr.] A concreted reſinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyiſh brown colour, and diſagreeable odour. It flows upon inciſion of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Aſia.

To SCA'MPER—SCAM-PER. *v. n.* [*ſchampen,* Dut.] To fly with ſpeed and trepeditation.

To SCAN—SCAN. *v. a.* [*ſcandre,* Fr. *ſcando,* Lat.]—To examine a verſe by counting the feet.—To examine nicely.

SCA'NDAL—SCAN-DAL. *n. ſ.* [σκάνδαλον; *ſcandle,* Fr.]—Offence given by the faults of others.—Reproachful aſperſion; opprobrious cenſure; infamy.

To SCA'NDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriouſly; to charge falſely with faults.

To SCA'NDALI`ZE—SCAN-DA-LIZE. *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω; *ſcandaliſer,* Fr. from *ſcandal.*]—To offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal.—To reproach; to diſgrace; to defame.

SCA'NDALOUS. *adj.* [*ſcandaleux,* Fr. from *ſcandal.*]—Giving public offence.—Opprobrious; diſgraceful.—Shameful; openly vile.

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſcandalous.*]—Cenſoriouſly: opprobriouſly.—Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

To SCANT—SCANT. *v. a.* [ȝeſcænan, Sax. to break; *ſkaner,* Dan. to ſpare.] To limit; to ſtraiten.

SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]—Wary; not liberal; parcimonious.—Not plentiful; ſcarce; leſs than what is proper or competent.

SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly.

SCA'NTILY. *adv.* [from *ſcanty.*]—Sparingly; niggardly.—Narrowly; not plentifully.

SCA'NTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcanty.*] Narrowneſs; want of ſpace; want of compaſs.—Want of amplitude or greatneſs.

SCA'NTLET. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as it ſeems, from *ſcantling.*] A ſmall pattern; a ſmall quantity; a little piece.

SCA'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [*eſchantillon,* Fr. *ciantellino,* Ita.]—A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe.—A certain proportion.—A ſmall quantity.

SCA'NTLY. *adv.* [from *ſcant.*]—Scarcely; hardly.—Narrowly; penuriouſly; without amplitude.

SCA'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcant.*] Narrowneſs; meanneſs; ſmalneſs.

SCA'NTY. *adj.* [The ſame with *ſcant.*]—Narrow; ſmall; wanting amplitude; ſhort of quantity ſufficient.—Small; poor; not copious; not ample.—Sparing; niggardly; parcimonious.

To SCA`PE—SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *eſcape.*] To avoid; to ſhun; not to incur; to fly.

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]—Eſcape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of ſafety.—Means of eſcape; evaſion.—Negligent freak.—Looſe act of vice or lewdneſs.—A baſtard child.

SCA'PULA—SCAP-U-LA. n. ſ. [Lat.] The ſhoulder-blade.

SCA'PULAR. } *adj.* [*ſcapulaire,* Fr. from *ſcapula,* Lat.]
SCA'PULARY. } Relating or belonging to the ſhoulders.

SCAR—SCAR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſchar, eſcare,* Fr. ἐσχάρα.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a ſore or wound.

SCA'RAB—SCAR-AB. *n. ſ* [*ſcarabée,* Fr. *ſcarabæus,* Lat.] A beetle; an inſect with ſheathed wings.

SCA'RAMOUCH—SCAR-A-MOUCH. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarmouche,* Fr.] A buffoon in motly dreſs.

SCARCE—SCARCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarſo,* Ita. *ſchaers,* Dut.]—Not plentiful.—Rare; not common.

SCARCE. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]—Hardly;
SCA`RCELY. } ſcantly.—With difficulty.

SCA`RCENESS, or SCA`RCITY—SCAR-CI-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarce.*]—Smallneſs of quantity; not plenty; penury.—Rareneſs; infrequency; not common.

To SCARE—SCARE. *v. a.* [*ſcorare,* Ita. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to ſtrike with ſudden fear.

SCA`RECROW. *n. ſ.* [*ſcare* and *crow.*] An image or clapper ſet up to fright birds; thence any vain terrour.

SCARF—SCARF. *n. ſ.* [*eſcharfe,* Fr.] Any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs.

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]—To throw looſely on.—To dreſs in any looſe veſture.

SCA`RFSKIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarf* and *ſkin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer ſcaly integuments of the body.—The *ſcarſkin,* being uppermoſt, is compoſed of ſeveral lays of ſmall ſcales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between theſe the excretory ducts of the miliary glands of the true ſkin open.

SCA'RIFICA`TION—SCAR-I-FI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarificatio,* Lat. *ſcarification,* Fr. from *ſcarify.*] Inciſion of the ſkin with a lancet, or ſuch like inſtrument. It is moſt practiſed in cupping.

SCA'RIFICA`TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*] One who ſcarifies.

SCA'RIFIER—SCAR-I-FI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*]—He who ſcarifies.—The inſtrument with which ſcarifications are made.

To SCA'RIFY—SCAR-I-FY. *v. a.* [*ſcarifico,* Lat. *ſcarifier,* Fr.] To let blood by inciſions of the ſkin, commonly after the application of cupping-glaſſes.

SCA`RLET—SCAR-LET. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarlate,* Fr. *ſcarlato,* Ita.] A colour deeply red, but not ſhining; cloath dyed with a ſcarlet colour.

SCA`RLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of ſcarlet; red deeply died.

SCA`RLETBE`AN. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarlet* and *bean.*] A plant.

SCARP—SCARP. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarpe*, Fr.] The ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE—SCATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſkidor*, Swed. *ſkid*, Iſlandick.] A kind of wooden ſhoe, with a ſteel plate underneath, on which they ſlide over the ice.

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſlide on ſcates.

SCATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſquatus*, Lat.] A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornback.

To SCATH—SCATH. *v. a.* [ꝩceaðan, ꝩcaðan, Sax. *ſchaeden*, Dut.] To waſte; to damage; to deſtroy.

SCATH. *n. ſ.* [ꝩceað, Sax.] Waſte; damage; miſchief; depopulation.

SCA'THFUL. *adj.* [from *ſcath.*] Miſchievous; deſtructive.

To SCA'TTER—SCAT-TER. *v. a.* [ꝩcaꝛeꝛan, Sax. *ſchatteren*, Dut.]—To throw looſely about; to ſprinkle.—To diſſipate; to diſperſe.—To ſpread thinly.

To SCA'TTER. *v. n.* To be diſſipated; to be diſperſed.

SCA'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcattering.*] Looſely; diſperſedly.

SCA'VENGER—SCAV-EN-GER. *n. ſ.* [from ꝩcaꝛꝛan, to ſhave, perhaps to ſweep, Sax.] A petty magiſtrate, whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean.

SCE'NARY—SCE-NA-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcene.*]—The appearances of place or things.—The repreſentation of the place in which an action is performed.—The diſpoſition and conſecution of the ſcenes of a play.

SCE'NE—SCENE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcæna*, Lat. σκηνὴ; *ſcene*, Fr.] The ſtage; the theatre of dramatic poetry.—The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a diſplay; a ſeries, a regular diſpoſition.—Part of a play.—So much of an act of a play as paſſes between the ſame perſons in the ſame place.—The place repreſented by the ſtage.—The hangings of the theatre adapted to the play.

SCE'NOGRA'PHICAL—SCE-NO-GRAPH-I-CAL. *adj.* [σκηνὴ and γϱάφω.] Drawn in perſpective.

SCE'NOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſenographical.*] In perſpective.

SCE'NOGRA'PHY. *n. ſ.* [σκηνὴ and γϱάφω; *ſcenographie*, Fr.] The art of perſpective.

SCENT—SCENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſentir*, to ſmell, Fr.]—The power of ſmelling; the ſmell.—The object of ſmell; odour good or bad.—Chace followed by the ſmell.

To SCENT—SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]—To ſmell; to perceive by the noſe.—To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

SCE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſcent.*] Inodorous; having no ſmell.

SCE'PTRE—SCEP-TRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſceptrum*, Lat. *ſceptre*, Fr.] The enſign of royalty born in the hand.

SCE'PTRED. *adj.* [from *ſceptre.*] Bearing a ſceptre.

SCE'PTICK. *n. ſ.* See SKEPTICK.

SCHE'DULE—SCHED-ULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Lat. *ſchedule*, Fr.]—A ſmall ſcroll.—A little inventory.

SCHE'MATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; one given to forming ſchemes.

SCHE'ME—SCHEME. *n. ſ.* [σχῆμα.]—A plan; a combination of various things into one view, deſign, or purpoſe; a ſyſtem.—A project; a contrivance; a deſign.—A repreſentation of the aſpects of the celeſtial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

SCHE'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; a contriver.

SCI'RRHUS—SCIR-RHUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcirrhe*, Fr. This ſhould be written *ſkirrhus*, not merely becauſe it comes from σκίῤῥος, but alſo becauſe *c* in Engliſh has generally before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ.* Johnſon.] An indurated gland.

SCI'RRHOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcirrhus.*] Having a gland indurated.

SCI'RRHO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcirrhous.*] An induration of the glands.

SCHISM—SCHISM. *n. ſ.* [σχίσμα; *ſchiſme*, Fr.] A ſeparation or diviſion in the church of God.

SCHISMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſchiſmatique*, Fr. from *ſchiſmatick.*] Implying ſchiſm; practiſing ſchiſm.

SCHISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſchimatical.*] In a ſchiſmatical manner.

SCHI'SMATICK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſchiſm.*] One who ſeparates from the true church.

To SCHI'SMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſchiſm.*] To commit the crime of ſchiſm; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHO'LAR—SCHOL-AR. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholaris*, Lat. *ecolier*, Fr.]—One who learns of a maſter; a diſciple.—A man of letters.—A pedant; a man of books.—One who has a lettered education.

SCHO'LARSHIP—SCHOL-AR-SHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcholar.*] Learning; literature; knowledge.—Literary education.—Exhibition or maintenance for a ſcholar.

SCHOLA'STICAL—SCHO-LAS-TI-CAL. *adj.* [*ſcholaſticus*, Lat.] Belonging to a ſcholar or ſchool.

SCHOLA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcholaſtick.*] According to the niceties or method of the ſchools.

SCHOLA'STIC. *adj.* [from *ſchola*, Lat. *ſcholaſtique*, Fr.]—Pertaining to the ſchool; practiſed in ſchools.—Befitting the ſchool; ſuitable to the ſchool; pedantick; needleſly ſubtle.

SCHO'LIAST—SCHO-LI-AST. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholiaſte*, Fr. *ſcholiaſtes*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes.

SCHO'LION. } *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A note; an explanatory ob-
SCHO'LIUM. } ſervation.

SCHOOL—SCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſchola*, Lat. *ecole*, Fr.]—A houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction.—A place of literary education.—A ſtate of inſtruction.—Syſtem of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.—The age of the church, and form of theology ſucceeding that of the fathers.

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]—To inſtruct; to train.—To teach with ſuperiority; to tutor.—To take to taſk; to chide.

SCHO'OLBO'Y. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *boy.*] A boy that is in his rudiments at ſchool.

SCHO'OLDAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *day.*] Age in which youth is ſent to ſchool.

SCHO'OLFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *fellow.*] One bred at the ſame ſchool.

SCHO'OLHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *houſe.*] Houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction.

SCHO'OLMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *man.*]—One verſed in the niceties and ſubtleties of academical diſputation.—One ſkilled in the divinity of the ſchool.

SCHO'OLMA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *maſter.*] One who preſides and teaches in a ſchool.

SCHO'OLMI'STRESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *miſtreſs.*] A woman who governs a ſchool.

SCI'AGRA'PHY. *n. ſ.* [*ſciagraphie*, Fr. σκιαγραφία. This ſhould be written with a *k*.—[In architecture.] The profile or ſection of a building, to ſhew the inſide thereof.—[In aſtronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the ſhadow of the ſun, moon, or ſtars.

SCIA'TICA—SCI AT-I-CA.—SCIA'TICK. *n. ſ.* [*ſciatique*, Fr. *iſchiadica paſſio*, Lat.] The hip gout.

SCIA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *ſciatica.*] Afflicting the hip.

SCI'ENCE—SCI-ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcience*, Fr. *ſcientia*, Lat.] —Knowledge.—Certainty grounded on demonſtration.—Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.—Any art or ſpecies of knowledge.—One of the ſeven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, muſick, geometry, aſtronomy.

SCIE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *ſcience.*] Producing ſcience.

SCI'ENTI'FICAL.—SCI'ENTI'FIC—SCI-EN-TIF-IC. *adj.* [*ſcientifique*, Fr. *ſcientia* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing demonſtrative knowledge; producing certainty.

SCI'ENTI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcientifical.*] In ſuch a manner as to produce knowledge.

SCI'MITAR—SCIM-I-TAR. *n. ſ.* [See CIMETER.] A ſhort ſword with a convex edge.

To SCI'NTILLATE—SCIN-TIL-LATE. *v. n.* [*ſcintillo*, Lat.] To ſparkle; to emit ſparks.

SCI'NTILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcintillatio*, Lat. from *ſcintillate.*] The act of ſparkling; ſparks emitted.

SCI'OLIST—SCI-O-LIST. *n. ſ.* [*ſciolus*, Lat.] One who knows many things ſuperficially.

SCI'OLOUS. *adj.* [*ſciolus*, Lat.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCIO'MACHY—SCI-OM-A-CHY. *n. ſ.* [*ſchiamathie*, Fr. σκία and μαχὴ.] Battle with a ſhadow. This ſhould be written *ſkiamachy*.

SCION—SCI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*ſcion*, Fr.] A ſmall twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

SCI'RE FA'CIAS. n. ſ. [Lat.] A writ judicial, in law, moſt commonly to call a man to ſhew cauſe unto the court, whence it is ſent, why execution of a judgment paſſed ſhould not be made.

SCI'SSIBLE—SCIS-SI-BLE. *adj.* [from *ſciſſus*, Lat.] Capable of being divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

SCI'SSILE. *adj.* [*ſciſſile*, Fr. *ſciſſilis*, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

SCI'SSION—SCIS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſciſſion* Fr. *ſciſſio*, Lat.] The act of cutting.

SCI'SSOR—SCIS-SOR. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly written, as it is ſuppoſed to be derived by different writers; of whom ſome write *ciſors*, from *cædo*, or *incido*; others *ſciſſors*, from *ſcindo*; and ſome *ciſars*, *cizars*, or *ſciſſars*, *ciſeaux*, Fr.] A ſmall pair of ſheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

SCI'SSURE—SCIS-SURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſciſſum*, Lat.] A crack; a rent; a fiſſure.

SCLEROTICKS—SCLE-ROT-ICKS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and conſolidate the parts they are applied to.

To SCO'FF—SCOFF. *v. n.* To treat with inſolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language. With *at* before the perſon or thing.

SCO'FF—SCOFF. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expreſſion of ſcorn; contumelious language.

SCO'FFER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcoff.*] Inſolent ridiculer; ſaucy ſcorner; contumelious reproacher.

SCO'FFINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcoffing.*] In contempt; in ridicule.

To SCO'LD—SCOLD. *v. n.* [*ſcholden*, Dut.] To quarrel clamorouſly and rudely.

SCOLD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.

SCO'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [Written properly *ſcallop.* Which ſee] A pectinated ſhell-fiſh.

SCO'LOPE'NDRA. *n. ſ.* [*ſcolopendre*, Fr. σκολόπενδρα.]—A ſort of venomous ſerpent.—[*Scolopendrium*, Lat.] An herb.

SCO'NCE—SCONCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchantz*, Germ.]—A fort; a bulwark.—The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel of the body. A low word.—A hanging candleſtick, generally with a looking-glaſs to reflect the light.

SCOOP—SCOOP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchoepe*, Dut.]—A kind of large ladle; a veſſel with a long handle uſed to throw out liquor. —A ſweep; a ſtroke. Perhaps it ſhould be *ſweep.*

To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*ſchoepen*, Dut.]—To lade out.—To empty by lading.—To carry off in any thing hollow.—To cut hollow, or deep.

SCOPE—SCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcopus*, Lat.]—Aim; intention; drift.—Thing aimed at; mark; final end.—Room; ſpace; amplitude of intellectual view.—Liberty; freedom from reſtraint.—Liberty beyond juſt limits; licence.—Act of riot; ſally.—Extended quantity.—It is out of uſe, except in the three firſt ſenſes.

SCORBU'TICAL or SCORBU'TIC—SCOR-BU-TIC. *n. a.* [*ſcorbutique*, Fr. from *ſcorbutus*, Lat.] Diſeaſed with the ſcurvy.

SCORBU'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcorbutical.*] With tendency to the ſcurvy; in the ſcurvy.

To SCORCH—SCORCH. *v. a.* [ſcorcneb, Sax. burnt.]—To burn ſuperficially.—To burn.

To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt ſuperficially; to be dried up.

SCORE—SCORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſkora*, Iſlandic, a mark, cut, or notch.]—A notch or long inciſion.—A line drawn. —An account, which, when writing was leſs common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.—Account kept of ſomething paſt.—Debt imputed.—Reaſon; motive.—Sake; account; reaſon referred to ſome one.—Twenty. I ſuppoſe, becauſe twenty, being a round number, was diſtinguiſhed on tallies by a long ſcore.—*A ſong in* SCORE. The words with the muſical notes of a long annexed.

To SCORE. *v. a.*—To ſet down as a debt.—To impute; to charge.—To mark by a line.

SCO'RIA—SCO-RI-A. n. ſ. [Lat.] Droſs; recrement.

SCO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcoria*, Lat.] Droſſy; recrementious.

To SCORN—SCORN. *v. a.* To deſpiſe; to ſlight; to revile; to villify; to contemn.

To

To Scorn. *v. n.* To ſcoff.

Scorn. *n. ſ.* [*eſcorne*, old Fr. from the verb.] Contempt; ſcoff; ſlight; act of contumely.

Sco'rner. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcorn.*] Contemner; deſpiſer.—Scoffer; ridiculer.

Sco'rnful. *adj.* [*ſcorn* and *full.*] Contemptuous; inſolent.—Acting in defiance.

Sco'rnfully. *adv.* [from *ſcornful.*] Contemptuouſly; inſolently.

Sco'rpion—Scor-pi-on. *n. ſ.* [*ſcorpion*, Fr. *ſcorpio*, Lat.] A reptile much reſembling a ſmall lobſter, but that his tail ends in a point with a very venemous ſting.—One of the ſigns of the zodiack.—A ſcourge ſo called from its cruelty.—[*Scorpius*, Lat.] A ſea fiſh.

Scot—Scot. *n. ſ.* [*écot*, Fr.] Shot; payment.—Scot *and Lot.* Pariſh payments.

To Scotch—Scotch. *v. a.* To cut with ſhallow inciſions.

Scotch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſlight cut; a ſhallow inciſion.

Scotch *Collops*, or *Scotched Collops. n. ſ.* [from *To ſcotch*, or cut] Veal cut into ſmall pieces.

Scotch *Hoppers. n. ſ.* A play in which boys hop over lines or ſcotches in the ground.

Sco'tomy. *n. ſ.* [*σκότωμα.*] A dizzineſs or ſwimming in the head, cauſing dimneſs of ſight, wherein external objects ſeem to turn round.

Sco'undrel—Scoun-drel. *n. ſ.* [*ſcondaruolo*, Italian, a hider. *Skinner.*] A mean raſcal; a low petty villain.

To Scour—Scour. *v. a.* [*ſkurer*, Dan. *ſcheuren*, Dut.] To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the ſurface.—To purge violently.—To cleanſe; to bleach; to whiten; to blanche.—To remove by ſcouring.—To range in order to catch or drive away ſomething; to clear away.—To paſs ſwiftly over.

To Scour. *v. n.* To perform the office of cleaning domeſtic utenſils.—To clean.—To be purged or lax.—To rove; to range.—To run here and there.—To run with great eagerneſs and ſwiftneſs; to ſcamper.

Sco'urer—Scour-er. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcour.*] One that cleans by rubbing.—A purge.—One who runs ſwiftly.

Scourge—Scourge. *n. ſ.* [*eſcourgee*, Fr. *ſcoreggia*, Ita. *corrigia*, Lat.] A whip; a laſh; an inſtrument of diſcipline.—A puniſhment; a vindictive affliction.—One that afflicts, haraſſes, or deſtroys. Thus *Attila* was called *flagellum Dei.*—A whip for a top.

To Scourge. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To laſh with a whip; to whip.—To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to caſtigate with any puniſhment or affliction.

Sco'urger. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcourge.*] One that ſcourges; a puniſher or chaſtiſer.

Scout—Scout. *n. ſ.* [*eſcout*, Fr. from *eſcouter*; *auſcultare*, Lat. to liſten; *ſcolta*, Ita.] One who is ſent privily to obſerve the motions of the enemy.

To Scout. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go out in order to obſerve the motions of an enemy privately.

To Scowl—Scowl. *v. n.* [ꝩcylian, to ſquint, Saxon; *ſkeela ſig*, to look ſour, Iſlandick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, ſour, or ſullen.

Scowl. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Look of ſullenneſs or diſcontent; gloom.

Sco'wlingly. *adv.* [from *ſcowl.*] With a frowning and ſullen look.

To Scra'bble—Scrab-ble. *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, to ſcrape or ſcratch, Dut.] To paw with the hands.

SCRAG—SCRAG. *n. ſ.* Any thing thin or lean.

Scra'gged. *adj.* [This ſeems corrupted from *cragged.*] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or aſperities.

Scra'ggedness. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſcragged.*]
Scra'gginess. } [from *ſcraggy.*] Leanneſs; marcour.—Unevenneſs; roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

Scra'ggy. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrag.*] Lean; marcid; thin.—[Corrupted from *craggy.*] Rough; rugged; uneven.

To Scra'mble. *v. n.* [The ſame with *ſcrabble*; *ſcraffelen*, Dut.] To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuouſly with the hands; to catch with haſte preventive of another; to contend tumultuouſly which ſhall catch any thing.—To climb by the help of the hands: as, he *ſcrambled* up that rock.

Scra'mble. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Eager conteſt for ſomething, in which one endeavours to get it before another.—Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

Scra'mbler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcramble.*] One that ſcrambles.—One that climbs by help of the hands.

To Scranch—Scranch. *v. a.* [*ſchrantzen*, Dut.] To grind ſomewhat crackling between the teeth.

Scra'nnel—Scran-nel. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example.] Vile; worthleſs. Perhaps grating by the ſound.

Scrap—Scrap. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrape*, a thing ſcraped or rubbed off.] A ſmall particle; a little piece; a fragment.—Crumb; ſmall particles of meat left at the table.—A ſmall piece of paper. This is properly *ſcrip.*

To Scrape—Scrape. *v. a.* [ꝩcpeopan, Sax. *ſchrapen*, Dut.] To deprive of the ſurface by the light action of a ſharp inſtrument, uſed with the edge almoſt perpendicular.—To take away by ſcraping; to eraze.—To act upon any ſurface with a harſh noiſe.—To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.—*To* Scrape *Acquaintance.* A low phraſe. To curry favour, or inſinuate into one's familiarity.

To Scrape. *v. n.* To make a harſh noiſe.—To play ill on a fiddle.—To make an aukward bow.

Scrape. *n. ſ.* [*ſkrap*, Swediſh.] Difficulty; perplexity; diſtreſs. This is a low word.

Scra'per. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrape.*] Inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped.—A miſer; a man intent on getting money; a ſcrapepenny.—A vile fiddler.

To Scra'tch—Scratch. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Germ.] To tear or mark with ſlight inciſions ragged and uneven.—To tear with the nails.—To wound ſlightly.—To hurt ſlightly with any thing pointed or keen.—To rub with the nails.—To write or draw aukwardly.

Scra'tch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An inciſion ragged and ſhallow.—Laceration with the nails.—A ſlight wound.

To Scrawl—Scrawl. *v. a.* [I ſuppoſe to be corrupted from *ſcrabble.*] To draw or mark irregularly or clumſily.—To write unſkilfully and inelegantly.—[From *crawl.*] To creep like a reptile.

SCRAWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Unſkilful and inelegant writing.

SCRA`WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrawl.*] A clumſy and inelegant writer.

To SCRE`AM—SCREAM. *v. n.* [ȝneman, Sax.] To cry out ſhrilly, as in terrour or agony.—To cry ſhrilly.

SCREAM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill quick loud cry of terrour or pain.

To SCREECH—SCREECH. *v. n.* [*ſkrækia*, to cry, Iſlandick.] To cry out as in terrour or anguiſh.—To cry as a night owl: thence called a ſcreechowl.

SCREECH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cry of horrour and anguiſh.—Harſh horrid cry.

SCREE`CHOWL. *n. ſ.* [*ſcreech* and *owl.*] An owl that hoots in the night, and whoſe voice is ſuppoſed to betoken danger, miſery, or death.

SCRE`EN—SCREEN. *n. ſ.* [*eſcran*, Fr.] Any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment.— Any thing uſed to exclude cold or light.—A riddle to ſift ſand.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhelter; to conceal; to hide.—[*Cerno crevi*, Lat.] To ſift; to riddle.

SCREW—SCREW. *n. ſ.* [*ſcroeve*, Dut. *eſcrou*, Fr.] A cylinder cut into a furrowed ſpiral: of which there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, ſo that its threads riſe outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave ſide, ſo as to receive the former.

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn by a ſcrew.—To faſten with a ſcrew.—To deform by contorſions.—To force; to bring by violence.—To ſqueeze; to preſs.—To oppreſs by extortion.

To SCRIBBLE—SCRIB-BLE. *v. a.* [*ſcribo*, *ſcribillo*, Lat.] To fill with artleſs or worthleſs writing.—To write without uſe or elegance.

To SCRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

SCRI'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Worthleſs writing.

SCRI'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcribble.*] A petty author; a writer without worth.

SCRI`BE—SCRIBE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcribe*, French; *ſcriba*, Latin.] A writer.—A publick notary.

SCRI'P—SCRIP. *n. ſ.* [*ſkræppa*, Iſlandick.] A ſmall bag; a ſatchel.—[From *ſcriptio*, Lat. as it ſeems.] A ſchedule; a ſmall writing.

SCRI'PTORY. *adj.* [*ſcriptorius*, Latin.] Written; not orally delivered.

SCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* [from *ſcripture.*] Contained in the Bible; biblical.

SCRI'PTURE—SCRIP-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcriptura*, Lat.] Writing.—Sacred writing; the Bible.

SCRI'VENER—SCRIV-E-NER. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrivano*, Lat.] One who draws contracts.—One whoſe buſineſs is to place money at intereſt.

SCRO'FULA—SCROF-U-LA. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcroſa*, Lat. a ſow, as χοῖρας.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in ſores commonly called the king's evil.

SCRO'FULOUS—SCROF-U-LOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcrofula.*] Diſeaſed with the ſcrofula.

SCRO`LL—SCROLL. *n. ſ.* A writing wrapped up.

To SCRUB—SCRUB. *v. a.* [*ſchrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with ſomething coarſe and rough.

SCRUB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A mean fellow, either as he is ſuppoſed to ſcrub himſelf for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of ſcouring away dirt.—Any thing mean or deſpicable.—A worn out broom.

SCRU'BBED. } *adj.* [*ſcrubet*, Daniſh.] Mean; vile;
SCRU'BBY. } worthleſs; dirty; ſorry.

SCRU`PLE—SCRU-PLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrupule*, Fr. *ſcrupulus*, Lat.] Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: generally about minute things.—Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.—Proverbially, any ſmall quantity.

To SCRU`PLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to heſitate.

SCRU`PLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcruple.*] A doubter; one who has ſcruples.

SCRU`PULO'SITY—SCRU-PU-LOS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrupulous.*] Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulneſs.—Fear of acting in any manner; tenderneſs of conſcience.

SCRU`PULOUS—SCRU-PU-LOUS. *adj.* [*ſcrupuleux*, Fr. *ſcrupuloſus*, Lat. from *ſcruple.*] Nicely doubtful; hard to ſatisfy in determinations of conſcience.—Given to objections; captious.—Nice; doubtful.—Careful; vigilant; cautious.

SCRU`PULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſcrupulous.*] Carefully; nicely; anxiouſly.

SCRU`PULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrupulous.*] The ſtate of being ſcrupulous.

SCRU`TABLE. *adj.* [from *ſcrutor*, Lat.] Diſcoverable by inquiry.

SCRUTA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutor*, Lat.] Search; examination; inquiry.

SCRUTA`TOR—SCRU-TA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutateur*, Fr. from *ſcrutor*, Lat.] Enquirer; ſearcher; examiner.

SCRU`TINOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcrutiny.*] Captious; full of inquiries. A word little uſed.

SCRU`TINY—SCRU-TI-NY. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutinium*, Lat.] Enquiry; ſearch; examination with nicety.

To SCRU`TINIZE. } *v. a.* [from *ſcrutiny.*] To ſearch;
To SCRUTINY. } to examine.

SCRUTO`IRE—SCRU-TOIRE. *n. ſ.* [for *ſcritoire.*] A caſe of drawers for writings.

To SCUD—SCUD. *v. n.* [*ſquittire*, Ita. *ſkutta*, Swed. *ſkictur*, ſwift, Iſlandick.] To fly; to run away with precipitation.

To SCU'DDLE—SCUD-DLE. *v. n.* [from *ſcud.*] To run with a kind of affected haſte or precipitation. A low word.

SCU'FFLE—SCUF-FLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhuffle.*] A confuſed quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

To SCU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confuſedly and tumultuouſly.

To SCULK—SCULK. *v. n.* [*ſculke*, Daniſh.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie cloſe.

SCU'LKER—SCULK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſculk.*] A lurker; one that hides himſelf for ſhame or miſchief.

SCULL—SCULL. *n. ſ.* The bone which incaſes and defends

ſends the brain; the arched bone of the head.—A ſmall boat; a cockboat. [See SCULLER.] One who rows a cockboat.

SCU'LLCAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſcull* and *cap.*] A headpiece.—A nightcap.

SCU'LLER. *n. ſ.* A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower.—One that rows a cockboat.

SCU'LLERY. *n. ſ.* The place where common utenſils, as kettles or diſhes, are cleaned and kept.

SCU'LLION—SCULL-ION. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcueille*, Fr. a diſh.] The loweſt domeſtick ſervant, that waſhes the kettles and the diſhes in the kitchen.

SCU'LPTOR—SCULP-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſculptor*, Lat. *ſculpteur*, Fr.] A carver; one who cuts wood or ſtone into images.

SCU'LPTURE—SCULP-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſculptura*, Lat. *ſculpture*, Fr.]—The art of carving wood, or hewing ſtone into images.—Carved work.—The act of engraving.

SCUM—SCUM. *n. ſ.* [*eſcume*, Fr. *ſchiuma*, Ital. *ſkum*, Dan. *ſchuym*, Dut.]—That which riſes to the top of any liquor.—The droſs; the refuſe; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the ſcum. Commonly written and ſpoken *ſkim*.

SCU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [*eſcumoir*, Fr.] A veſſel with which liquor is ſcummed, commonly called a *ſkimmer*.

SCUPPER *Holes*. *n. ſ.* [*ſchoepen*, Dut. to draw off.] Small holes on the deck of a ſhip, through which water is carried into the ſea.

SCURF—SCURF. *n. ſ.* [ſcurf, Sax. *ſkurfa*, Iſlan. *ſkurff*, Dan. *ſkorf*, Swed. *ſchorft*, Dut.]—A kind of dry miliary ſcab.—A ſoil or ſtain adherent.—Any thing ſticking on the ſurface.

SCU'RFINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcurf.*] The ſtate of being ſcurfy.

SCU'RRIL—SCUR-RIL. *adj.* [*ſcurrilis*, Lat.] Low; mean; groſly; opprobrious; loudly jocoſe, not much uſed.

SCURRI'LITY—SCUR-RIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſcurrilité*, Fr. *ſcurrilitas*, Lat.] Groſneſs of reproach; loudneſs of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

SCU'RRILOUS—SCUR-RI-LOUS. *adj.* [*ſcurrilis*, Lat.] Groſly opprobrious; uſing ſuch language as only the licenſe of a buffoon can warrant; loudly jocular; vile; low.

SCU'RRILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſcurrilous.*] With groſs reproach, with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

SCU'RVILY. *adv.* [from *ſcurvy.*] Vilely; baſely; coarſely. It is ſeldom uſed but in a ludicrous ſenſe.

SCU'RVY—SCUR-VY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcurf.*] A diſtemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, particularly ſuch as inhabit marſhy ſoils, alſo to all perſons who are ſedentary and live upon ſalt or dried meats.

SCU'RVY. *adj.* [from *ſcurf*, *ſcurfy*, *ſcurvy*.]—Scabbed; covered with ſcabs; diſeaſed with the ſcurvy.—Vile; bad; ſorry; worthleſs; contemptible; offenſive.

SCU'RVYGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcurvy* and *graſs.*] The ſpoonwort. A plant.

SCUT—SCUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſkott*, Iſlan.] The tail of thoſe animals whoſe tails are very ſhort, as a hare.

SCU'TCHEON—SCUTCH-EON. *n. ſ.* [*ſcuccione*, Ita. from *ſcutum*, Lat.] The ſhield repreſented in heraldry; the enſigns armorial of a family. See ESCHUTCHEON.

SCU'TTLE—SCUT-TLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcutella*, Lat. *ſcutell*, Celt. *Ainſw.*]—A wide ſhallow baſket, ſo named from a diſh or platter which it reſembles in form.—A ſmall grate.—[from *ſcud.*] A quick pace; a ſhort run; a pace of affected precipitation.

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *ſcud* or *ſcuddle*] To run with affected precipitation.

SE'A—SEA. *n. ſ.* [ſæ, Sax. *zee*, Dut.]—The ocean; the water oppoſed to the land.—A collection of water; a lake.—Proverbially for any large quantity.—Any thing rough and tempeſtuous.—*Half* SEAS *over*. Half drunk.

SEA is often uſed in compoſition, as will appear in the following examples.

SE'ABE'AT. [*ſea* and *beat.*] Daſhed by the waves of the ſea.

SE'ABO'AT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *boat.*] Veſſel capable to bear the ſea.

SE'ABO'RN. *adj.* [*ſea* and *born.*] Born of the ſea; produced by the ſea.

SE'ABO'Y. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *boy.*] Boy employed on ſhip-board.

SE'ABRE'ACH. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the ſea by breaking the banks.

SE'ABREE'ZE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *breeze.*] Wind blowing from the ſea.

SE'ABU'ILT. *adj.* [*ſea* and *built.*] Built for the ſea.

SE'ACA'BBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*crambe*, Lat.] Seacolewort. A plant.

SE'AHO'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant.

SE'ACA'LF. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *calf.*] The ſeal.

SE'ACA'P. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *cap.*] Cap made to be worn on ſhip-board.

SE'ACHA'RT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *chart.*] Map on which only the coaſts are delineated.

SE'ACOA'L. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *coal.*] Coal, ſo called not becauſe found in the ſea, but becauſe brought to *London* by ſea; pit-coal.

SE'ACO'AST. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *coaſt.*] Shore; edge of the ſea.

SE'ACO'MPASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *compaſs.*] The card and needle of mariners.

SE'ACO'W. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *cow.*] The manatee, very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.

SE'ADO'G. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *dog.*] Perhaps the ſhark.

SE'AFA'RING. *adj.* [*ſea* and *fare.*] Travelling by ſea.

SE'AFE'NNEL. The ſame with SAMPHIRE, which ſee.

SE'AFI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *fight.*] Battle of ſhips; battle on the ſea.

SE'AFO'WL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *fowl.*] Birds that live at ſea.

SE'AGI'RT. *adj.* [*ſea* and *girt.*] Girded or incircled by the ſea.

SE'AGU'LL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *gull.*] A water fowl.

SE'AGRE'EN. *adj.* [*ſea* and *green.*] Reſembling the colour of the diſtant ſea; cerulean.

SE'AGRE'EN. *n. ſ.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SE'AGU'LL. *n. ſ.* A ſea bird.

SE'AHE'DGEHOG. *n. ſ.* [*ſea*, *hedge*, and *hog.*] A kind of ſea ſhell-fiſh.

SE'AHO'G. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *hog.*] The porpus.

SE'AHO'LM. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *holm.*] Seaholly. A kind of ſea weed.

SE'AHO'RSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *horſe.*] A ſmall fiſh of a very ſingular form.—The morſe.—The phyſical and the poetical *ſeahorſe* ſeem very different. By the ſeahorſe *Dryden* means probably the hippopotamus.

SE'AMA'ID. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *maid.*] Mermaid.

SE'AMA'N. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *man.*]—A ſailor; a navigator; a mariner.

SE`AMA`RK—SEA-MARK. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *mark.*] Point or conſpicuous place diſtinguiſhed at ſea, and ſerving the mariners as directions of their courſe.

SE`AME`W. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *mew.*] A fowl that frequents the ſea.

SE`AMO´NSTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *monſter.*] Strange animal of the ſea.

SE`ANY´MPH. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *nymph.*] Goddeſs of the ſea.

SE`AO´NION. *n. ſ.* An herb.

SE`AOO`SE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ooſe.*] The mud in the ſea or ſhore.

SE`API`ECE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *piece.*] A picture repreſenting any thing at ſea.

SE`APO`OL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *pool.*] A lake of ſalt water.—I have often heard it wiſhed, that all that land were a *ſea-pool.*

SE`APO`RT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *port.*] A harbour.

SE`ARO`OM. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *room.*] Open ſea; ſpacious main.

SE`ARO`VER. *n ſ.* [*ſea* and *rove.*] A pirate.

SE`ASHA`RK. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhark.*] A ravenous ſeafiſh.

SE`ASHE´LL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhell.*] Shells found on the ſhore. *Seaſhells* are great improvers of ſour or cold land.

SE`ASHO`RE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhore.*] The coaſt of the ſea.

SE`ASI´CK. *adj.* [*ſea* and *ſick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the ſea.

SE`ASI`DE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſide.*] The edge of the ſea.

SE`ASE´RPENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſerpent.*] Serpent generated in the water.

SE`ASE´RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſervice.*] Naval war.

SE`ASU´RGEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſurgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on ſhipboard.

SE`ASURRO`UNDED. *adj.* [*ſea* and *ſurround.*] Encircled by the ſea.

SE`ATE´RM. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *term.*] Word of art uſed by the ſeamen.

SE`AWA`TER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *water.*] The ſalt water of the ſea.

SE`AL—SEAL. *n. ſ.* [ꝛeol, ꝛele, Sax. *ſeel*, Dan.] The ſealcalf. See SEACALF.

SE`AL—SEAL. *n. ſ.* [ꝛizel, Sax. *ſigillum*, Lat.]—A ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, which is fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as a teſtimony.—The impreſſion made in wax.—Any act of confirmation.

To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]—To faſten with a ſeal.—To confirm or atteſt by a ſeal.—To confirm; to ratify; to ſettle.—To ſhut; to cloſe.—To mark with a ſtamp.

To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a ſeal.

SE`ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeal.*] One that ſeals.

SE`ALINGWA´X. *n. ſ.* [*ſeal* and *wax.*] Hard wax made of roſin uſed to ſeal letters. The prominent orifice was cloſed with *ſealingwax.*

SE`AM—SEAM. *n. ſ.* [ꝛeam, Sax. *zoom*, Dut.]—The edge of cloath where the threads are doubled; the ſuture where the two edges are ſewed together.—The juncture of planks in a ſhip.—A cicatrix; a ſcar.—[ꝛeam, Sax. a load.] A meaſure; a veſſel in which things are held; eight buſhels of corn—[Seme, Sax. *ſaim*, Welſh; *ſain*, Fr.] Tallow; greaſe; hog's lard.

To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]—To join together by ſuture, or otherwiſe.—To mark; to ſcar with a long cicatrix.

SE`AMLESS. *adj.* [from *ſeam.*] Having no ſeam.

SE`AMRENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeam* and *rent.*] A ſeparation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the ſtitches.

SE´AMSTRESS—SEAM-STRESS. *n. ſ.* [ꝛeamerꝛne, Sax.] A woman whoſe trade is to ſew.

SE`AMY. *adj.* [from *ſeam.*] Having a ſeam; ſhewing the ſeam.

To SEAR—SEAR. *v. a.* [ꝛeanian, Sax.] To burn; to cauterize.

SE`ARCLO`ATH. *n. ſ.* [ꝛanelaꝺ, Sax. from ꝛan, pain, and claꝺ, a plaſter; ſo that *cerecloath*, as it is now written, from *cera*, wax, ſeems to be wrong.] A plaſter; a large plaſter.

To SEARCE—SEARCE. *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, Fr.] To ſift finely.

SEARCE. *n. ſ.* A ſieve; a bolter.

SEA`RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſearce.*] He who ſearces.

To SEARCH—SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher*, Fr.]—To examine; to try; to explore; to look through—To inquire; to ſeek.—To probe as a chirurgeon.—*To* SEARCH *out.* To find by ſeeking.

To SEARCH. *v. n.* To make a ſearch.—To make inquiry.—To ſeek; to try to find.

SEARCH—SEARCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]—Inquiry by looking into every ſuſpected place.—Inquiry; examination; act of ſeeking.—Queſt; purſuit.

SE´ARCHER—SEARCH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſearch.*] Examiner; inquirer; trier.—Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cauſe of death.

SE`ASON—SEA-SON. *n. ſ.* [*ſaiſon*, Fr.]—One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.—A time as diſtinguiſhed from others.—A fit time; an opportune concurrence.—A time not very long.—That which gives a high reliſh.

To SE`ASON. *v. a.* [*aſſaiſſonner*, Fr.]—To mix with food any thing that gives a high reliſh.—To give a reliſh to.—To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.—To imbue; to tinge or taint.—To fit for any uſe by time or habit; to mature.

To SE`ASON. *v. n.* To be mature; to grow fit for any purpoſe.

SE`ASONABLE—SEA-SON-A-BLE. *adj.* [*ſaiſon*, Fr.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

SE`ASONABLY. *adv.* [from *ſeaſonable.*] Properly with reſpect to time.

SE`ASONING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeaſon.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a reliſh.

SE`AT—SEAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſedes*, Lat. *ſett*, old Germ. *Skinner.*] A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may ſit.—Chair of ſtate; throne; poſt of authority; tribunal.—Manſion; reſidence; dwelling; abode.—Situation; ſite.

To SEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on ſeats; to cauſe to ſit down.—To place in a poſt of authority, or place of diſtinction.—To fix in any particular place or ſituation; to ſettle.—To fix; to place firm.

SE`AWARD. *adv.* [*ſea* and peaꝺ, Sax.] Towards the ſea.

SE`CANT—SE-CANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſceans*, Lat. *ſecante*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it.

To

To SECE'DE—SE-CEDE. *v. n.* [*ſecedo*, Lat.] To withdraw from fellowſhip in any affair.

SECE'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecede.*] One who diſcovers his diſapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himſelf.

To SECE'RN—SE-CERN. *v. a.* [*ſecerno*, Lat.] To ſeparate finer from groſſer matter; to make the ſeparation of ſubſtances in the body.

SECE'SSION—SE-CES-SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeceſſio*, Lat.]—The act of departing.—The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLU'DE—SE-CLUDE. *v. a.* [*ſecludo*, Lat.] To confine from; to ſhut up apart; to exclude.

SE'COND—SEC-OND. *n. ſ.* [*ſecond*, Fr. *ſecundus*, Lat. It is obſervable that the Engliſh have no ordinal of *two*, as the Latins and the nations deriving from them have none of *duo*. What the Latins call *ſecundus*, from *ſequor*, the Saxons term oþer, or æfterra.]—The next in order to the firſt; the ordinal of two.—Next in value or dignity; inferiour.

SE'COND-HAND. *n. ſ.* Poſſeſſion received from the firſt poſſeſſor.

SE'COND-HAND is ſometimes uſed adjectively. Not original; not primary.

At SECOND-HAND. In imitation; in the ſecond place of order; by tranſmiſſion; not primarily; not originally.

SE'COND. *n. ſ.* [*ſecond*, Fr. from the adjective.]—One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him.—One who ſupports or maintains; a ſupporter; a maintainer.—A *ſecond* minute, the *ſecond* diviſion of an hour by ſixty; the ſixtieth part of a minute.

To SE'COND—SEC-OND. *v. a.* [*ſeconder*, Fr. *ſecundo*, Lat. from the noun.]—To ſupport; to forward; to aſſiſt; to come in after the act as a maintainer.—To follow in the next place.

SE'COND *Sight. n. ſ.* The power of ſeeing things future, or things diſtant: ſuppoſed inherent in ſome of the Scottiſh iſlanders.

SE'COND *ſighted. adj.* [from *ſecond ſight.*] Having the ſecond ſight.

SE'CONDARILY. An inelegant and ill-ſounding word, as are all thoſe in which ſeveral ſhort ſyllables are huddled together without an accent. *adv.* [from *ſecondary.*] In the ſecond degree: in the ſecond order; not primarily; not originally; not in the firſt intention.

SE'CONDARY—SEC-ON-DA-RY. *adj.* [*ſecundarius*, Lat.]—Not primary; not of the firſt intention; not of the firſt rate; next to the firſt.—Acting by tranſmiſſion or deputation.—A *ſecondary* fever is that which ariſes after a criſis, or the diſcharge of ſome morbid matter, as after the declenſion of the ſmall pox or meaſles.

SE'CONDARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY. *adv.* [from *ſecond.*] In the ſecond place.

SE'CRECY—SE-CRE-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecret.*]—Privacy; ſtate of being hidden.—Solitude; retirement.—Forbearance of diſcovery.—Fidelity to a ſecret; taciturnity inviolate; cloſe ſilence.

SE'CRET—SE-CRET. *adj.* [*ſecret*, Fr. *ſecretus* Lat.]—Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; private.—Retired; private; unſeen.—Faithful to a ſecret entruſted.—Unknown; not diſcovered: as, a *ſecret* remedy.—Privy; obſcene.

SE'CRET. *n. ſ.* [*ſecret*, Fr. *ſecretum*, Lat.]—Something ſtudiouſly hidden.—A thing unknown; ſomething not yet diſcovered.—Privacy; ſecrecy.

To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.

SE'CRETARY—SEC-RE-TA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*ſecretaire*, Fr. *ſecretarius*, low Lat.] One entruſted with the management of buſineſs; one who writes for another.

To SECRE'TE—SE-CRETE. *v. a.* [*ſecretus*, Lat.]—To put aſide; to hide—[In the animal œconomy.] To ſecern; to ſeparate.

SECRE'TION—SE-CRE-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecretus*, Lat.]—That part of the animal œconomy that conſiſts in ſeparating the various fluids of the body.—The fluid ſecreted.

SE'CRETI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſecretus*, Lat.] Parted by animal ſecretion.

SE'CRETLY. *adv.* [from *ſecret.*] Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly; not ſo as to be known.

SE'CRETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecret.*]—State of being hidden.—Quality of keeping a ſecret.

SECRE'TORY—SE-CRE-TO-RY. *adj.* [from *ſecretus*, Lat.] Performing the office of ſecretion.

SECT—SECT. *n. ſ.* [*ſecte*, Fr. *ſecta*, Lat. from *ſectando.*]—A body of men following ſome particular maſter, or united in ſome ſettled tenets. Often in a bad ſenſe.

SE'CTARISM. *n. ſ.* [from *ſect.*] Diſpoſition to petty ſects in oppoſition to things eſtabliſhed.

SE'CTARY—SEC-TA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*ſectaire*, Fr. from *ſect.*]—One who divides from publick eſtabliſhment, and joins with thoſe diſtinguiſhed by ſome particular whims.—A follower a pupil.

SECTA'TOR—SEC-TA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſectateur*, Fr. *ſectator*, Lat.] A follower; an imitator; a diſciple.

SE'CTION—SEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſection*, Fr. *ſectio*, Lat]—The act of cutting or dividing.—A part divided from the reſt.—A ſmall and diſtinct part of a writing or book.

SE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſecteur*, Fr.] An inſtrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and ſometimes a piece to turn out to make a true ſquare, with lines of ſines, tangents, ſecants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals and ſolids.

SE'CULAR—SEC-U-LAR. *adj.* [*ſecularis*, Lat. *ſeculier*, Fr.]—Not ſpiritual; relating to affairs of the preſent world; not holy; wordly.—[In the church of *Rome*] Not bound by monaſtick rules.—[*Seculaire*, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a century.

SE'CULA'RITY—SEC-U-LAR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecular.*] Worldlineſs; attention to the things of the preſent life.

To SE'CULARI'ZE—SEC-U-LA-RIZE. *v. a.* [*ſeculariſer*, Fr. from *ſecular.*]—To convert from ſpiritual appropriations to common uſe.—To make worldly.

SE'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſecular.*] In a worldly manner.

SE'CUNDINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſecondines*, *ſecondes*, Fr. *ſecundæ*, viz. *partes quod naſcentem infantem ſequantur.* Ainſw.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.

SECU'RE—SE-CURE. *adj.* [*ſecurus*, Lat.]—Free from fear; exempt from terrour; eaſy; aſſured.—Careleſs; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.—Free from danger; ſafe.—It has ſometimes *of* before the object in all its ſenſes; but more properly *from* before *evil*, or the *cauſe of evil.*

To

To SECU`RE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make certain; to put out of hazard; to aſcertain.—To protect; to make ſafe.—To inſure.—To make faſt.

SECU`RELY—SE-CURE-LY. *adv.* [from *ſecure.*] Without fear; careleſly; without danger; ſafely.

SECU`RITY—SE-CU-RI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſecurite*, Fr. *ſecuritas*, Lat. from *ſecure.*]—Careleſſneſs; freedom from fear.—Vitious careleſſneſs; confidence; want of vigilance.—Protection; defence.—Any thing given as a pledge or caution; inſurance; aſſurance for any thing.—Safety; certainty.

SEDA´N—SE-DAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſedes*, Lat.] A kind of portable coach; a chair.

SEDA`TE—SE-DATE. *adj.* [*ſedatus*, Lat.] Calm; quiet; ſtill; unruffled; undiſturbed; ſerene.

SEDA`TELY. *adv.* [from *ſedate.*] Calmly; without diſturbance.

SEDA`TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſedate.*] Calmneſs; tranquillity; ſerenity; freedom from diſturbance.

SE´DENTARY—SED-EN-TA-RY. *adj.* [*ſedentaire*, Fr. *ſedentario*, Ital. *ſedentarius*, from *ſedeo*, Lat.]—Paſſed in ſitting ſtill; wanting motion or action.—Torpid; inactive; ſluggiſh; motionleſs.

SEDGE—SEDGE. *n. ſ.* [ſæcg, Sax. whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *ſag* or *ſeg.*] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

SE´DGY. *adj.* [from *ſedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags.

SE´DIMENT—SED-I-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſediment*, Fr. *ſedimentum*, Lat.] That which ſubſides or ſettles at the bottom.

SEDI´TION—SE-DITI-ON. [*ſedition*, Fr. *ſeditio*, Lat.] A tumult; an inſurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.

SEDI´TIOUS—SE-DITI-OUS. *adj.* [*ſeditieux*, Fr. *ſeditioſus*, Lat.] Factious with tumult; turbulent.

SEDI´TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſeditious.*] Tumultuouſly; with factious turbulence.

To SEDU`CE—SE-DUCE. *v. a.* [*ſeduco*, Lat. *ſeduire*, Fr.] To draw aſide from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to miſlead; to deceive.

SEDU`CEMENT—SE-DUCE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeduce.*] Practice of ſeduction; art or means uſed in order to ſeduce.

SEDU`CER—SE-DUC-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeduce.*] One who draws aſide from the right; a tempter; a corrupter.

SEDU`CIBLE. *adj.* [from *ſeduce.*] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aſide.

SEDU´CTION—SE-DUC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeduction*, Fr. *ſeductus*, Lat.] The act of ſeducing; the act of drawing aſide.

SEDU`LITY—SE-DU-LI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſedulitas*, Lat.] Diligent aſſiduity; laboriouſneſs; induſtry; application; intenſeneſs of endeavour.

SE´DULOUS—SED-U-LOUS. *adj.* [*ſedulus*, Lat.] Aſſiduous; induſtrious; laborious; diligent; painful.

SE´DULOUSLY—SED-U-LOUS-LY. *adv.* [from *ſedulous.*] Aſſiduouſly; induſtriouſly; laborioufly; diligently; painfully.

SE´DULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſedulous.*] Aſſiduity; aſſiduouſneſs; induſtry; diligence.

SEE—SEE. *n. ſ.* [*ſedes*, Lat.] The ſeat of epiſcopal power; the dioceſs of a biſhop.

To SEE. *v. a.* preter. *I ſaw*; part. paſſ. *ſeen.* [ſeon, Sax. *ſien*, Dut.]—To perceive by the eye.—To obſerve; to find.—To diſcover; to deſcry.—To converſe with.—To attend; to remark.

To SEE. *v. n.*—To have the power of ſight; to have by the eye perception of things diſtant.—To diſcern without deception.—To enquire; to diſtinguiſh.—To be attentive.—To ſcheme; to contrive.

SE`E—SEE. *interjection.* [Originally the imperative of the verb *ſee.*] Lo; look; obſerve; behold.

SEED—SEED. *n. ſ.* [ſæd, Sax. *ſeed*, Dan. *ſaed*, Dut.]—The organiſed particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated.—Firſt principle; original.—Principle of production.—Progeny; offſpring; deſcendants.—Race; generation; birth.

To SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow to perfect maturity ſo as to ſhed the ſeed.

SE`EDCA`KE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *cake.*] A ſweet cake interſperſed with ſweet aromatick ſeeds.

SE`EDPEARL. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *pearl.*] Small grains of pearl.

SE`EDPLOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *plot.*] The ground on which plants are ſowed to be afterwards tranſplanted.

SE`EDTI`ME. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *time.*] The ſeaſon of ſowing.

SE`EDLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeed.*] A young plant juſt riſen from the ſeed.

SE`EDSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *man.*] The ſower; he that ſcatters the ſeed.

SEE`DY. *adj.* [from *ſeed.*] Abounding with ſeed.

SEE`ING—SEE-ING, or SEE`ING *that.* *adv.* [*vû que*, Fr. from *ſee.* It would be more grammatically written, as in French, *ſeen that*, or *provided that.*] Since; ſith; it being ſo that.

To SE`EK—SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I ſought*; part. paſſ. *ſought.* [ſecan, Sax. *ſoecken*, Dut.]—To look for; to ſearch for.—To ſolicit; to endeavour to gain.—To go to find.—To purſue by ſecret machinations.

To SEEK. *v. n.*—To make ſearch; to make inquiry; to endeavour.—To make purſuit.—To apply to; to uſe ſolicitation.—To endeavour after.

To SEEK. [An adverbial mode of ſpeech.] At a loſs; without meaſures, knowledge, or experience. As he is to ſeek in that affair.

SEE`KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeek.*] One that ſeeks; an inquirer.

To SEEL—SEEL. *v. a.* [*ſceller*, to ſeal, Fr.] to cloſe the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time ſeeled or cloſed.

To SEEM—SEEM. *v. n.* [*ſembler*, Fr. unleſs it has a Teutonick original, as *ſeemly* certainly has.]—To appear; to make a ſhow; to have ſemblance.—To have the appearance of truth.—*It* SEEMS. A phraſe hard to be explained. It ſometimes ſignifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is uſed ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *ſcilicet*, or the old Engliſh *forſooth*. *Id mihi datur negotii* ſcilicet. *This*, it ſeems, *is to be my taſk.*—It is ſometimes a ſlight affirmation.—It appears to be.

SEE`MING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeem.*]—Appearance; ſhow; ſemblance.—Fair appearance.—Opinion.

SEE`MINGLY—SEEM-ING-LY. *adv.* [from *ſeeming.*] In appearance; in ſhow; in ſemblance.

SEE`MINGNESS.

SE'MINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeeming.*] Plauſibility; fair appearance.

SE'MLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeemly.*] Decency; handſomeneſs; comelineſs; grace; beauty.

SE'MLY—SEEM-LY. *adj.* [*ſoommeligt*, Dan. from *ſoome*. Iſlan. honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

SE'MLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.

SEEN—SEEN. *adj.* [from *ſee.*] Skilled; verſed.

SE'ER—SEER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſee.*]—One who ſees.—A prophet; one who foreſees future events.

SE'ESA'W. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaw.*] A reciprocating motion.

To SE'ESA'W. *v. n.* [from *ſaw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion.

To SEETH—SEETH. *v. a.* preterite *I ſod* or *ſeethed*; part. paſſ. *ſodden*. [ꝩeoðan, Sax. *ſoeden*, Dut.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of ebullition; to be hot.

SEE'THER *n. ſ.* [from *ſeeth,*] A boiler; a pot.

SE'GMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſegment.* Fr. *ſegmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or ſo much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

To SE'GREGATE—SEG-RE-GATE. *v. a.* [*ſegrego*, Lat. *ſegreger*, Fr.] To ſet apart; to ſeparate from others.

SE'GREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſegregation*, Fr. from *ſegregate.*] Separation from others.

SE'IGNIOR—SEIGN-IOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenior*, Lat. *ſeigneur*, Fr.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SE'IGNIORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeigneurie*, Fr. from *ſeignior.*] A lordſhip; a territory.

To SE'IZE—SEIZE. *v. a.* [*ſaiſir*, Fr.]—To take poſſeſſion of; to graſp; to lay hold on; to faſten on.—To take forcible poſſeſſion of by law.—To make poſſeſſed.

To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the graſp or the power on any thing.

SE'IZIN—SEI-ZIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſaiſine*, Fr.]—[In law.] Is of two ſorts: *ſeiſin* in fact, and *ſeiſin* in law. *Seiſin* in fact, is when a corporal poſſeſſion is taken: *ſeiſin* in law, is when ſomething is done which the law accounteth a *ſeiſin*, as an inrolment.—The act of taking poſſeſſion.—The things poſſeſſed.

SE'IZURE—SEI-ZURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeize.*] The act of ſeizing.—The thing ſeized.—The act of taking forcible poſſeſſion.—Gripe; poſſeſſion.—Catch.

SE'LDOM—SEL-DOM. *adv.* [ꝩelðan, rarely; ꝩelðon, more rarely; ꝩelðoꝩt, moſt rarely. Selðan is ſuppoſed to be contracted from ꝩelðæn, or ꝩelð, rare, and þþænne, when, Saxon. *Selden*, Dut. *ſeltan*, Germ.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

To SELE'CT—SE-LECT. *v. a.* [*ſelectus*, Lat.] To chuſe in preference to others rejected.

SELE'CT. *adj* [from the verb.] Nicely choſen; choice; culled out on account of ſuperior excellence.

SELE'CTION—SE-LEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſelectio*, Lat. from *ſelect.*] The act of culling or chuſing; choice.

SELF—SELF. *pronoun.* plur. *ſelves.* [*ſilba*, Goth. ꝩylf, ꝩylfa, Sax. *ſelf*, *ſelve*, Dut.]—Its primary ſignification ſeems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others; ſometimes, one's own.—It is united both to the perſonal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are uſed reciprocally, or return upon themſelves: as, *I did not hurt* him, *he hurt* himſelf; *the people hiſs* me, *but I clap* myſelf; *thou loveſt* thyſelf, *though the world ſcorns* thee.—It is ſometimes uſed emphatically in the nominative caſe: as, *myſelf* will decide it; I *myſelf* will come; *himſelf* ſhall revenge it. This uſe of *ſelf*, thus compounded, without the pronoun perſonal, is chiefly poetical.—Compounded with *him*, a pronoun ſubſtantive, *ſelf* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it ſeems a ſubſtantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at laſt found to be a ſubſtantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of Engliſh adjectives, as *himſelf*, *themſelves.*—*Myſelf*, *himſelf*, *themſelves*, and the reſt, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be uſed as nominatives.—It often adds only emphaſis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded.—It ſignifies the individual, as ſubject to his own contemplation or action.—It is much uſed in compoſition, as might be exemplified by a train of examples, for which however the curious reader is referred to *Johnſon* and other authors.

SE'LFISH—SELF-ISH. *adj.* [from *ſelf.*] Attentive only to one's own intereſt; void of regard for others.

SE'LFISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelfiſh.*] Attention to his own intereſt, without any regard to others; ſelf-love.

SE'LFISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſelfiſh.*] With regard only to his own intereſt; without love of others.

SE'LFSAME. *adj.* [*ſelf* and *ſame.*] Numerically the ſame.

To SELL—SELL. *v. a.* [ꝩyllan, Sax. *ſela*, Iſlan.] To give for a price; the word correlative to buy; to vend.

To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.

SE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſell.*] The perſon that ſells; vender.

SE'LVAGE—SEL-VAGE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful. *Skinner* thinks *ſelvage* is ſaid as *ſalvage*, from its ſaving the cloath.] The edge of cloath where it is cloſed by complicating the threads.

SELVES. The plural of *ſelf.*

SE'MBLABLE—SEM-BLA-BLE. *adj.* [*ſemblable*, Fr.] Like; reſembling.

SE'MBLABLY. *adv.* [from *ſemblable.*] With reſemblance.

SE'MBLANCE—SEM-BLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemblance*, Fr. from *ſemblant.*] Likneſs; reſemblance; ſimilitude; repreſentation.—Appearance; ſhow; figure.

SE'MBLANT—SEM-BLANT. *adj.* [*ſemblant*, Fr.] Like reſembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little uſed.

To SE'MBLE—SEM-BLE. *v. n.* [*ſembler*, Fr.] To repreſent; to make a likeneſs. Little uſed.

SE'MI—*SEM-I.* *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A word which, uſed in compoſition, ſignifies half: as *ſemicircle*, half a circle.

SE'MIANNULAR. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.

SE'MIBREF. *n. ſ.* [*ſemibreve*, Fr.]

SE'MICI'RCLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemicirculus*, Lat. *ſemi* and *circle.*] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SE'MICI'RCLED. } *adj.* [*ſemi* and *circular.*] Half round.
SE'MICI'RCULAR. }

SE'MICO'LON. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and κῶλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to note a greater pauſe than that of a comma.

SE'MIDIA'METER. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *diameter.*] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; the ſtreight line drawn from the circumference to the center of a circle.

SE'MILU'NAR. } *adj.* [*ſemilunaire*, Fr. *ſemi* and *luna*, Lat.]
SE'MILU'NARY. } Reſembling in form a half moon.

SE'MIME'TAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *metal.*] Half metal; imperfect metal.

13 15 11 15 15
SE'MINA'LITY—SEM-I-NAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſemen*, Lat.] The nature of ſeed.—The power of being produced.

13 15 11
SE'MINAL—SEM-I-NAL. *adj.* [*ſeminal*, Fr. *ſeminis*, Lat.] Belonging to ſeed.—Contained in the ſeed; radical.

13 15 11 15
SE'MINARY—SEM-I-NA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeminaire*, Fr. *ſeminarium* from *ſemino*, Lat.] The ground where any thing is ſown to be afterwards tranſplanted.—The place or original ſtock whence any thing is brought.—Seminal ſtate.—Original; firſt principles.—Breeding place; place of education, from whence ſcholars are tranſplanted into life.

SE'MIQUA'VER. *n. ſ.* [In muſick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SE'MITO'NE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemiton*, Fr.] In muſick, one of the degrees of concinuous intervals of concords.

SE'MIVOW'EL. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *vowel.*] A conſonant which makes an imperfect ſound, or does not demand a total occluſion of the mouth.

SE'MPERVIVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemper* and *vivus*, Lat. that is, always alive.] A plant.

13 15 1 11
SE'MPITE'RNAL—SEM-PI-TER-NAL. *adj.* [*ſempiternel*, Fr. *ſempiternus*, from *ſemper* and *æternus*, Lat.] Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.—In poetry it is uſed ſimply for eternal.

SE'MPITE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end.

13 13
SE'MSTRESS—SEM-STRESS. *n. ſ.* [ꝛeamerꝛne, Saxon.] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſew; a woman who lives by her needle.

13 11
SE'NATE—SEN-ATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſenatas*, Lat. *ſenat*, Fr.] An aſſembly of counſellers; a body of men ſet apart to conſult for the publick good.

SE'NATEHO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*ſenate* and *houſe.*] Place of publick council.

13 11 7
SE'NATOR—SEN-A-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſenator*, Lat. *ſenateur*, Fr.] A publick counſellor.

13 11 8 15 11
SE'NATO'RIAL, or SE'NATO'RIAN—SEN-A-TO-RI-AL. *adj.* [*ſenatorius*, Lat. *ſenatorial*, *ſenatorien*, Fr.] Belonging to ſenators; befitting ſenators.

13
To SEND—SEND. *v. a.* [ꝛendan, Sax. *ſenden*, Dut.] To diſpatch from one place to another.—To commiſſion by authority to go and act.—To grant as from a diſtant place: as, if God *ſend* life.—To inflict, as from a diſtance.—To emit; to immit; to produce.—To diffuſe; to propagate.—To let fly; to caſt or ſhoot.

To SEND. *v. n.* To deliver or diſpatch a meſſage.—*To* SEND *for*. To require by meſſage to come, or cauſe to be brought.

13 1
SE'NDER—SEN-DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſend.*] He that ſends.

14 13 13
SENE'SCENCE—SE-NES-CENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeneſco*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing old; decay by time.

13 13 5
SE'NESCHAL—SEN-ES-CHAL. *n ſ.* [*ſeneſchal*, Fr. of uncertain original.] One who had in great houſes the care of feaſts, or domeſtick ceremonies.—It afterwards came to ſignify other offices.

14 16
SE'NILE—SE-NILE. *adj.* [*ſenilis*, Lat.] Belonging to old age; conſequent on old age.

14 15 7
SE'NIOR—SE-NI-OR. *n. ſ.* [*ſenior*, Lat.] One older than another; one who on account of longer time has ſome ſuperiority.—An aged perſon.

14 15 7 15 15
SENIO'RITY—SE-NI-OR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenior.*] Elderſhip; priority of birth.

13 11
SE'NNA—SEN-NA. *n. ſ.* [*ſena*, Lat.] A phyſical tree.

13 15
SE'NNIGHT—SEN-NIGHT. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from *ſevennight.*] The ſpace of ſeven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

13 12 1
SENSA'TION—SEN-SA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſenſation*, Fr. *ſenſatio*, ſchool Lat.] Perception by means of the ſenſes.

13
SENSE—SENSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſens*, Fr. *ſenſus*, Lat.] Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the ſight; touch; hearing; ſmell; taſte.—Perception by the ſenſes; ſenſation.—Perception of intellect; apprehenſion of mind.—Senſibility; quickneſs or keenneſs of perception.—Underſtanding; ſoundneſs of faculties; ſtrength of natural reaſon.—Reaſon; reaſonable meaning.—Opinion; notion; judgment.—Conſciouſneſs; conviction.—Moral perception.—Meaning; import.

13 15
SE'NSELESS—SENSE-LESS. *adj.* [from *ſenſe.*] Wanting ſenſe; wanting life; void of all life or perception.—Unfeeling; wanting perception.—Unreaſonable; ſtupid; doltiſh; blockiſh.—Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reaſon.—Wanting ſenſibility; wanting quickneſs or keenneſs of perception.—Wanting knowledge; unconſcious. It is uſed with *of*.

SE'NSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſeleſs.*] In a ſenſeleſs manner; ſtupidly; unreaſonably.

SE'NSELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſeleſs.*] Folly; unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity; ſtupidity.

13 15 15 15 15
SE'NSIBI'LITY—SEN-SI-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſenſibilité*, Fr.] Quickneſs of ſenſation.—Quickneſs of perception.

13 15 6
SE'NSIBLE—SEN-SI-BLE. *adj.* [*ſenſible*, Fr. *ſenſilis*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes.—Perceptible by the ſenſes.—Perceived by the mind.—Perceiving by either mind or ſenſes; having perception by the mind or ſenſes.—Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.—Having quick intellectual feeling; being eaſily or ſtrongly affected.—Convinced; perſuaded. A low uſe.—In converſation it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſonable; judicious; wiſe.

13 15 15
SE'NSIBLY—SEN-SI-BLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſible.*] Perceptibly to the ſenſes.—With perception of either mind or body.—Externally; by impreſſion on the ſenſes.—With quick intellectual perception.—In low language, judiciouſly; reaſonably.

13 15 15
SE'NSITIVE—SEN-SI-TIVE. *adj.* [*ſenſitif*, Fr.] Having ſenſe or perception, but not reaſon.

SE'NSITIVE

SE'NSITIVE *Plant. n. ſ.* [*mimoſa*, Lat.] A plant ſo called.

SE'NSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſenſitive.*] In a ſenſitive manner.

SENSO'RIUM, or *SE'NSORY*—*SEN-SO-RY. n. ſ.* [Lat.] The part where the ſenſes tranſmit their perceptions to the mind; the ſeat of ſenſe.—Organ of ſenſation.

SE'NSUAL—SEN-SU-AL. *adj.* [*ſenſuel*, Fr.] Conſiſting in ſenſe; depending on ſenſe; affecting the ſenſes.—Pleaſing to the ſenſes; carnal; not ſpiritual.—Devoted to ſenſe; lewd; luxurious.

SE'NSUALIST—SEN-SU-A-LIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] A carnal perſon; one devoted to corporal pleaſures.

SE'NSUA'LITY—SEN-SU-AL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] Devotedneſs to the ſenſes; addiction to brutal and corporal pleaſures.

To SE'NSUALIZE—SEN-SU-A-LIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſenſual.*] To ſink to ſenſual pleaſures; to degrade the mind into ſubjection to the ſenſes.

SE'NSUALLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſual.*] In a ſenſual manner.

SENT. The participle paſſive of *ſend.*

SE'NTENCE—SEN-TENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſentence*, Fr. *ſententia*, Lat.] Determination or deciſion, as of a judge civil or criminal.—It is uſually ſpoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.—A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.—A ſhort paragraph; a period in writing.

To SE'NTENCE—SEN-TENCE. *v. a.* [*ſentencier*, Fr. from the noun.] To paſs the laſt judgment on any one.—To condemn.

SENTE'NTIOUS—SEN-TEN-TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſentencieux*, Fr. from *ſentence.*] Abounding with ſhort ſentences, axioms, and maxims, ſhort and energetic.

SENTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſententious.*] In ſhort ſentences; with ſtriking brevity.

SENTEN'TIOUSNESS *n. ſ.* [from *ſententious.*] Pithineſs of ſentences; brevity with ſtrength.

SE'NTERY—SEN-TE-RY. *n. ſ.* [This is commonly written and pronounced *ſentry*, corrupted from *ſentinel.*] One who is ſet to watch in a garriſon, or in the outlines of an army.

SE'NTIENT—SEN-TIENT. *adj.* [*ſentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception.

SE'NTIENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

SE'NTIMENT—SEN-TI-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſentiment*, Fr.] Thought; notion; opinion.—The ſenſe conſidered diſtinctly from the language or things; a ſtriking ſentence in a compoſition.

SE'NTINEL—SEN-TI-NEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſentinelle*, Fr. from *ſentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent ſurpriſe.

SE'NTRY—SEN-TRY. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted, I believe, from *ſentinel.*] A watch; a ſentinel; one who watches in a garriſon, or army, to keep them from ſurpriſe.—Guard; watch; the duty of a ſentry.

SE'PARABI'LITY—SEP-A-RA-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeparable.*] The quality of admitting diſunion or diſcerption.

SE'PARABLE—SEP-A-RA-BLE. *adj.* [*ſeparable*, Fr. *ſeparabilis*, Lat. from *ſeparate.*] Suſceptive of diſunion; diſcerptible.—Poſſible to be disjoined from ſomething.

To SE'PARATE—SEP-A-RATE. *v. a.* [*ſeparo*, Lat. *ſeparer*, Fr.] To break; to divide into parts.—To diſunite; to disjoin.—To ſever from the reſt.—To ſet apart; to ſegregate.—To withdraw.

To SE'PARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be diſunited.

SE'PARATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Divided from the reſt.—Diſunited from the body; diſengaged from corporeal nature.

SE'PARATELY. *adv.* [from *ſeparate.*] Apart; ſingly; not in union; diſtinctly; particularly.

SE'PARATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeparate.*] The ſtate of being ſeparate.

SEPARA'TION—SEP-A-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeparatio*, Lat. *ſeparation*, Fr. from *ſeparate.*] The act of ſeparating; disjunction.—The ſtate of being ſeparate; diſunion.—The chimical analyſis, or operation of diſuniting things mingled.—Divorce; disjunction from a married ſtate.

SE'PARATIST—SEP-A-RA-TIST. *n. ſ.* [*ſeparatiſte*, Fr. from *ſeparate.*] One who divides from the church; a ſchiſmatick; a ſeceder.

SE'PARA'TOR—SEP-A-RA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeparate.*] One who divides; a divider.

SE'PTE'MBER—SEP-TEM-BER. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *Septembre*, Fr.] The ninth month of the year; the ſeventh from March.

SE'PTE'NARY—SEP-TEN-A-RY. *adj.* [*ſeptenarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeven.

SE'PTE'NARY. *n. ſ.* The number ſeven.

SE'PTE'NNIAL—SEP-TEN-NI-AL. *adj.* [*ſeptennis*, Lat.] Laſting ſeven years.—Happening once in ſeven years.

SEPTE'NTRION—SEP-TEN-TRI-ON. n. ſ. [Fr. *ſeptentrio*, Lat.] The North.

SEPTE'NTRION. } *adj.* [*ſeptentrionalis*, Lat. *ſeptentrio-*
SEPTE'NTRIONAL. } *nal*, Fr.] Northern.

SE'PTICAL—SEP-TI-CAL. *adj.* [σηπτικὸς.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

SE'PTUA'GENARY. *adj.* [*ſeptuagenarius*, Lat. *ſeptuagenaire*, Fr.] Conſiſting of ſeventy.

SE'PTUAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*ſeptuageſimus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeventy.

SE'PTUAGINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeptuaginta*, Lat.] The old Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament, ſo called as being ſuppoſed the work of ſeventy-two interpreters.

SEPU'LCHRAL—SE-PUL-CHRAL. *adj.* [*ſepulcral*, Fr. *ſepulcralis*, from *ſepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

SE'PULCHRE—SEP-UL-CHRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſepulcre*, Fr. *ſepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.

To SEPU'LCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It is accented on the ſecond ſyllable by *Shakeſpeare* and *Milton*; on the firſt, more properly, by *Johnſon* and *Prior.*] To bury; to entomb.

SE'PULTURE—SEP-UL-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſepulture*, Fr. *ſepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.

SEQUA'CIOUS—SE-QUA-CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſequacis*, Lat.] Following; attendant.—Ductile; pliant.

SE'QUEL—SE-QUEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſequelle*, Fr. *ſequela*, Lat.] Concluſion; ſucceeding part.—Conſequence; event.—Conſequence inferred; conſequentialneſs.

SE`QUENCE—SE-QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequor*, Lat.] Order of ſucceſſion.—Series; arrangement; method.

SE`QUENT—SE-QUENT. *adj.* [*ſequens*, Lat.] Following; ſucceeding.—Conſequential.

SE`QUENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in uſe.

To SEQUE´STER—SE-QUES-TER. *v. a.* [*ſequeſtrer*, Fr. *ſecreſtar*, Span. *ſequeſtro*, low Lat.] To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy.—To put aſide; to remove.—To withdraw; to ſegregate.—To ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others.—To deprive of poſſeſſions.

SEQUE´STRABLE. *adj.* [from *ſequeſtrate*.] Subject to privation—Capable of ſeparation.

To SEQUE´STRATE. *v. n.* To ſequeſter; to ſeparate from company.

SE´QUESTRA`TION—SEQ-UES-TRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſequeſtration*, Fr. from *ſequeſtrate*.] Separation; retirement.—Diſunion; disjunction.—State of being ſet aſide.—Deprivation of the uſe and profits of a poſſeſſion.

SE´QUESTRA`TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequeſtrate*.] One who takes from a man the profit of his poſſeſſions.

SERA´GLIO—SE-RAGL-I-O. *n. ſ.* [Ita. perhaps of oriental original. The *g* is loſt in the pronunciation.] A houſe of women kept for debauchery.

*SE´RAPH—SER-A*PH. *n. ſ.* [שראף.] One of the orders of angels.

SERA´PHICAL, or SERA´PHIC—SE-RAPH-IC. *adj.* [*ſeraphique*, Fr. from *ſeraph*.] Angelic; angelical.

SE´RAPHIM—SER-A-PHIM. *n. ſ.* [This is properly the plural of *ſeraph*, and therefore cannot have *s* added; yet, in compliance with our language, *ſeraphims* is ſometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

SE´RENA`DE—SER-E-NADE. *n. ſ.* [*ſerenade*, Fr. *ſerenata*, Ita. whence, in *Milton*, *ſerenate*, from *ſerenus*, Lat. the lovers commonly attending their miſtreſſes in fair nights.] Muſick or ſongs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

To SE´RENA`DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal muſick.

SERE`NE—SE-RENE. *adj.* [*ſerein*, Fr. *ſerenus*, Lat.] Calm; placid; quiet.—Unruffled; undiſturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; ſhewing a calm mind.

Gutta SERE`NA. *n. ſ.* An obſtruction in the optick nerve.

SERE`NELY. *adv.* [from *ſerene*.] Calmly; quietly.—With unruffled temper; cooly.

SERE´NITUDE—SE-REN-I-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerene*.] Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind. Not much in uſe.

SERE´NITY—SE-REN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſerenité*, Fr. from *ſerenus*, Lat.] Calmneſs; temperature.—Peace; quietneſs; not diſturbance.—Evenneſs of temper; coolneſs of mind.

SERGE—SERGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſerge*, Fr. *xerga*, Span. which *Covairuvias* derives from *xirita*, Arab. *Skinner* from *ſerge*, Germ. a mat.] A kind of cloath.

SE`RGEANT—SER-GEANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſergent*, Fr. *ſergente*, Ita. from *ſervicus*, Lat.] An Officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute the commands of magiſtrates.—A petty officer in the army.—A lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge.—It is a title given to ſome of the king's ſervants: as, *ſergeant chirurgeons*.

SE`RGEANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſergeant*.] The office of a ſergeant.

SE`RIES—SE-RI-ES. *n. ſ.* [*ſerie*, Fr. *ſeries*, Lat.] Sequence; order.—Succeſſion; courſe.

SE`RIOUS—SE-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*ſerieux*, Fr. *ſerius*, Lat.] Grave; ſolemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.—Important; weighty; not trifling.

SE`RIOUSLY — SE-RI-OUS-LY. *adv.* [from *ſerious*.] Gravely; ſolemnly; in earneſt; without levity.

SE`RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerious*.] Gravity; ſolemnity; earneſt attention.

SE´RMON—SER-MON. *n. ſ.* [*ſermon*, Fr. *ſermo*, Lat.] A diſcourſe of inſtruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

SERO´SITY—SE-ROS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeroſité*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood.

SE`ROUS—SE-ROUS. *adj.* [*ſereux*, Fr. *ſeroſus*, Lat.] Thin; watry. Uſed of the part of the blood which ſeparates in congelation from the grumous or red part.—Adapted to the ſerum.

SE´RPENT—SER-PENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſerpens*, Lat.] An animal that moves by indulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young, and the *ſnake*, that lays eggs.

SE´RPENTINE—SER-PEN-TINE. *adj.* [*ſerpentinus*, Lat. from *ſerpent*.] Reſembling a ſerpent.—Winding like a ſerpent; anfractuous.

SE´RPENTINE. *n. ſ.* An herb.

SE´RPENTINE *Stone*. *n. ſ.*

SERPI´GINOUS—SER-PIG-I-NOUS. *adj.* [from *ſerpigo*, Lat.] Diſeaſed with a ſerpigo.

SERPI`GO—SER-PI-GO. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter.

SE´RRATE—SER-RATE, or SE´RRATED. *adj.* [*ſerratus*, Lat.] Formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a ſaw.

SERRA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Lat.] Formation in the ſhape of a ſaw.

SE´RRATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Lat.] Indenture like teeth of ſaws.

SE´RVANT—SER-VANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſervant*, Fr. *ſervus*, Lat.] One who attends another, and acts at his command. The correlative of maſter.—One in a ſtate of ſubjection. Unuſual. A word of civility uſed to ſuperiors or equals.

To SERVE—SERVE. *v. a.* [*ſervir*, Fr. *ſervio*, Lat.] To attend at command.—To obey ſervilely or meanly.—To ſupply with food ceremoniouſly.—To bring as a menial attendant.—To be ſubſervient or ſubordinate to.—To ſupply with any thing.—To obey in military actions.—To be ſufficient to.—To be of uſe to; to aſſiſt.—To promote.—To comply with.—To ſatisfy; to content.—To ſtand inſtead of any thing to one.—[*Se ſervir de*, Fr.] *To* SERVE *himſelf of*. To make uſe of. A mere Galliciſm.—To requite: as, he *ſerved* me ungratefully.—[In divinity.] To worſhip the Supreme Being.—*To* SERVE *a warrant*. To ſeize an offender, and carry to juſtice.

To SERVE—SERVE. *v. n.* To be a ſervant, or ſlave.—To be in ſubjection.—To attend; to wait.—To act in war.

war.—To produce the end desired.—To be sufficient for a purpose.—To suit; to be convenient.—To conduce; to be of use.—To officiate or minister.

SE'RVICE—SER-VICE. *n. s.* [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Lat.] Menial office; low business done at the command of a master.—Attendance of a servant.—Place; office of a servant.—Any thing done by way of duty to a superior.—Attendance on any superior.—Profession of respect uttered or sent.—Obedience; submission.—Act on the performance of which possession depends.—Actual duty; office.—Employment; business.—Military duty.—A military atchievement.—Purpose; use.—Useful office; advantage.—Favour.—Publick office of devotion.—Course; order of dishes.—A tree and fruit. [*sorbus*, Lat.]

SE'RVICEABLE—SER-VICE-A-BLE. *adj.* [*servissable*, old Fr. from *service*.] Active; diligent; officious.—Useful; beneficial.

SE'RVILE—SER-VILE. *adj.* [*servil*, Fr. *serviles*, Lat.] Slavish; dependant; mean.—Fawning; cringing.

SE'RVILELY. *adv.* [from *servile*.] Meanly; slavishly.

SE'RVILENESS or SERVI'LITY—SER-VIL-I-TY. *n. s.* [from *servile*.] Slavishness; involuntary obedience —Meanness; dependance; baseness.—Slavery, the condition of a slave.

SE'RVING-MAN. *n. s. serve* and *man*.] A menial servant.

SE'RVITOR—SER-VI-TOR. *n. s.* [*serviteur*, Fr.] Servant; attendant.—One of the lowest order in the university.

SE'RVITUDE—SER-VI-TUDE. *n. s.* [*servitude*, Fr. *servitus*, Lat.] Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.—Servants collectively.

SE'RUM—SE-RUM. *n. s.* [Lat.] The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk from the cream.—The part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume.

SE'SQUIA'LTER. } *adj.* [*sesquialtere*, Fr. *sesquialter*,
SE'SQUIA'LTERAL. } Lat.] In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much much more, as 6 and 9.

SE'SQUI'PLICATE. *adj.* [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

SE'SQUIPE'DAL. } *adj.* [*sesquipedalis*, Lat.] Containing a foot and a half.
SE'SQUIPEDA'LIAN. }

SE'SQUITE'RTIAN. [in mathematicks.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 8.

SESS—SESS. *n. s.* [for *assess*, *cess*, or *cense*.] Rate; cess charged; tax.

SE'SSION—SES-SION. *n. s.* [*session*, Fr. *sessio*, Lat.] The act of sitting.—An assembly of magistrates or senators.—The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess.—A meeting of justices: as the sessions of the peace.

SE'STERCE—SES-TERCE. *n. s.* [*sesterce*, Fr. *sestertium*, Lat.] Among the Romans, a sum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. half-penny *sterling*.

To SET—SET. *v. a.* preterite *I set*; part. pass. *I am set*. [*Satgan*, or *Satyan*, Goth. ꝛettan, Sax. *setten*, Dut.] To place; to put in any situation or place; to put.—To put into any condition, state, or posture.—To make motionless; to fix immoveably, as the eyes are set.—To fix; to state by some rule.—To regulate; to adjust.—To fit to musick; to adapt with notes, as to set a song.—To plant, distinguished from to *sow*.—To intersperse or mark with any thing; as to set with jewels.—To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; as to set a leg.—To fix the affection; to determine the resolution; as to set one's affection.—To predetermine; to settle; as to set a purpose.—To establish; to appoint; to fix; to set a day.—To exhibit; to display; to propose; as to set before one.—To value; to estimate; to rate, as to set your decrees at nought.—To stake at play.—To offer a wager at dice to another.—To fix in metal, as to set a diamond.—To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.—To apply to something.—To fix the eyes.—To offer for a price, as to set to sale.—To place in order; to frame, as to set together.—To station; to place, as to set a spy on one.—To oppose, as to set one's wit against another.—To bring to a fine edge: as to *set* a razor.—*To* SET *about*. To apply to.—*To* SET *against*. To place in a state of enmity or opposition.—*To* SET *against*. To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition.—*To* SET *apart*. To neglect for a season.—*To* SET *aside*. To omit for the present.—*To* SET *aside*. To reject.—*To* SET *aside*. To abrogate; to annul.—*To* SET *by*. To regard; to esteem.—*To* SET *by*. To reject or omit for the present.—*To* SET *down*. To mention; to explain; to relate in writing.—*To* SET *down*. To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing.—*To* SET *down*. To fix on a resolve —*To* SET *down*. To fix; to establish.—*To* SET *forth*. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear.—*To* SET *forth*. To raise; to send out.—*To* SET *forth*. To display; to explain.—*To* SET *forth*. To arrange; to place in order.—*To* SET *forth*. To show; to exhibit.—*To* SET *forward*. To advance; to promote.—*To* SET *in*. To put in a way to begin.—*To* SET *off*. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. It answers to the French *relever*.—*To* SET *on* or *upon*. To animate; to instigate; to incite.—*To* SET *on* or *upon*. To attack; to assault.—*To* SET *on*. To employ as in a task.—*To* SET *on* or *upon*. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution.—*To* SET *out*. To assign; to allot.—*To* SET *out*. To publish.—*To* SET *out*. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.—*To* SET *out*. To adorn; to embellish.—*To* SET *out*. To raise; to equip.—*To* SET *out*. To show; to display; to recommend.—*To* SET *out*. To show; to prove.—*To* SET *up*. To erect; to establish newly.—*To* SET *up*. To build; to erect.—*To* SET *up*. To raise; to exalt; to put in power.—*To* SET *up*. To place in view.—*To* SET *up*. To place in repose; to fix; to rest.—*To* SET *up*. To raise by the voice.—*To* SET *up*. To advance; to propose to reception.—*To* SET *up*. To raise to a sufficient fortune.

To SET. *v. n.* To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening.—To be fixed hard.—To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night.—To fit musick to words.—To become not fluid.—To begin a journey.—To go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture.—To catch birds with a dog that *sets* them, that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net.—To plant, not sow.—It is sometimes used in conversation for *sit*, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.—To apply one's self.—*To* SET *about*. To fall to; to begin.—*To* SET *in*. To fix in a particular state.—*To* SET *on* or *upon*. To begin a march, journey, or enterprize.

prize.—*To* SET *on*. To make an attack.—*To* SET *out*. To have beginning.—*To* SET *out*. To begin a journey.—*To* SET *out*.—To begin the world.—*To* SET *to*. To apply himſelf to.—*To* SET *up*. To begin a trade openly.—*To* SET *up*. To begin a project of advantage.—*To* SET *up*. To profeſs publickly.

SET. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in conſequence of ſome formal rule.

SET. *n ſ.* [from the verb.] A number of things ſuited to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be ſeparated from the reſt.—Any thing not ſown, but put in a ſtate of ſome growth into the groud.—The apparent fall of the ſun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.—A wager at dice.—A game.

SETA`CEOUS—SE-TA-CEOUS. *adj.* [*ſeta*, Lat.] Briſtly; ſet with ſtrong hairs; conſiſting of ſtrong hairs.

SE`TON. *n.ſ.* [*ſeton*, Fr. from *ſeta*, Lat.] A ſmall orifice in the ſkin, kept open by twiſted ſilk, for the diſcharge of humours.

SETTE`E—SET-TEE. *n. ſ.* A large long ſeat with a back to it.

SE´TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſet.*] One who ſets.—A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the ſportſmen.—A man who performs the office of a ſetting dog, or finds out perſons to be plundered.

SE´TTLEWORT. *n.ſ.* An herb; a ſpecies of hellebore.

SE´TTING *Dog*. *n.ſ.* [*cane ſentacchione*, Ita. *ſetting* and *dog*.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the ſportſman.

SE´TTLE—SET-TLE. *n.ſ.* [ꝩeꝺol, Sax.] A ſeat; a bench; ſomething to ſit on.

To SE´TTLE—SET-TLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in any certain ſtate after a time of fluctuation or diſturbance.—To fix in any way of life.—To fix in any place.—To eſtabliſh; to confirm.—To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.—To fix; to make certain or unchangeable.—To fix; not to ſuffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or deſultory and wavering in conduct.—To make cloſe or compact.—To fix unalienably by legal ſanctions.—To fix inſeparably.—To affect ſo as that the dregs or impurities ſink to the bottom.—To compoſe; to put into a ſtate of calmneſs.

To SE´TTLE. *v. n.* To ſubſide; to ſink to the bottom and repoſe there.—To loſe motion or fermentation; to depoſit fæces at the bottom.—To fix one's ſelf; to eſtabliſh a reſidence.—To chuſe a method of life; to eſtabliſh a domeſtic ſtate.—To become fixed ſo as not to change.—To quit an irregular and deſultory for a methodical life.—To take any laſting ſtate.—To reſt; to repoſe.—To grow calm.—To make a jointure for a wife.—To crack as work ſinks.

SE´TTLEMENT—SET-TLE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſettle.*] The act of ſettling; the ſtate of being ſettled.—The act of giving poſſeſſion by legal ſanction.—A jointure granted to a wife.—Subſidence; dregs.—Act of quitting a roving for a domeſtic and methodical life.—A colony; a place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

SE´VEN—SEV-EN. *adj.* [ſeoꝩon, Sax.] Four and three; one more than ſix. It is commonly uſed in poetry as one ſyllable.

SE´VENFO`LD. *adj.* [*ſeven* and *fold.*] Repeated ſeven times; having ſeven doubles.

SE´VENFO`LD. *adv.* Seven times.

SE´VENNIGHT—SEVEN-NIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeven* and *night.*] A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the ſame denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *fortnight*.—We uſe ſtill the word *ſevennight* or *ſe'nnight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before laſt Monday*; it will be done on Monday *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday*.

SE´VENSCORE. *adj.* [*ſeven* and *ſcore.*] Seven times twenty; an hundred and forty.

SE´VENTE`EN—SEV-EN-TEEN. *adj.* [ſeoꝩontýne, Sax.] Seven and ten; ſeven added to ten.

SE´VENTEENTH. *adj.* [ſeoꝩonteoꝺa, Sax.] The ſeventh after the tenth; the ordinal of ſeventeen.

SE´VENTH—SEV-ENTH. *adj.* [ſeoꝩoꝺa, Sax.] The ordinal of ſeven; the firſt after the ſixth.—Containing one part in *ſeven*.

SE´VENTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſeventh.*] In the ſeventh place; an ordinal adverb.

SE´VENTIETH—SEV-EN-TIETH. *adj.* [from *ſeventy.*] The tenth ſeven times repeated; the ordinal of ſeventy.

SE´VENTY—SEV-EN-TY. *adj.* [Hanꝺꝩeoꝩontiȝ, Sax.] Seven times ten.

To SE´VER—SEV-ER. *v. a.* [*ſevrer*, Fr. *ſeparo*, Lat.] To part by violence from the reſt.—To divide; to part; to force aſunder.—To ſeparate; to put in different orders or places.—To ſeparate by chimical operation.—To disjoin, to diſunite.—To keep diſtinct; to keep apart.

To SE´VER. *v. n.* To make a ſeparation; to make a partition.

SE´VERAL—SEV-ER-AL. *adj.* [from *ſever.*] Different; diſtinct; unlike one another.—Divers; many. It is uſed in any number not large, and more than two.—Particular; ſingle.—Diſtinct; appropriate.

SE´VERAL. *n. ſ.* [from the *adj.*] A ſtate of ſeparation; or partition. This ſubſtantive has a plural.—Each particular ſingly taken.—Any incloſed or ſeparate place.—Incloſed ground.

SE´VERALLY. *adv.* [from *ſeveral.*] Diſtinctly; particularly; ſeparately; apart from others.

SEVE`RE—SE-VERE. *n. ſ.* [*ſevere*, Fr. *ſeverus*, Lat.] Sharp; apt to puniſh; cenſorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.—Rigid; auſtere; moroſe; harſh; not indulgent.—Cruel; inexorable.—Regulated by rigid rules; ſtrict.—Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; ſober; ſedate.—Not lax; not airy; cloſe; ſtrictly methodical; rigidly exact.—Painful; afflictive.—Cloſe; conciſe; not luxuriant.

SEVE`RELY—SE-VERE-LY. *adv.* [from *ſevere.*] Painfully; afflictively.—Ferociouſly; horridly.

SEVE´RITY—SE-VER-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeveritas*, Lat.] Cruel treatment; ſharpneſs of puniſhment.—Hardneſs; power of diſtreſſing.—Strictneſs; rigid accuracy.—Rigour; auſterity; harſhneſs; want of mildneſs; want of indulgence.

To SEW—SEW, but more commonly SEW. *v. n.* [*ſuo*, Lat.] To do any thing by the uſe of the needle.

To

To SEW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle. *To* SEW *up.* To incloſe in any thing ſewed.

SEWER. *v. n.* [From *iſſue, iſſuer.*] A paſſage for water to run through, now corrupted to *ſhore.*—Alſo he that uſes a needle.

13
SEX—SEX. *n. ſ.* [*ſexe*, Fr. *ſexus*, Lat.] The property by which any animal is male or female.—Womankind; by way of emphaſis.

SEXA'GENARY. *adj.* [*ſexagenaire*, Fr. *ſexagenarius*, Lat.] Aged ſixty years.

SE'XAGE'SIMA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The ſecond Sunday before Lent.

SE'XAGESIMAL. *adj.* [from *ſexageſimus*, Lat.] Sixtieth; numbred by ſixties.

13 13 15 11
SE'XE'NNIAL—SEX-EN-NI-AL. *adj.* [*ſex* and *annus*, Lat.] Laſting ſix years; happening once in ſix years.

SE'XTARY. } *n. ſ.* The ſame as ſacriſty; a veſtry.
SE'XTRY. }

13 16
SE'XTILE—SEX-TILE. *adj.* [*ſextilis*, Lat.] Is ſuch a poſition or aſpect of two planets, when at 60 degrees diſtant, or at the diſtance of two ſigns from one another.

13 1
SE'XTON—SEX-TON. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſacriſtan.*] An under officer of the church, whoſe buſineſs is to dig graves.

SE'XTONSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſexton.*] The office of a ſexton.

SE'XTU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold; ſix times told.

11 15 15
SHA'BBILY—SHAB-BI-LY. *adv.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanly; reproachfully; deſpicably; paltrily.

11 15 13
SHA'BBINESS—SHAB-BI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanneſs; paltrineſs.

11 15
SHA'BBY—SHAB-BY. *adj.* [A word that has crept into converſation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into elegant language.] Mean; paltry.

11 0
To SHA'CKLE—SHAC-KLE. *v. a.* [from the noun, *ſhackles*, *ſhaekkelen*, Dut.] To chain; to fetter; to bind.

SHA'CKLES. *n. ſ.* wanting the ſingular. [ꝛeacul, Sax.] *ſchaeckels*, Dut.] Fetters; gyves; chains for priſoners.

11
SHAD—SHAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

12
SHADE—SHADE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcabu, Sax. *ſchade*, Dut.] The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.—Darkneſs; obſcurity.—Coolneſs made by interception of the ſun.—An obſcure place, properly in a grove or cloſe wood by which the light is excluded.—Screen cauſing an excluſion of light or heat; umbrage.—Protection; ſhelter.—The parts of a picture not brightly coloured.—A colour; gradation of light.—The figure formed upon any ſurface correſponding to the body by which the light is intercepted.—The ſoul ſeparated from the body; ſo called as ſuppoſed by the ancients to be perceptible to the ſight, not to the touch. A ſpirit; a ghoſt; manes.

12
To SHADE—SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overſpread with darkneſs.—To cover from the light or heat.—To ſhelter; to hide.—To protect; to cover; to ſcreen.—To mark with different gradations of colours.—To paint in obſcure colours.

SHA'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhady.*] The ſtate of being ſhady; umbrageouſneſs.

11 8
SHA'DOW—SHAD-OW. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcabu, Sax. *ſchaduwe*, Dut.] The repreſentation of a body by which the light is intercepted.—Opacity; darkneſs; ſhade.—Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.—Obſcure place.—Dark part of a picture.—Any thing perceptible only to the ſight; a ghoſt; a ſpirit, or ſhade.—An imperfect and faint repreſentation: oppoſed to ſubſtance.—Inſeparable companion.—Type; myſtical repreſentation.—Protection; ſhelter; favour.

To SHA'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with opacity.—To cloud; to darken.—To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat.—To conceal under cover; to hide; to ſcreen.—To protect; to ſcreen from danger; to ſhroud.—To mark with various gradations of colour, or light.—To paint in obſcure colours.—To repreſent imperfectly.—To repreſent typically.

11 8 15
SHA'DOWY—SHAD-O-WY. *adj.* [from *ſhadow.*] Full of ſhade; gloomy.—Not brightly luminous.—Faintly repreſentative; typical.—Unſubſtantial; unreal.—Dark; opake.

11 15
SHA'DY—SHA-DY. *adj.* [from *ſhade.*] Full of ſhade; mildly gloom.—Secure from the glare of light; or ſultrineſs of heat.

11 10
SHAFT—SHAFT, or SHAFT. *n. ſ.* [ꝛceaꝛt, Sax.] An arrow; a miſſive weapon.—[*Shaft*, Dut.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.—Any thing ſtrait; the ſpire of a church.

11
SHAG—SHAG. *n. ſ.* [ꝛceacga, Sax.] Rough wooly hair.—A kind of cloth.

SHAG. *n. ſ.* A ſea bird.

SHA'GGED. } *adj.* [from *ſhag.*] Ruggedly; hairy.—
SHA'GGY. } Rough; rugged.

SHAGRE'EN. *n. ſ.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] The ſkin of a kind of fiſh, or ſkin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHAGRE'EN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke. Both ſhould be written *chagrin.*

12
To SHAKE—SHAKE. *v. a.* preterit, *ſhook*; part. paſſ. *ſhaken*, or *ſhook.* [ꝛceacan, Sax. *ſhecken*, Dut.] To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to agitate.—To make to totter or tremble.—To throw down by violent motion.—To throw away; to drive off.—To weaken; to put in danger.—To drive from reſolution; to depreſs; to make afraid.—*To* SHAKE *hands.* This phraſe, from the action uſed among friends at meeting and parting, ſometimes ſignifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of.*—*To* SHAKE *off.* To rid himſelf of; to free from; to diveſt of.

To SHAKE. *v. n.* To be agitated with a vibratory motion.—To totter.—To tremble; to be unable to keep the body ſtill.—To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmneſs.

SHAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Concuſſion.—Vibratory motion.—Motion given and received.

11
SHALL—SHALL. *v. defective.* [ꝛceal, Sax. is originally I *owe*, or I *ought.* In *Chaucer*, *the faithe I* ſhall *to God*, means *the faith I* owe *to God:* thence it became a ſign of the future tenſe. The French uſe *devoir*, *dois*, *doit*, in the ſame manner, with a kind of future ſignification; and the Swedes have *ſkall*, and the Iſlanders *ſkal*, in the ſame ſenſe. It has no tenſes but *ſhall* future, and *ſhould* imperfect.

The

The explanation of *ſhall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not eaſy; and the difficulty is increaſed by the poets, who ſometimes give to *ſhall* an emphatical ſenſe of *will*: but Mr. *Johnſon* endeavours to ſhow the meaning of *ſhall* in the future tenſe thus. *I* SHALL *love*. It will ſo happen that I muſt love; I am reſolved to love.—SHALL *I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it happen that I muſt love?—*Thou* SHALT *love*. I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love: [in poetry or ſolemn diction.] it will happen that thou muſt love.—SHALT *thou love?* Will it happen that thou muſt love? Will it be permitted to thee to love?—*He* SHALL *love*. It will happen that he muſt love; it is commanded him that he love.—SHALL *he love?* Is it permitted him to love? In ſolemn language, Will it happen that he muſt love?—The plural perſons follow the ſignification of the ſingulars.

SHALLO'ON. *n. ſ.* A ſlight woollen ſtuff.

SHA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A ſmall boat.

SHA'LLOW—SHAL-LOW. *adj.* [This word is probably compounded of *ſhoal* and *low*.] Not deep; having the bottom at no great diſtance from the ſurface or edge.—Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wiſe; empty; trifling; futile; filly.—Not deep of ſound.

SHA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſhelf; a ſand; a flat; a ſhoal; a place where the water is not deep.

SHA'LLOWBRAINED. *adj.* [*ſhallow* and *brain*.] Fooliſh; futile; trifling; empty.

SHA'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *ſhallow*.] With no great depth.—Simply; fooliſhly.

SHA'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhallow*.] Want of depth.—Want of thought; want of underſtanding; futility; fillineſs; emptineſs.

SHALT—SHALT. Second perſon of *ſhall*.

To SHAM—SHAM. *v. n.* [*ſhommi*, Welſh, to cheat.] To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with falſe pretences. A low word.—To obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; deluſion; falſe pretence; impoſture. A low word.

SHAM. *adj.* Falſe; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

SHA'MBLES—SHAM-BLES. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Scannaglia*, Ita.] The place where butchers kill or ſell their meat; a butchery.

SHA'MBLING—SHAM-BLING. *adj.* [See SCAMBLING.] Moving aukwardly and irregularly. A low bad word.

SHAME—SHAME. *n. ſ.* [ꝛceam, Sax. *ſchaemte*, Dut.] The paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt; the paſſion expreſſed ſometimes by bluſhes.—The cauſe or reaſon of ſhame; diſgrace; ignominy.—Reproach.

To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make aſhamed; to fill with ſhame.—To diſgrace.

To SHAME. *v. n.* To be aſhamed.

SHA'MEFACED. *adj.* [*ſhame* and *face*.] Modeſt; baſhful; eaſily put out of countenance.

SHA'MEFA'CEDLY. *adv.* [from *ſhamefaced*.] Modeſtly; baſhfully.

SHA'MEFA'CEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhamefaced*.] Modeſty; baſhfulneſs; timidity.

SHA'MEFUL. *adj.* [*ſhame* and *full*.] Diſgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful.

SHA'MEFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſhameful*.] Diſgracefully; ignominiouſly; infamouſly; reproachfully.

SHA'MELESS—SHAME-LESS. *adj.* [from *ſhame*.] Wanting ſhame; wanting modeſty; impudent; frontleſs; immodeſt; audacious.

SHA'MELESSLY. *adv.* [from *ſhameleſs*.] Impudently; audaciouſly; without ſhame.

SHA'MELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhameleſs*.] Impudence; want of ſhame; immodeſty.

SHA'MOIS—SHAM-OIS. *n. ſ.* [*chamois*, Fr.] See CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat.

SHA'MROCK—SHAM-ROCK. *n. ſ.* The Iriſh name for three leaved graſs.

SHANK—SHANK. *n. ſ.* [ꝛceanca, Sax. *ſchenckel*, Dut.] The middle part of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.—The bone of the leg.—The long part of any inſtrument.

SHA'NKED. *adj.* [from *ſhank*.] Having a ſhank.

SHA'NKER—SHAN-KER. *n. ſ.* [*chancre*, Fr.] A venereal excreſcence.

To SHAPE—SHAPE. *v. a.* preter. *ſhaped*; part. paſſ. *ſhaped* and *ſhapen*. [ꝛcyppan, Sax. *ſcheppen*, Dut.] To form; to mould with reſpect to external dimenſions.—To mould; to caſt; to regulate; to adjuſt.—To image; to conceive.

SHAPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Form; external appearance.—Make of the trunk of the body.—Being, as moulded into ſhape.—Idea; pattern.

SHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *ſhape*.] Wanting regularity of form; wanting ſymmetry of dimenſions.

SHA'PELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhapely*.] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY. *adv.* [from *ſhape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHARD—SHARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſchaerde*, Triſick.] A fragment of an earthen veſſel.—[*Chard*.] A plant.—It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify a frith or ſtrait.—A ſort of fiſh.

To SHARE—SHARE. *v. n.* [ꝛceapan, ꝛcypan, Sax.] To divide; to part among many.—To partake with others.—To cut; to ſeparate; to ſheer. [From ꝛcapp, Sax.]

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.

SHARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Part; allotment; dividend.—[Sceap, Sax.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground.

SHA'REBO'NE. *n. ſ.* [*ſhare* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

SHA'RER—SHA-RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhare*.] One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider—A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.

SHARK—SHARK. *n. ſ.* [*canis charcharias*, Lat.] A voracious ſea-fiſh.—A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks.—Trick; fraud; petty rapine.

To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up haſtily or ſlily.

To SHARK. *v. n.* To play the petty thief.—To cheat; to trick.

SHARP—SHARP. *adj.* [ꝛceapp, Sax. *ſcherpe*, Dut.] Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.—Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuſe.—Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.—Quick, as of ſight or hearing.—Sour without aſtringency; ſour but not auſtere; acid.—Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noiſe; not flat.—Severe; harſh; biting; ſarcaſtick.—Severe; quick to puniſh; cruel; ſeverely rigid.—Eager; hungry; keen upon a queſt.—Painful; afflictive.—Fierce; ardent; fiery.—Attentive; vigilant.—Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.—Subtile; nice; witty; acute.—[Among workmen.] Hard.—Emaciated; lean.

SHARP. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſharp or acute ſound.—A pointed weapon; ſmall ſword; rapier.

To SHA`RPEN—SHARP-EN. *v. a.* [from *ſharp*.] To make keen; to edge; to point.—To make quick, ingenious, or acute.—To make quicker of ſenſe.—To make eager or hungry.—To make fierce or angry.—To make biting, or ſarcaſtick.—To make leſs flat; more piercing to the ears.

SHA`RPER—SHARP-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſharp*.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a raſcal.

SHA`RPLY—SHARP-LY. *adv.* [from *ſharp*.] With keenneſs; with good edge or point.—Severely; rigorouſly; roughly.—Keenly; acutely; vigorouſly.—Afflictively; painfully.—With quickneſs.—Judiciouſly; acutely; wittily.

SHARPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſharp*.] Keenneſs of edge or point.—Not obtuſeneſs.—Sourneſs without auſtereneſs.—Severity of language; ſatyrical ſarcaſm.—Painfulneſs; afflictiveneſs.—Intellectual acuteneſs; ingenuity; wit.—Quickneſs of ſenſes.

SHA`RP-SE´T. [*ſharp* and *ſet*.] Eager; vehemently deſirous.

SHA`RP-VI´SAGED. *adj.* [*ſharp* and *viſaged*.] Having a ſharp countenance.

SHA`RP-SIG`HTED. *adj.* [*ſharp* and *ſight*.] Having quick ſight.

To SHA´TTER—SHAT-TER. *v. a.* [*ſchetteren*, Dut.] To break at once into many pieces; to break ſo as to ſcatter the parts.—To diſſipate; to make incapable of cloſe and continued attention.

To SHA´TTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

SHA´TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

SHA´TTERBRA`INED. } *adj.* [from *ſhatter brain* and *pate*.] Inattentive; not conſiſtent. A low word.
SHA´TTERPA`TED. }

To SHAVE—SHAVE. *v. a.* preterit *ſhaved*, part. *ſhaved* or *ſhaven*. [ꝛceapan, Sax. *ſchaeven*, Dut.] To pare off with a razor.—To pare cloſe to the ſurface.—To ſkim by paſſing near, or ſlightly touching.—To cut in thin ſlices.—To ſtrip; to oppreſs by extortion; to pillage.

SHA`VER—SHA-VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhave*.] A man that practiſes the art of *ſhaving*.—A man cloſely attentive to his own intereſt.—A robber; a plunderer. A low word.

SHA`VING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhave*.] Any thin ſlice pared off from any body.

SHE—SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique caſes *her*. [*ſi*, Goth. ꝛeo, Sax. *ſche*, old Engliſh.] The female pronoun demonſtrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned.—It is ſometimes uſed for a woman abſolutely, with ſome degree of contempt, as the *ſhes* of Italy!—The female; not the male.

SHEAF—SHEAF. *n. ſ.* *ſheaves* plural. [ꝛeaf, Sax. *ſchoof*, Dut.] A bundle of ſtalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.—Any bundle or collection held together.

To SHEAR—SHEAR. preterite *ſhore*, or *ſheared*; participle paſſive *ſhorn*. [ꝛceapan, ꝛcypen, Saxon.] To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet—To cut.

SHEARS—SHEARS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is not uſed in the ſingular.] An inſtrument to cut, conſiſting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are large, and *ſciſſars* a ſmaller inſtrument of the ſame kind.—The denomination of the age of ſheep.—Any thing in the form of the blades of *ſheers*.—Wings, in *Spenſer*.

SHEARD—SHEARD. *n. ſ.* [ꝛceapd, Sax.] A fragment. It is now commonly written *ſhard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.

SHEA`RER—SHEAR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhear*.] One that clips with ſhears; particularly one that fleeces ſheep.

SHEA`TH—SHEATH. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcæðe, Sax.] The caſe of any thing; the ſcabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH—SAEATH, or SHEATHE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a *ſheath* or ſcabbard; to incloſe in any caſe.—To fit with a *ſheath*.—To defend the main body by an outward covering.

SHE`ATHY. *adj.* [from *ſheath*.] Forming a ſheath.

To SHED—SHED. *v. a.* [ꝛceðan, Sax.] To effuſe; to pour out; to ſpill.—To ſcatter; to let fall.

To SHED—SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

SHED. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *ſhade*.] A ſlight temporary covering.—In compoſition; effuſion; as blood-*ſhed*.

SHEEP—SHEEP. *n. ſ.* plural likewiſe *ſheep*. [ꝛceap, Sax. of which the plural was ꝛeep; *ſchaap*, Dut.] The animal that bears wool: remarkable for its uſefulneſs and innocence. In contempt. A fooliſh ſilly fellow.

To SHE`EPBI`TE. *v. n.* [*ſheep* and *bite*.] To uſe petty thefts.

SHEE`PBI`TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſheepbite*.] A petty thief.

SHEE`PCO´T. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *cot*.] A little incloſure for *ſheep*.

SHE`EPFO`LD. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *fold*.] The place where ſheep are incloſed.

SHEE`PHO`OK. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *hook*.] A hook faſtened to a pole by which ſhepherds lay hold on the legs of their ſheep.

SHEE`PISH. *adj.* [from *ſheep*.] Baſhful; over-modeſt; timorouſly and meanly diffident.

SHEE`PISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſheepiſh*.] Baſhfulneſs; mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEE`PSHEA`RING. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *ſhear*.] The time of ſhearing ſheep; the feaſt made when ſheep are ſhorn.

SHEE`PS E`YE. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *eye*.] A modeſt diffident look, ſuch as lovers caſt at their miſtreſſes.

SHEEPWALK. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *walk.*] Paſture for ſheep.

SHEER—SHEER. *adj.* [ſcýn, Sax.] Pure; clear; unmingled.

SHEER. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once.

To SHEER. *v. a.* [See SHEAR.]

To SHEAR *off. v. n.* To ſteal away; to ſlip off clandeſtinely.

SHEERS. *n. ſ.* [See SHEARS.]

SHEET—SHEET. *n. ſ.* [ſceat, Sax.] A broad and large piece of linen.—The linen of a bed.—As much paper as is made in one body.—A ſingle complication or fold of paper in a book.—Any thing expanded.

SHEET-*anchor. n. ſ.* [*ſheet* and *anchor.*] In a ſhip is the largeſt anchor; which, in ſtreſs of weather, is the mariners laſt refuge, when an extraordinary ſtiff gale of wind happens.

To SHEET—SHEET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with *ſheets.*—To enfold in a *ſheet.*—To cover as with a *ſheet.*

SHE'KEL—SHE-KEL. *n. ſ.* [שקל.] An ancient Jewiſh coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2s. 6d. ſterling.

SHELF—SHELF. *n. ſ.* [ſcylf, Sax. *ſcelf*, Dut.] A board fixed againſt a ſupporter, ſo that any thing may be placed upon it.—A ſand bank in the ſea; a rock under ſhallow water.—The plural is analogically *ſhelves*; *Dryden* has *ſhelfs*, probably by negligence.

SHE'LFY. *adj.* [from *ſhelf.*] Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous ſhallows.—I know not well the meaning in this paſſage, perhaps rocky.

SHELL—SHELL. *n. ſ.* [ſcyll, ſceall, Sax. *ſchale, ſchelle*, Dut.] The hard covering of any thing; the external cruſt.—The covering of a teſtaceous or cruſtaceous animal.—The covering of the ſeeds of ſiliquous plants.—The covering of kernels.—The covering of an egg.—The outer part of an houſe.—It is uſed for a muſical inſtrument in poetry, from *teſtudo*, Latin; the firſt lyre being ſaid to have been made by ſtraining ſtrings over the ſhell of a tortoiſe.—The ſuperficial part.

To SHELL—SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the ſhell; to ſtrip of the ſhell.

To SHELL. *v. n.* To fall off as broken ſhells.—To caſt the ſhell.

SHE'LLFI'SH. *n. ſ.* [*ſhell* and *fiſh.*] Fiſh inveſted with a hard covering, either teſtaceous, as oyſters, or cruſtaceous, as lobſters.

SHELLY. *adj.* [from *ſhell.*] Abounding with ſhells.—Conſiſting of ſhells.

SHE'LTER—SHEL-TER. *n. ſ.* A cover from any external injury or violence.—A protector; a defender; one that gives ſecurity.—The ſtate of being covered; protection; ſecurity.

To SHE'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover from external violence.—To defend; to protect; to ſuccour with refuge; to harbour.—To betake to cover.—To cover from notice.

To SHE'LTER. *v. n.* To take ſhelter.—To give ſhelter.

SHE'LVING—SHEL-VING. *adj.* [from *ſhelf.*] Sloping; inclining; having declivity.

SHE'LVY. *adj* [from *ſhelf.*] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.

SHE'PHERD—SHEP-HERD. *n. ſ.* [ſceap, ſheep, and þýnð, a keeper, Sax. ſceapaþýnð.] One who tends ſheep in the paſture.—A ſwain; a rural lover.—One who tends the congregation; a paſtor.

SHE'PHERDESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhepherd.*] A woman that tends ſheep; a rural laſs.

SHEPHERDS *Needle. n. ſ.* [*ſcandix*, Lat.] Venus comb. An herb.

SHEPHERDS *Purſe*, or *Pouch. n. ſ.* [*burſa paſtoris*, Lat.] A common weed.

SHEP'HERDS *Rod. n. ſ.* Teaſel, of which plant it is a ſpecies.

SHE'RBE'T—SHER-BET. *n. ſ.* [*ſharbat*, Arab.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and ſugar.

SHERD—SHERD. *n. ſ.* ſceapð, Sax.] The fragment of broken earthen ware.

SHE'RIFF—SHER-IFF. *n. ſ.* [ſcýnegepeꝛa, Sax. from ſcýne, a ſhire, and ꝛeve, a ſteward. It is ſometimes pronounced *ſhrieve*, which ſome poets have injudiciouſly adopted.] An officer to whom is entruſted in each county the execution of the laws.

SHE'RIFFALTY.
SHE'RIFFDOM.
SHE'RIFFSHIP.
SHE'RIFFWICK. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſheriff.*] The office or juriſdiction of a ſheriff.

SHE'RRIS—SHER-RIS, or SHE'RRIS *Sack.*—SHE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andaluſia* in *Spain.*] A kind of ſweet Spaniſh wine.

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIELD—SHIELD. *n. ſ.* [ſcýlð, Sax.] A buckler; a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.—Defence; protection.—One that gives protection or ſecurity.

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a ſhield.—To defend; to protect; to ſecure.—To keep off; to defend againſt.

To SHIFT—SHIFT. *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obſcure: *ſkipta*, Runick, is to change.] To change place.—To change; to give place to other things.—To change cloaths, particularly the linen.—To find ſome expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.—To practiſe indirect methods.—To take ſome method for ſafety.

To SHIFT. *v. a.* To change; to alter.—To tranſfer from place.—To put by ſome expedient out of the way.—To change in poſition.—To change, as cloaths.—To dreſs in freſh cloaths.—*To* SHIFT *off.* To defer: to put away by ſome expedient.

SHIFT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Expedient found or uſed with difficulty; difficult means.—Indirect expedient; mean refuge; laſt recourſe.—Fraud; artifice; ſtratagem.—Evaſion; eluſory practice.—A woman's linen.

SHI'FTER—SHIFT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhift.*] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

SHI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhift.*] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

SHI'LLING—SHIL-LING. *n. ſ.* [ſcýlling, Sax. and Erſe; *ſchelling*, Dut.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

SHIL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?* queſtion of a man heſitating. To ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I*, is to

continue hesitating and procrastinating. It is a low phrase.

SHIN—SHIN. *n. s.* [ꝩcina, Sax. *schien*, Germ.] The forepart of the leg.

To SHINE—SHINE. *v. n.* preterite *I shone, I have shone*; sometimes *I shined, I have shined.* [ꝩcinan, Sax. *schijnen*, Dut.] To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam.—To be without clouds.—To be glossy.—To be gay; to be splendid.—To be beautiful.—To be eminent or conspicuous.—To be propitious.—To enlighten corporeally and externally.

SHINE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fair weather.—Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little used.

SHI'NESS—SHI-NESS. *n. s.* [from *shy.*] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

SHI'NGLE—SHIN-GLE. *n. s.* [*schindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houses.

SHI'NGLES—SHIN-GLES. *n. s.* Wants singul. [*cingulum*, Latin; *zona morbus.*] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

SHI'NY. *adj.* [from *shine.*] Bright; splendid; luminous. It is little used, except in composition. Thus we say, a *sun-shiny* day, a *moon-shiny* night.

SHIP—SHIP. [ꝩcip, ꝩcyp, Sax. *schap*, Dut.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; or office, as *stewardship.*

SHIP—SHIP. *n. s.* [ꝩcip, Sax. *schippen*, Dut.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a ship.—To transport in a ship.

SHI'PBOARD. *n. s.* [*ship* and *board.* See BOARD.] This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: *a shipboard, on shipboard*, in a ship.—The plank of a ship.

SHI'PBOY. *n. s.* [*ship* and *boy.*] Boy that serves in a ship.

SHI'PMASTER. *n. s.* Master of the ship.

SHI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *ship.*] Vessels of navigation.—Passage in a ship.

SHI'PWRECK. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wreck.*] The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.—The parts of a shattered ship.—Destruction; miscarriage.

To SHI'PWRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.—To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.—To throw by loss of the vessel.

SHI'PWRI'GHT. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wright.*] A builder of ships.

SHIRE—SHIRE. *n. s.* [ꝩcir, from ꝩcirian, to divide, Sax. *skyre*, Erse.]

SHIRT—SHIRT. *n. s.* [*shiert*, Dan. ꝩcyrc, ꝩcyrtic, Sax.] The under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

SHI'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *shirt.*] Wanting a shirt.

SHI'TTLECOCK. *n. s.* [Commonly and perhaps as properly *shuttlecock.* Of *shittle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *schutteln*, Germ. to shake; or ꝩceatan, Sax. to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feather. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecork*, a cork driven to and fro, as the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cork* to *cock.*] A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

To SHI'VER—SHIV-ER. *v. n.* [*schawren*, Germ.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [from *shive.*] To fall at once into many parts or shives.

To SHI'VER. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter.

SHI'VER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

SHI'VERY—SHIV-E-RY. *adj.* [from *shiver.*] Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments.

SHOAL—SHOAL. *n. s.* [ꝩcole, Sax.] A croud; a great multitude; a throng.—A shallow; a sand bank.

To SHOAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To croud; to throng.—To be shallow; to grow shallow.

SHOAL. *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOA'LY—SHOAL-Y. *adj.* [from *shoal.*] Full of shoals; full of shallow places.

SHOCK. *n. s.* [*choc*, Fr. *schoken*, Dut.] Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.—Concussion; external violence.—The conflict of enemies.—Offence; impression of disgust.—[*Schocke*, old Dut.] A pile of sheaves of corn.—[from *shagg.*] A rough dog.

To SHOCK—SHOCK. *v. a.* To shake by violence.—To offend; to disgust.

To SHOCK. *v. n.* To be offensive.

To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of sheaves, generally of corn.

SHOD—SHOD. for *shoed*, the preterit and participle passive of to *shoe.*

SHOE—SHOE. *n. s.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon.* [ꝩceo, ꝩeoe, Sax. *schoen*, Dut.] The cover of the foot.

To SHOE—SHOE. *v. a.* preterit, I *shod*; participle passive *shod.* [from the noun.] To fit the foot with a *shoe*, as in shoeing horses.—To cover at the bottom.

SHOE'BOY—SHOE-BOY. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *boy.*] A boy that cleans *shoes.*

SHOE'ING-HORN. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *horn.*] A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow *shoe.*

SHO'EMA'KER. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *maker.*] One whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOE'TYE. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *tye.*] The ribband with which women tie their *shoes.*

SHONE—SHONE. The preterite of *shine.*

SHOOK—SHOOK. The preterite and in poetry participle passive of *shake.*

To SHOOT—SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite, I *shot*; participle, *shot* or *shotten.* [ꝩceotan, Sax.] To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.—To discharge from a bow or gun.—To let off.—To strike with any thing *shot.*—To emit new parts, as a vegetable.—To emit; to dart or thrust forth.—To push suddenly.—To push forward.—To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term.—To pass through with swiftness.

To SHOOT. *v. n.* To perform the act of *shooting.*—To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.—To form itself into any shape.—To be emitted.—To protuberate;

to jet out —To paſs as an arrow.—To become any thing ſuddenly.—To move ſwiftly along.—To feel a quick pain.

SHOOT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act or impreſſion of any thing emitted from a diſtance.—The act of ſtriking, or endeavouring to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon diſcharged by any inſtrument.—[*Scheuten*, Dut.] Branches iſſuing from the main ſtock.

SHOO`TER—SHOOT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhoot*.] One that ſhoots; an archer; a gunner.

SHOP—SHOP. *n. ſ.* [ꝩceop, Sax. a magazine; *eſchoppe*, Fr. *ſhopa*, low Latin.] A place where any thing is ſold.—A room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHO'PBOA`RD. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *board*.] Bench on which any work is done.

SHO'PBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *book*.] Book in which a tradeſman keeps his accounts.

SHO'PKEE`PER. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *keep*.] A trader who ſells in a ſhop; not a merchant who only deals by wholeſale.

SHO'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *man*.] A petty trader.

SHORE—SHORE. the preterit of *ſhear*.

SHO`RE—SHORE. *n. ſ.* [ꝩcoꝛe, Sax.] The coaſt of the ſea.—A drain; properly *ſewer*.—[*Schooren*, Dut. to prop.] The ſupport of a building; a buttreſs.

To SHO`RE. *v. a.* [*ſchooren*, Dut.] To prop; to ſupport.

SHO`RELESS. *adj.* [from *ſhore*.] Having no coaſt.

SHORN—SHORN. The particle paſſive of *ſhear*.

SHORT—SHORT. *adj.* [ꝩceoꝛt, Sax.] Not long; commonly not long enough.—Not long in ſpace or extent.—Not long in time or duration.—Repeated by quick iterations.—Not attaining an end; not reaching the purpoſed point; not adequate; not equal.—Not far diſtant in time.—Defective; imperfect.—Scanty; wanting.—Not fetching a compaſs.—Not going ſo far as was intended.—Defective as to quantity.—Narrow; contracted.—Brittle; friable.—Not bending.

SHORT—SHORT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſummary account.

SHORT. *adv.* [It is I think, only uſed in compoſition.] Not long.

To SHO`RTEN—SHORT-EN. *v. a.* [from *ſhort*.] To make ſhort, either in time or ſpace.—To contract; to abbreviate.—To confine; to hinder from progreſſion.—To cut off; to defeat.—To lop.

SHO`RTHAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *hand*.] A method of writing in compendious characters.

SHO`RTLI`VED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *live*.] Not living or laſting long.

SHO`RTLY—SHORT-LY. *adv.* [from *ſhort*.] Quickly; ſoon; in a little time.—In a few words; briefly.

SHO`RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhort*.] The quality of being ſhort, either in time or ſpace.—Fewneſs of words; brevity; conciſeneſs.—Want of retention.—Deficience; imperfection.

SHO`RTSI`GHTED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *ſight*.] Unable by the convexity of the eye to ſee far.—Unable by intellectual ſight to ſee far.

SHO`RTSI`GHTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ſight*.] Defect of ſight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.—Defect of intellectual ſight.

SHO`RTWAISTED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *waiſt*.] Having a ſhort body.

SHO`RTWINDED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *wind*.] Shortbreathed; aſthmatick; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

SHOT—SHOT. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſhoot*.

SHOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſchot*, Dut. from *ſhot*.] The act of ſhooting.—The miſſive weapon emitted by any inſtrument.—The flight of a ſhot, as a bow-ſhot.—[*Eſcot*, Fr.] A ſum charged; a reckoning, thus we ſay and pay one's *ſhot*.

SHO'TFREE. *adj.* [*ſhot* and *free*.] Clear of the reckoning.

SHO'TTEN. *adj.* [from *ſhoot*.] Having ejected the ſpawn.

To SHOVE—SHOVE. *v. a.* [ꝩcuꝼan, Sax. *ſchuyven*, Dut. To puſh by main ſtrength.—To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.—To puſh; to ruſh againſt.

To SHOVE. *v. n.* To puſh forward before one.—To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

SHOVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of ſhoving; a puſh.

SHO'VEL—SHOV-EL. *n. ſ.* [ꝩcoꝼl, Sax. *ſchoeffel*, Dut.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and broad blade with raiſed edges.

To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw or heap with a ſhovel.—To gather in great quantities.

SHO'VELBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſhovel* and *board*.] A long board on which they play by ſliding metal pieces at a mark.

SHOULD—SHOULD. *v. n.* [*ſcude*, Dut. ꝩceolban Sax.] This is a kind of auxiliary verb uſed in the conjunctive mood, of which the ſignification is not eaſily fixed.—*I* SHOULD *go*. It is my buſineſs or duty to go.—*If I* SHOULD *go*. If it happens that I go.—*Thou* SHOULD'ST *go*.—Thou oughteſt to go.—*If thou* SHOULD'ST *go*. If it happens that thou goeſt.—The ſame ſignifications are found in all the other perſons ſingular and plural.—SHOULD *be*. A proverbial phraſe of ſlight contempt or irony.—There is another ſignification now little in uſe, in which *ſhould* has ſcarcely any diſtinct or explicable meaning. *It ſhould be* differs in this ſenſe very little from *it is*.

SHO`ULDER—SHOUL-DER. *n. ſ.* [ꝩculdꝛe, Sax. *ſcholder*, Dut.] The joint which connects the arm to the body.—The upper joint of the foreleg.—The upper part of the back.—The ſhoulders are uſed as emblems of ſtrength, or the act of ſupporting.—A riſing part; a prominence.

To SHO`ULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To puſh with inſolence and violence.—To put upon the ſhoulders.

SHO`ULDERBELT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *belt*.] A belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder.

SHO`ULDERCLAPPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *clap*.] One who affects familiarity, or one that miſchiefs privily.

SHO`ULDERSHOTTEN. *adj.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſhot*.] Strained in the ſhoulder.

SHO`ULDERSLIP. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſlip*.] Diſlocation of the ſhoulder.

To SHOUT—SHOUT. *v. n.* [A word of which no etymology is known.] To cry in triumph or exhortation.

SHOUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

SHO`UTER—SHOUT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhout.*] He who ſhouts.

To SHOW—SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *ſhowed* and *ſhown*; part. paſſ. *ſhown.* [ꝛceapan Sax. *ſchowen*, Dut. This word is frequently written *ſhew*; but ſince it is always pronounced and often written *ſhow*, which is favoured likewiſe by the Dutch *ſchowen*, I have adjuſted the orthography to the pronunciation.] To exhibit to view.—To give proof of; to prove.—To publiſh; to make publick; to proclaim.—To make known.—To point the way; to direct.—To offer; to afford.—To explain; to expound.—To teach; to tell.

To SHOW. *v. n.* To appear; to look; to be in appearance.—To have appearance.

SHOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſpectacle; ſomething publickly expoſed to view for money.—Superficial appearance.—Oſtentatious diſplay.—Object attracting notice.—Splendid appearance.—Semblance; likeneſs.—Speciouſneſs; plauſibility.—External appearance.—Exhibition to view.—Pomp; magnificent ſpectacle.—Phantoms; not realities.—Repreſentative action.

SHO`WBREAD, or *Shewbread.* *n. ſ.* [*ſhow* and *bread.*] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the prieſt of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the ſanctum before the Lord.

SHO`WER—SHOW-ER. *n. ſ.* [*ſcheure*, Dut.] Rain either moderate or violent.—Storm of any thing falling thick.—Any very liberal diſtribution.

To SHO`WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet or drown with rain.—To pour down.—To diſtribute or ſcatter with great liberality.

To SHO`WER. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHO`WERY. *adj.* [from *ſhower.*] Rainy.

SHO`WISH—SHOW-ISH, or *Showy.* *adj.* [from *ſhow.*] Splendid; gaudy.—Oſtentatious.

SHRANK—SHRANK. The preterite of *ſhrunk.*

To SHRED—SHRED. *v. a.* pret. *ſhred.* [ꝛcꝛeaðan, Sax.] To cut into ſmall pieces. Commonly uſed of cloath or herbs.

SHRED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall piece cut off.—A fragment.

SHREW—SHREW. *n. ſ.* [*ſchreyen*, Germ. to clamour.] A peeviſh, malignant, clamorous, ſpiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. [It appears in *Robert* of *Glouceſter*, that this word ſignified anciently any one perverſe or obſtinate of either ſex.]

SHREWD—SHREWD. *adj.* [Contracted from *ſhrewed.*] Having the qualities of a ſhrew; malicious; troubleſome; miſchievous.—Maliciouſly ſly; cunning; more artful than good.—Bad; ill-betokening.—Painful; pinching; dangerous; miſchievous.

SHRE`WDLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrewd.*] Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.—Vexatiouſly. It is uſed commonly of ſlight miſchief, or in ironical expreſſion.—With ſtrong ſuſpicion.

SHRE`WDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrewd.*] Sly cunning; archneſs.—Miſchievouſneſs; petulance.

SHRE`WISH—SHREW-ISH. *adj.* [from *ſhrew.*] Having the qualities of a ſhrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.

SHRE`WISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrewiſh.*] Petulantly; peeviſhly; clamorouſly; frowardly.

SHRE`WISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrewiſh.*] The qualities of a ſhrew; frowardneſs; petulance; clamorouſneſs.

SHRE`WMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcꝛeapa, Saxon.] A mouſe of which the bite is falſely ſuppoſed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition aſſigns ſuch malignity, that ſhe is ſaid to lame the foot over which ſhe runs.

To SHRIEK—SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*ſkrieger*, Dan. *ſcricciolare*, Ita.] To cry out inarticulately with anguiſh or horrour; to ſcream.

SHRIEK. *n. ſ.* [*ſkrieg*, Dan. *ſcriccio*, Ita.] An inarticulate cry of anguiſh or horrour.

SHRIFT—SHRIFT. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcꝛiꝛt, Saxon.] Confeſſion made to a prieſt. A word out of uſe.

SHRILL—SHRILL. [A word ſuppoſed to be made *per onomatopœiam*, in imitation of the thing expreſſed, which indeed it images very happily.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory ſound.

SHRI´LLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrill.*] With a ſhrill noiſe.

SHRI´LLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrill.*] The quality of being ſhrill.

SHRIMP—SHRIMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchrumpe*, a wrinkle, Germ. *ſcrympe*, Dan.] A ſmall cruſtaceous vermiculated fiſh.—A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt.

SHRINE—SHRINE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcin, Sax. *ſcrinium*, Lat.] A caſe in which ſomething ſacred is repoſited.

To SHRINK—SHRINK. *v. n.* preter. *I ſhrunk*, or *ſhrank*; part. *ſhrunken.* [ꝛcꝛincan, Sax.] To contract itſelf into leſs room; to ſhrivel; to be drawn together by ſome internal power.—To withdraw as from danger.—To expreſs fear, horrour, or pain, by ſhrugging, or contracting the body.—To fall back as from danger.

To SHRINK. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *ſhrunk*, *ſhrank*, or *ſhrunken.* To make to ſhrink. Not in uſe.

SHRINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Corrugation; contraction into leſs compaſs.—Contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

To SHRI`VE—SHRIVE. *v. a.* [ꝛcꝛiꝛan, Sax.] To hear at confeſſion.

To SHRI´VEL—SHRIV-EL. *v. n.* [*ſchrompelen*, Dut.] To contract itſelf into wrinkles.

To SHRI´VEL. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.

SHRI`VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrive.*] A confeſſor.

SHROUD—SHROUD. [ꝛcꝛuð, Sax.] A ſhelter; a cover.—The dreſs of the dead; a winding-ſheet.—The ſail ropes. It ſeems to be taken ſometimes for the ſails.

To SHRO`UD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhelter; to cover from danger.—To dreſs for the grave.—To clothe; to dreſs.—To cover or conceal.—To defend; to protect.

To SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take ſhelter.

SHRO`VETIDE, or SHRO`VETUESDAY—SHROVE-TIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrove*, the preterite of *ſhrive.*] The time of confeſſion; the day before Aſh-wedneſday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confeſſion.

SHRUB—SHRUB. *n. ſ.* [ꝛcꝛibbe, Sax.] A buſh; a ſmall tree.—Spirit, acid, and ſugar mixed. A cant word.

SHRUBBY. *adj.* [from *ſhrub.*] Reſembling a ſhrub.—Full of ſhrubs; buſhy.

To SHRUGG—SHRUGG. *v. n.* [*ſchricken*, Dut. to tremble.]

ble.] To expreſs horror or diſſatisfaction by motion of the ſhoulders or whole body.

To SHRUG. *v. a.* To contract or draw up.

SHRUG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of the ſhoulders uſually expreſſing diſlike or averſion.

SHRUNK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſhrink*.

SHRU'NKEN. The participle paſſive of *ſhrink*.

To SHU'DDER—SHUD-DER. *v. a.* [*ſchudderen*, Dut.] To quake with fear, or with averſion.

To SHU'FFLE—SHUF-FLE. *v. a.* [ꝩẏfeling, Saxon; a buſtle, a tumult.] To throw into diſorder; to agitate tumultuouſly, ſo as that one thing takes the place of another; to confuſe; to throw together tumultuouſly.—To remove, or put by with ſome artifice or fraud.—To ſhake; to diveſt.—To change the poſition of cards with reſpect to each other.—To form tumultuouſly, or fraudulently.

To SHU'FFLE. *v. n.* To throw the cards into a new order.—To play mean tricks; to practiſe fraud; to evade fair queſtions.—To ſtruggle; to ſhift.—To move with an irregular gait.

SHU'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of diſordering things, or making them take confuſedly the place of each other.—A trick; an artifice.

SHU'FFLECAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſhuffle* and *cap*.] A play at which money is ſhaken in a hat.

SHU'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhuffle*.] He who plays tricks or ſhuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſhuffle*.] With an irregular gait.

To SHUN—SHUN. *v. a.* [ꝩcunian, Sax.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to eſcape; to eſchew.

SHU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable.

To SHUT—SHUT. *v. a.* preterite, *I ſhut*; part. paſſive, *ſhut*. [ꝩcittan, Sax. *ſchutten*, Dut.] To cloſe ſo as to prohibit ingreſs or regreſs; to make not open.—To incloſe; to confine.—To prohibit; to bar.—To exclude.—To contract; not to keep expanded.—*To* SHUT *out*. To exclude; to deny admiſſion.—*To* SHUT *up*. To cloſe; to confine. Up is ſometimes little more than emphatical.—*To* SHUT *up*. To conclude.

To SHUT. *v. n.* To be cloſed; to cloſe itſelf.

SHUT. Participial adjective. Rid; clear; free.

SHUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cloſe; act of ſhutting.—Small door or cover.

SHU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhut*.] One that ſhuts.—A cover; a door.

SHU'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchietſpoele*, Dut. *ſkutul*, Iſlan.] The inſtrument with which the weaver ſhoots the croſs threads.

SHU'TTLECOCK. *n. ſ.* [See SHITTLECOCK.] A cork ſtuck with feathers, and beaten backwards and forwards.

SHY—SHY. *adj.* [*ſchowe*, Dut. *ſchifo*, Ita.] Reſerved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.—Cautious; wary; chary.—Keeping at a diſtance; unwilling to approach.—Suſpicious; jealous; unwilling to ſuffer near acquaintance.

SI'BILANT. *adj.* [*ſibilans*, Lat.] Hiſſing.

SI'BILA'TION—SI-BI-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſibilo*, Lat.] A hiſſing ſound.

SI'CAMORE—SIC-A-MORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſicamorus*, Lat.] A tree.

To SI'CCATE—SIC-CATE. *v. a.* [*ſicco*, Lat.] To dry.

SI'CCITY—SIC-CI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſiccité*, Fr. *ſiccitas*, from *ſiccus*, Lat.] Drineſs; aridity; want of moiſture.

SICE—SICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſix*, Fr.] The number ſix at dice.

SICK—SICK. *adj.* [ꝩeoc, Sax. *ſiek*, Dut.] Afflicted with diſeaſe.—Diſordered in the organs of digeſtion; ill in the ſtomach.—Corrupted.—Diſguſted.

To SI'CKEN—SICK-EN. *v. a.* [from *ſick*.] To make ſick; to diſeaſe.—To weaken; to impair.

To SI'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow ſick; to fall into diſeaſe.—To be ſatiated; to be filled to diſguſt.—To be diſguſted, or diſordered with abhorence.—To grow weak; to decay; to languiſh.

SI'CKLE—SIC-KLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝩicol, Sax. *ſickel*, Dutch, from *ſecale*, or *ſicula*, Lat.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook.

SI'CKLEMAN, or SI'CKLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſickle*.] A reaper.

SI'CKLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſickly*.] Diſpoſition to ſickneſs; habitual diſeaſe.

SI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *ſick*.] Not in health.

SI'CKLY. *adj.* [from *ſick*.] Not healthy; not ſound; not well; ſomewhat diſordered.—Faint; weak; languid.

SI'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſick*.] State of being diſeaſed.—Diſeaſe; malady.—Diſorder in the organs of digeſtion.

SIDE—SIDE. *n. ſ.* [ꝩiꝺe, Sax. *ſijde*, Dut.] The parts of animals fortified by the ribs.—Any part of any body oppoſed to any other part.—The right or left.—Margin; edge; verge.—Any kind of local reſpect.—Party; intereſt; faction; ſect.—Any part placed in contradiſtinction or oppoſition to another. It is uſed of perſons, or propoſitions reſpecting each other.

To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage in a faction.

SI'DEBO'ARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *board*.] The ſide table on which conveniencies are placed for thoſe that eat at the other table.

SI'DEBOX. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *box*.] Seat for the ladies on the ſide of the theatre.

To SI'DLE—SI-DLE. *v. n.* [from *ſide*.] To go with the body the narroweſt way.

SI'DELONG. *adj.* [*ſide* and *long*.] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.

SI'DELONG. *adv.* Laterally; obliquely; not in purſuit; not in oppoſition.—On the ſide.

SI'DESA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *ſaddle*.] A woman's ſeat on horſeback.

SI'DESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *man*.] An aſſiſtant to the churchwarden; alſo the ſide of a fowl.

SI'DEWAYS. } *adv.* [from *ſide* and *way*, or *wiſe*.] Late-
SI'DEWISE. } rally; on one ſide.

SIEGE—SIEGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſiege*, Fr.] The act of beſetting a fortified place; a leaguer.—Any continued endeavour to gain poſſeſſion.

SIEVE—SIEVE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſift*.] Hair or lawn ſtrained upon a hoop, by which flower is ſeparated from bran, or fine powder from coarſe; a boulter; a ſearce.

To SIFT—SIFT. *v. a.* [ꝩiftan, Sax. *ſiften*, Dut.] To ſeparate by a ſieve.—To ſeparate; to part.—To examine; to try.

SI'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſift*.] He who ſifts.

To

To SIGH—SIGH. *v. n.* [ȝican, ȝicettan, Sax. *ſuchten*, Dut.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

SIGH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emiſſion of the breath which has been long retained, as in ſadneſs

SIGHT—SIGHT. *n. ſ.* [ȝeſıðe, Sax. *ſicht*, *geſicht*, Dut.] Perception by the eye; the ſenſe of ſeeing.—Open view; a ſituation in which nothing obſtructs the eye.—Act of ſeeing or beholding.—Notice; knowledge.—Eye; inſtrument of ſeeing.—Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, the *ſights* of a quadrant. Spectacle; ſhow; thing wonderful to be ſeen.

SI'GHTED. *adj.* [from *ſight*.] Seeing in a particular manner. It is uſed only in compoſition, as *quickſighted*, *ſhortſighted*.

SI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſight*.] Wanting ſight; blind.—Not ſightly; offenſive to the eye; unpleaſing to look at.

SI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *ſight*.] Pleaſing to the eye; ſtriking to the view.

SIGN—SIGN, the *g* in this word is totally mute. *n. ſ.* [*ſigne*, Fr. *ſignum*, Lat.] A token of any thing; that by which any thing is ſhown.—A wonder; a miracle.—A picture hung at a door, to give notice what is ſold within—A monument; a memorial.—A conſtellation in the zodaick.—Note of reſemblance.—Enſign.—Typical repreſentation; ſymbol.—A ſubſcription of one's name: as, a *ſign* manual.

To SIGN. *v. a.* [*ſigno*, Lat.] To mark.—*Signer*, Fr.] To ratify by hand or ſeal.—To betoken; to ſignify; to repreſent typically.

SI'GNAL—SIG-NAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſignal*, Fr. *ſennale* Span.] Notice given by a ſign; a ſign that gives notice.

SI'GNAL. *adj.* [*ſignal*, Fr.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

To SI'GNALI'ZE—SIG-NA-LIZE. *v. a.* [*ſignaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.

SI'GNALLY. *adv.* [from *ſignal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

SI'GNATU'RE—SIG-NA-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſignature*, Fr. *ſignatura*, from *ſigno*, Lat.] A ſign or mark impreſſed upon any thing; a ſtamp; a mark.—A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal uſe is pointed out.—Proof; evidence.—[Among printers.] Some letter or figure to diſtinguiſh different ſheets.

SI'GNET—SIG-NET. *n. ſ.* [*ſignette*, Fr.] A ſeal commonly uſed for a ſeal manual of a king.

SIGNI'FICANCE—SIG-NIF-I-CANCE, or SIGNI'FICANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignify*.] Power of ſignifying; meaning.—Force; energy; power of impreſſing the mind—Importance; moment; conſequence.

SIGNI'FICANT—SIG-NIF-I-CANT. *adj.* [*ſignifiant*, Fr. *ſignificans*, Lat.] Expreſſive of ſomething beyond the external mark.—Betokening; ſtanding as a ſign of ſomething.—Expreſſive or repreſentative in an eminent degree; forcible to impreſs the intended meaning.—Important; momentous. A low word.

SIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *ſignificant*.] With force of expreſſion.

SI'GNIFICA'TION—SIG-NIF-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſignification*, Fr. *ſignificatio*, Lat. from *ſignify*.] The act of making known by ſigns.—Meaning expreſſed by a ſign or word.

SIGNI'FICATIVE. *adj.* [*ſignificatif*, Fr. from *ſignify*.] Betokening by an external ſign.—Forcible; ſtrongly expreſſive.

SIGNI'FICATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignify*.] That which ſignifies or betokens.

To SI'GNIFY—SIG-NI-FY. *v. a.* [*ſignifier*, Fr. *ſignifico*, Lat.] To declare by ſome token or ſign.—To mean; to expreſs.—To import; to weigh. This is ſeldom uſed but interrogatively, *what ſignifies?* or with *much*, *little*, or *nothing*.—To make known.

To SI'GNIFY. *v. n.* To expreſs meaning with force.—If the words be but comely and *ſignifying*, and the ſenſe gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin.

SI'GNIORY—SIGN-IO-RY, the *g* in this word is mute. *n. ſ.* [*ſeignoria*, Ital.] Lordſhip; dominion.

SI'GNPOST. *n. ſ.* [*ſign* and *poſt*.] That upon which a ſign hangs.

SI'LENCE—SI-LENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſilence*, Fr. *ſilentium*, Lat. The ſtate of holding peace.—Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.—Secrecy.—Stilneſs; not noiſe.—Not mention.

SI'LENCE. *interj.* An authoritative reſtraint of ſpeech.

To SI'LENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtill; to oblige to hold peace.

SI'LENT. *adj.* [*ſilens*, Lat.] Not ſpeaking; mute.—Not talkative; not loquacious.—Still; having no noiſe.—Wanting efficacy. I think an Hebraiſm.—Not mentioning.

SI'LENTLY. *adv.* [from *ſilent*.] Without ſpeech.—Without noiſe.—Without mention.

SILI'CIOUS—SI-LIC-IOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*.] It ſhould be therefore written *cilicious*. Made of hair.

SI'LIQUOSE. } *adj.* [from *ſiliqua*, Lat.] Having a pod,
SI'LIQUOUS. } or capſula.

SILK—SILK. *n. ſ.* [ȝeolc, Sax.] The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly.—The ſtuff made of the worms thread.

SI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *ſilk*.] Made of *ſilk*.—Soft; tender.—Dreſſed in ſilk.

SI'LKME'RCER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *mercer*.] A dealer in ſilk.

SI'LKWEA'VER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *weaver*.] One whoſe trade is to weave ſilken ſtuffs.

SI'LKWORM. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *worm*.] The worm that ſpins ſilk.

SI'LKY. *adj.* [from *ſilk*.] Made of ſilk.—Soft; pliant.

SILL—SILL. *n. ſ.* [ȝyl, Sax. *ſueil*, Fr. *ſulle*, Dut. *ſulgan*, to ſound, Goth.] The timber or ſtone at the foot of the door.

SI'LLABUB—SIL-LA-BUB. *n. ſ.* [This word has much exerciſed the etymologiſts. *Minſhew* thinks it corrupted from *ſwillingbubbles*. *Junius* omits it. *Henſhaw*, whom *Skinner* follows, deduces it from the Dutch *ſulle*, a pipe, and *buyck*, a paunch; becauſe *ſillabubs* are commonly drunk through a ſpout, out of a jug with a large belly. It ſeems more probably (ſays *Johnſon*) derived from *eſil*, in old Engliſh *vinegar*, *eſil a bouc*, *vinegar for the mouth*, vinegar made pleaſant.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar, or any acid liquor.

SI'L-

Si'llily—Sil-li-ly. *adv.* [from *silly.*] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

Si'lliness. *n. s.* [from *silly.*] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

Si'lly—Sil-ly. *adj.* [*selig*, Germ. *Skinner.*] Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.—Weak; helpless.—Foolish; witless.

Si'lvan—Sil-van. *adj.* [from *silva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods.

Si'lver—Sil-ver. *n. s.* [ꝛeolꝼep, Sax. *silver*, Dut.] *Silver* is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold.—Any thing of soft splendour.—Money made of silver.

Si'lver. *adj.* Made of silver.—White like silver.—Having a pale lustre.—Soft of voice. This phrase is Italian, *voce argentina.*

To Si'lver. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover superficially with silver.—To adorn with mild lustre.

Si'lversmi'th. *n. s.* [*silver* and *smith.*] One that works in silver.

Si'lvery. *adj.* [from *silver.*] Besprinkled with silver.

Si'mar—Si-mar. *n. s.* [*simarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe.

Si'milar—Sim-i-lar. *adj.* [*similaire*, Fr. from *similis*, Lat.] Homogeneous; having one part like another.—Resembling; having resemblance.

Si'mila'rity—Sim-i-lar-i-ty. *n. s.* [from *similar.*] Likeness.

Si'mile—Sim-i-le. *n. s.* [*simile*, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.

Simi'litude. *n. s.* [*similitude*, Fr. *similitudo*, Lat.] Likeness; resemblance.—Comparison; simile.

Si'mitar. *n. s.* [See Ci'meter.] A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To Si'mmer—Sim-mer. *v. n.* [A word made probably from the sound, but written by *Skinner*, *simber.*] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

Si`mony—Si-mo-ny. *n. s.* [*simonie*, Fr. *simonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

To Si'mper—Sim-per. *v. n.* [from ꝛymbelan, Sax. to keep holiday, *Skinner.* He derives *simmer* from the same word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *simber.* It is perhaps derived from *simmer*, as it may seem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly.

Si'mper. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile.

Si'mple—Sim-ple. *adj.* [*simplex*, Lat. *simple*, Fr.] Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless.—Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.—Silly; not wise; not cunning.

Si'mple—Sim-ple. *n. s.* [*simple*, Fr.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an *herb.*

To Si'mple. *v. n.* To gather simples.

Si'mpleness. *n. s.* [from *simple.*] The quality of being simple.

Si'mpler. *n. s.* [from *simple.*] A simplist. An herbarist. A gatherer of herbs.

Si'mpleton—Sim-ple-ton. *n. s.* [from *simple.*] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. A low word.

Simpli'city—Sim-plic-i-ty. *n. s.* [*simplicitas*, Lat. *simplicité*, Fr.] Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.—Plainness not subtilty; not abstruseness.—Plainness; not finery.—Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.—Weakness; silliness.

Si'mplist. *n. s.* [from *simple.*] One skilled in simples.

Si'mply—Sim-ply. *adv.* [from *simple.*] Without art; without subtlety; plainly; artlessly.—Of itself; without addition.—Merely; solely.—Foolishly; sillily.

Si'mula`tion—Sim-u-la-tion, *n. s.* [*simulation*, Fr. *simulatio* from *simulo*, Lat.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.—For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lie; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behaviour, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy.

Si`multa`neous—Si-mul-ta-ne-ous. *adj* [*simultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time.

Sin—Sin. *n. s.* [ꝛyn, Sax.] An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion.—Habitual negligence of religion.—It is used by *Shakespeare* emphatically for a man enormously wicked.

To Sin. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion.—To offend against right.

Since—Since. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith thence*, from ꝛiðe, Sax.] Because that.—From the time that.—Ago; before this.

Since. *preposition.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present.

Since`re—Sin-cere. *adj.* [*sincerus*, Lat. *sincere*, Fr.] Unhurt; uninjured.—Pure; unmingled.—Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.

Since`rely—Sin-cere-ly. *adv.* [from *sincere.*] Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart.

Since'rity—Sin-cer-i-ty. *n. s.* [*sincerité*, Fr. from *sincere.*] Honesty of intention; purity of mind.—Freedom from hypocrisy.

SI`NE—SINE. *n. s.* [*sinus*, Lat.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch.

Si`necu`re—Si-ne-cure. *n. s.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment.

SI'NEW—SIN-EW. *n. s.* [ꝛenpe, Sax. *senewen*, Dut.] A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.—Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the *sinews* of war.—Muscle or nerve.

Si'newed. *adj.* [from *sinew.*] Furnished with sinews.—Strong; firm; vigorous.

Si'newy—Sin-e-wy. *adj.* [from *sinew.*] Consisting of a sinew; nervous. The nerves and sinews are in poetry often

often confounded, from *nervus*, Lat. which ſignifies a ſinew.—Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

SI'NFUL—SIN-FUL. *adj.* [*ſin* and *full.*] Alien from God; not holy; unſanctified.—Wicked; not obſervant of religion; contrary to religion. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

SI'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſinful.*] Wickedly; not piouſly; not according to the ordinance of God.

SI'NFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinful.*] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodneſs.

To SING—SING. *v. n.* preterite *I ſang* or *ſung*; participle paſſ. *ſung*. [ꝛɪnʒan, Sax. *ſingia*, Iſlan. *ſingen*, Dut.] To form the voice to melody; to articulate muſically; alſo to *&c.*—To utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately.—To make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe.—To tell in poetry.

To SING. *v. a.* To relate or mention in poetry.—To celebrate; to give praiſes to.—To utter harmoniouſly.

To SINGE—SINGE. *v. a.* [ꝛænʒan, Sax. *ſenghen*, Dut. To ſcorch; to burn ſlightly or ſuperficially.

SINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſing.*] One that ſings; one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

SI'NGINGMA`STER. *n. ſ.* [*ſing* and *maſter.*] One who teaches to ſing.

SI'NGLE—SIN-GLE. *adj.* [*ſingulus*, Lat.] One; not double; not more than one.—Particular; individual.—Not compounded.—Alone; having no companion; having no aſſiſtant.—Unmarried.—Not complicated; not duplicated.—Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; ſimple. A ſcriptural ſenſe.—That in which one is oppoſed to one.

To SI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]—To chuſe out from among others.—To ſequeſter; to withdraw.—To take alone.—To ſeparate.

SI'NGLY—SIN-GLY. *adv.* [from *ſingle.*] Individually; particularly.—Only by himſelf—Without partners or aſſociates.—Honeſtly; ſimply; ſincerely.

SI'NGULAR—SIN-GU-LAR. *adj.* [*ſingulier*, Fr. *ſingularis*, Lat.] Single; not complex; not compound.—[In grammar.] Expreſſing only one; not plural.—Particular; unexampled.—Having ſomething not common to others. It is commonly uſed in a ſenſe of diſapprobation, whether applied to perſons or things.—Alone; that of which there is but one.

SI'NGULA'RITY—SIN-GU-LA'R-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſingularité*, Fr. from *ſingular.*] Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from others.—Any thing remarkable; a curioſity.—Particular privilege or prerogative.—Character or manners different from thoſe of others.

To SI'NGULARI`ZE. *v. a.* [*ſe ſingulariſer*, Fr. from *ſingular.*] To make ſingle.

SI'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſingular.*] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.

SI'NISTER—SIN-IS-TER. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Lat.] Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter.—Bad; perverſe; corrupt; deviating from honeſty; unfair.—[*Siniſtre*, Fr.] Unlucky; inauſpicious.

SINI'STROUS—SI-NIS-TROUS. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Lat.] Abſurd; perverſe; wrong-headed.

SINI'STROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſiniſtrous.*] With a tendency to the left.—Perverſely; abſurdly.

To SINK—SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I ſunk*, anciently *ſank*; part. *ſunk* or *ſunken*. [ꝛencan, Sax. *ſenken*, Germ.] To fall down through any medium; not to ſwim; to go to the bottom.—To fall gradually.—To enter or penetrate into any body.—To loſe height; to fall to a level.—To loſe or want prominence.—To be overwhelmed or depreſſed.—To be received; to be impreſſed.—To decline; to decreaſe; to decay.—To fall into reſt or indolence.—To fall into any ſtate worſe than the former; to tend to ruin.

To SINK—SINK. *v. a.* To put under water; to diſable from ſwimming or floating.—To delve; to make by delving.—To depreſs; to degrade.—To plunge into deſtruction.—To make to fall.—To bring low; to diminiſh in quantity.—To cruſh; to overbear; to depreſs.—To leſſen; to diminiſh.—To make to decline.—To ſuppreſs; to conceal; to intervert.

SINK. *n. ſ.* [ꝛinc, Sax.] A drain; a jakes.—Any place where corruption is gathered.

SI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *ſin.*] Exempt from ſin.

SI'NNER—SIN-NER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſin.*] One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiouſly good.—An offender; a criminal.

SI'NO'FFERING. *n. ſ.* [*ſin* and *offering.*] An expiation or ſacrifice for ſin.

SI`NUS—*SI-NUS*. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A bay of the ſea; an opening of the land.—Any fold or opening.

To SIP—SIP. *v. n.* [ꝛipan, Sax. *ſippen*, Dut.] To drink by ſmall draughts.—To drink in ſmall quantities.—To drink out of.

To SIP. *v. n.* To drink a ſmall quantity.

SIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall draught; as much as can eaſily be held in the mouth

SI`PHON—SI-PHON. *n. ſ.* [σίφον; *ſipho*, Lat. *ſiphon*, Fr.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

SI'PPER—SIP-PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſip.*] One that ſips.

SI'PPET—SIP-PET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſip.*] A ſmall ſop.

SIR—SIR. *n. ſ.* [*ſire*, Fr. *ſeignior*, Ital. *ſenor*, Span. *ſenior*, Lat.] The word of reſpect in compellation.—The title of a knight or baronet.—It is ſometimes uſed for *man.*—A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

SIRE—SIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſire*, Fr. *ſenior*, Lat.] A father in poetry.—It is uſed in common ſpeech of beaſts: as, the horſe had a good *ſire*, but a bad dam.—It is uſed in compoſition: as, grand-*ſire*, great-grand-*ſire*.

SI`REN—SI-REN. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A goddeſs who enticed men by ſinging, and devoured them; any miſchievous enticer.

SI'RIUS—*SIR-I-US*. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The dog-ſtar.

SI'RRAH—SIR-RAH. *n. ſ.* [*ſir, ha! Minſhew.*] A compellation of reproach and inſult. This word is uſually pronounced as if written SAR-RAH.

SI'ROP, or SI'RUP—SIR-OP. *n. ſ.* [Arabic.] The juice of vegetables boiled with ſugar.

SI'RUPED. *adj.* [from *ſirup.*] ſweet, like ſirup; bedewed with ſweets.

SI'RUPY. *adj.* [from *ſirup.*] Reſembling ſirup.

SISE—SIZE. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *aſſize*.]

SI'STER—SIS-TER. *n. ſ.* [ſpeoꝛtep, Sax. *zuſter*, Dut.] A woman born of the ſame parents; correlative to brother. —One of the ſame faith; a chriſtian. One of the ſame nature, human being.—One of the ſame kind; one of the ſame office.

SI'STER *in law*. *n. ſ.* A huſband or wife's ſiſter.

SI'STERHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſiſter*.] The office or duty of a ſiſter.—A ſet of ſiſters.—A number of women of the ſame order.

SI'STERLY. *adj.* [from *ſiſter*] Like a ſiſter; becoming a ſiſter.

To SIT—SIT. *v. n.* preterite, *I ſat*. [*ſitan*, Gothick; ſittan, Sax. *ſetten*, Dut.] To reſt upon the buttocks.—To perch.—To be in a ſtate of reſt, or idleneſs.—To be in any local poſition.—To reſt as a weight or burthen.—To ſettle; to abide.—To brood; to incubate.—To be adjuſted; to be with reſpect to fitneſs or unfitneſs, decorum or indecorum.—To be placed in order to be painted.—To be in any ſituation or condition.—To be fixed, as an aſſembly.—To be placed at the table.—To exerciſe authority.—To be in any ſolemn aſſembly as a member.—*To* SIT *down*. *Down* is little more than emphatical.—*To* SIT *down*. To begin a ſiege.—*To* SIT *down*. To reſt; to ceaſe ſatisfied.—*To* SIT *down*. To ſettle; to fix abode. —*To* SIT *out*. To be without engagement or employment. —*To* SIT *up*. To riſe from lying to ſitting.—*To* SIT *up*. To watch; not to go to bed.

To SIT. *v. a.* To keep the ſeat upon.—[When the reciprocal pronoun follows *ſit*, it ſeems to be an active verb.] To place on a ſeat.—To be ſettled to do buſineſs.

SITE—SITE. *n. ſ.* [*ſitus*, Lat.] Situation; local poſition.—It is taken by *Thomſon* for poſture, or ſituation of a thing with reſpect to itſelf: but improperly.

SITHE—SITHE. *n. ſ.* [ſiðe, Saxon. This word is very variouſly written by authors: *Johnſon* ſays this orthography is the moſt ſimple and moſt agreeable to etymology.] The inſtrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

SI'TTER—SIT-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſit*.] One that ſits.—A bird that broods.

SI'TTING—SIT-TING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſit*.] The poſture of ſitting on a ſeat.—The act of reſting on a ſeat.—A time at which one exhibits himſelf to a painter.—A meeting of an aſſembly.—A courſe of ſtudy unintermitted.—A time for which one ſits without riſing.—Incubation.

SI'TUATE—SIT-U-ATE. *part. adj.* [from *ſitus*, Lat.] Placed with reſpect to any thing elſe.—Placed; conſiſting.

SI'TUA'TION—SIT-U-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſituate*; *ſituation*, Fr.] Local reſpect; poſition.—Condition; ſtate.

SIX.—SIX. *n. ſ.* [*ſix*, Fr.] Twice three; one more than five.

SIX *and ſeven*. *n. ſ.* To be *at ſix and ſeven*, is to be in a ſtate of diſorder and confuſion.

SI'XPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſix* and *pence*,] A coin; half a ſhilling.

SI'XSCO'RE. *adj.* [*ſix* and *ſcore*.] Six times twenty.

SI'XTE'EN. *adj.* [ſixtyne, Sax.] Six and ten.

SI'XTE'ENTH—SIX-TEENTH. *adj.* [ſixteoþa, Sax.] The ſixth after the tenth; the ordinal of ſixteen.

SIXTH. *adj.* [ſixta, Sax.] The firſt after the fifth; the ordinal of ſix.

SIXTH. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſixth part.

SI'XTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſix*.] In the ſixth place.

SI'XTIETH—SIX-TIETH. *adj.* [ſixteoꝛoþa, Saxon.] The tenth ſix times repeated; the ordinal of ſixty.

SI'XTY. *adj.* [ſixtiꝛ, Sax.] Six times ten.

SI'ZE—SIZE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps rather *ciſe*, from *inciſa*, Lat. or from *aſſiſe*, Fr.] Bulk; quantity of ſuperfices; comparative magnitude.—[*Aſſiſe*, old Fr.] A ſettled quantity. —Figurative bulk; condition.—[*Siſa*, Ita.] Any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

To SI'ZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adjuſt, or arrange according to ſize.—[From *aſſiſe*.] To ſettle; to fix.—To cover with glutinous matter; to beſmear with ſize.

SI'ZED—SIZ-ED. *adj.* [from *ſize*.] Having a particular magnitude.

SI'ZEABLE—SIZE-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *ſize*.] Reaſonably bulky.

SI'ZER, or *Servitor*. *n. ſ.* A certain rank of ſtudents in the univerſities.

SI'ZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſizy*.] Glutinouſneſs; viſcoſity.

SI'ZY—SI-ZY. *adj.* [from *ſize*.] Viſcous; glutinous.

SKEIN—SKEIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſcaigne*, Fr.] A knot of thread or ſilk wound and doubled.

SKATE—SKATE. *n. ſ.* [ſceaþþa, Sax.] A flat ſea fiſh. —A ſort of ſhoe armed with iron, for ſliding on the ice.

SKEG—SKEG. *n. ſ.* A wild plumb.

SKE'LETON—SKEL-E-TON *n. ſ.* [σκελετὸς, Gr.] [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituation.—The compages of the principal parts of any thing.

SCE'PTICK—SCEP-TICK. *n. ſ.* [*ſceptique*, French.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

SKE'PTICAL—SKEP-TIC-AL. *adj.* Thoſe who derive this word from the Greek, ſpell it with a *k*; thoſe who bring it from the French, with a c. [from *ſceptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to univerſal doubt.

SKE'PTICISM—SKEP-TI-CISM. *n. ſ.* [*ſcepticiſme*, French, from *ſceptick*.] Univerſal doubt; pretence or profeſſion of univerſal doubt.

SKETCH—SKETCH. *n. ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Lat.] An outline; a rough draught; a firſt plan.

To SKETCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw, by tracing the outline.—To plan, by giving the firſt or principal notion.

SKE'WER—SKEW-ER. *n. ſ.* [*ſkere*, Daniſh.] A wooden or iron pin, uſed to keep meat in form.

To SKEWER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with ſkewers.

SKIFF—SKIFF. *n. ſ.* [*eſquife*, Fr. *ſcapha*, Lat.] A ſmall light boat.

SKI'LFUL—SKIL-FUL. *adj.* [*ſkill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with ſkill; poſſeſſing any art; dexterous; able.

SKI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſkilful*.] With ſkill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterouſly.

SKI'LFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkilful*.] Art; ability; dextrouſneſs.

SKILL—SKILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkil*, Iſlan.] Knowledge of any practice or art; readineſs in any practice; knowlegde; dexterity; artfulneſs.—Any particular art.

SKI'LLED. *adj.* [from *ſkill.*] Knowing; dextrous; acquainted with.

SKI'LLET—SKIL-LET. *n. ſ.* [*eſcuellette*, Fr.] A ſmall kettle or boiler.

To SKIM—SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *ſcum*, from *ſcum*; *eſcume*, Fr.] To clear off from the upper part, by paſſing a veſſel a little below the ſurface.—To take by ſkimming.—To bruſh the ſurface ſlightly; to paſs very near the ſurface.

To SKIM. *v. n.* To paſs lightly; to glide along.

SKI'MMER—SKIM-MER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkim.*] A ſhallow veſſel with which the ſcum is taken off.

SKI'MMILK. *n. ſ.* [*ſkim* and *milk.*] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIN—SKIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſkind*, Dan.] The natural covering of the fleſh. It conſiſts of the *cuticle*, outward ſkin, or ſcarf ſkin, which is thin and inſenſible, and the *cutis*, or inner ſkin, extremely ſenſible.—Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.—The body; the perſon.

To SKIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To flay; to ſtrip or diveſt of the ſkin.—To cover with the ſkin.—To cover ſuperficially.

SKI'NNED. *adj.* [from *ſkin.*] Having the nature of ſkin or leather; hard; callous.

SKI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkin.*] A dealer in ſkins.

SKI'NNY. *adj.* [from *ſkin.*] Conſiſting only of ſkin; wanting fleſh.

To SKIP—SKIP. *v. n.* [*ſquittire*, Ita. *eſquirer*, Fr. I know not whether it may not come from *ſcape.*] To fetch quick bounds; to paſs by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.—To paſs without notice.

To SKIP. *v. a.* [*eſquirer*, Fr.] To miſs; to paſs.

SKIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.

SKI'PJACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſkip* and *jack.*] An upſtart.

SKI'PKENNEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkip* and *kennel.*] A lackey; a footboy.

SKI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſchipper*, Dutch.] A ſhipmaſter, or ſhipboy.

SKI'RMISH—SKIR-MISH. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarmouche*, Fr.] A ſlight fight: leſs than a ſet battle.—A conteſt; a contention.

To SKI'RMISH. *v. n.* [*eſcarmoucher*, Fr. from the noun.] To fight looſely; to fight in parties before or after the ſhock of the main battle.

SKI'RMISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkirmiſh.*] He who ſkirmiſhes.

To SKIRRE. *v. a.* [This word ſeems to be derived from ſcip, Sax. pure, clean; unleſs, according to *Johnſon*, it be rather deduced from σκιρλάω.] To ſcour; to ramble over in order to clear.

SKI'RRET—SKIR-RET. *n. ſ.* [*ſiſarum*, Lat.] A plant.

SKIRT—SKIRT. *n. ſ.* [*ſkiorte*, Swed.] The looſe edge of a garment; that part which hangs looſe below the waiſt.—The edge of any part of the dreſs.—Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

SKI'TTISH—SKIT-TISH. *adj.* [*ſkyc*, Daniſh; *ſcheuw*, Dutch.] Shy; eaſily frighted.—Wanton; volatile; haſty; precipitate.—Changeable; fickle.

SKI'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſkittiſh.*] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly.

SKITTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkittiſh.*] Wantonneſs; fickleneſs.

SKREEN—SKREEN. *n. ſ.* [*eſcran*, *eſcrein*, Fr. which *Minſhew* derives from *ſecerniculum*, Lat. *Nimis violenter ut ſolet*, ſays *Skinner*, which may be true as to one of the ſenſes; but if the firſt ſenſe of *ſkreen* be a kind of coarſe *ſive* or *riddle*, it may perhaps come, if not from *cribrum*, from ſome of the deſcendants of *cerno*. *Johnſon.*] A riddle or coarſe ſieve.—Any thing by which the ſun or weather is kept off.—Shelter; concealment.

To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To riddle; to ſift. A term yet uſed among maſons when they ſift ſand for mortar.—To ſhade from ſun or light, or weather.—To keep off light or weather.—To ſhelter; to protect.

SKUE—SKUE. *adj.* [Of this word there is found no ſatisfactory derivation.] Oblique; ſidelong. It is moſt uſed in the adverb *aſkue*.

To SKULK—SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

SKULL—SKULL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkiola*, Iſlan. *ſkatti*, Iſlan. a head.] The bone that incloſes the head: it is made up of ſeveral pieces, which, being joined together, form a conſiderable cavity, which contain the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigneſs of the brain.—[Sceole, Sax. a company.] A ſhoal. See SCULL.

SKU'LLCAP. *n. ſ.* A headpiece.

SKY—SKY. *n. ſ.* [*ſky*, Daniſh.] The region which ſurrounds this earth beyond the atmoſphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.—The heavens.—The weather.

SKY'COLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *colour.*] An azure colour; the colour of the ſky.

SKY'COLOURED. *adj.* [*ſky* and *colour.*] Blue; azure; like the ſky.

SKY'DYED. *adj.* [*ſky* and *dye.*] Coloured like the ſky.

SKY'LARK. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *lark.*] A lark that mounts and ſings.

SKY'LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *light.*] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the cieling.

SKY'ROCKET. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *rocket.*] A kind of fire-work which flies high and burns as it flies.

SLAB—SLAB. *n. ſ.* A puddle.—A plane of ſtone: as, a marble *ſlab*.

To SLA'BBER—SLAB-BER. *v. n.* [*ſlabben*, *ſlabberen*, Dut.] To let the ſpittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.—To ſhed or pour any thing.

To SLA'BBER. *v. a.* To ſmear with ſpittle.—To ſhed; to ſpill.

SLA'BBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlabber.*] He who ſlabbers.

SLA'BBY. *adj.* [The ſame with *ſlab.*] Thick; viſcous.—Wet; floody.

SLACK—SLACK. *adj.* [ɼleac, Sax. *ſlaken*, Iſlandick; *yſlack*, Welſh; *laxus*, Lat.] Not tenſe; not hard drawn; looſe.—Remiſs; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.—Not violent; not rapid.—Relaxed; weak; not holding faſt.

To SLACK, to SLA'CKEN—SLACK-EN. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be remiſs; to neglect.—To loſe the power of coheſion.—To abate.

To SLACK. } *v. a.* To looſen; to make leſs tight.
To SLA'CKEN. } —To relax; to remit.—To eaſe; to mitigate.—To remit for want of eagerneſs.—To cauſe to be remitted.—To relieve; to unbend.—To with-hold; to uſe leſs liberally.—To crumble; to deprive of the power of coheſion.—To neglect.—To repreſs; to make leſs quick or forcible.

SLA'CKLY. *adv.* [from *ſlack.*] Looſely; not tightly; not cloſely.—Negligently; remiſsly.

SLA'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlack.*] Looſeneſs; not tightneſs.—Negligence; inattention; remiſſneſs.—Want of tendency.—Weakneſs; not force; not intenſeneſs.

SLAIN—SLAIN. The participle paſſive of *ſlay*.

To SLAKE—SLAKE. *v. a.* [from *ſlack*, *Skinner*; from *ſlock*, Iſlan. to quench, Mr. *Lye.*] To quench; to extinguiſh.—It is uſed of lime, ſo that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *To ſlack* or *ſlake* lime be to powder or quench it.

To SLAKE. *v. n.* [This is apparently from *ſlack.*] To grow leſs tenſe; to be relaxed.

To SLA'NDER—SLAN-DER. *v. a.* [*eſclaundrie*, Fr. *ſcandalum*, Lat.] To cenſure falſely; to belie.

SLA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Falſe invective.—Diſgrace; reproach.—Diſreputation; ill name.

SLA'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlander.*] One who belies another; one who lays falſe imputations on another.

SLA'NDEROUS. *adj.* [from *ſlander.*] Uttering reproachful falſhoods.—Containing reproachful falſhoods; calumnious.

SLA'NDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſlanderous.*] Calumniouſly; with falſe reproach.

SLANG. The preterite of *ſling*.

SLANT, or SLA'NTING—SLANT. *adj.* [from *ſlanghe*, a ſerpent, Dut. *Skinner.*] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.

SLA'NTLY. } *adv.* [from *ſlant.*] Obliquely; not per-
SLA'NTWISE. } pendicularly; ſlope.

SLAP—SLAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchlap*, Germ.] A blow. Properly with the hand open, or with ſomething rather broad than ſharp.

SLAP. *adv.* [from the noun.] With a ſudden and violent blow.

To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with a ſlap.

To SLASH—SLASH. *v. a.* [*ſlaſa*, to ſtrike, Iſlan.] To cut; to cut with long cuts.

To SLASH. *v. n.* To ſtrike at random with a ſword; to lay about him.

SLASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cut; wound.—A cut in cloath.

SLATE—SLATE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlit*: *ſlate* is in ſome counties a crack; or from *eſclate*, a tile, Fr.] A grey foſſile ſtone, eaſily broken into thin plates, which are uſed to cover houſes, or to write upon.

To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile.

SLA'TER—SLA-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlate.*] One who covers with ſlates or tiles.

SLA'TTERN—SLAT-TERN. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaetti*, Swed.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

SLA'TY—SLA-TY. *adj.* [from *ſlate.*] Having the nature of ſlate.

SLAVE—SLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*eſclave*, Fr. It is ſaid to have its original from the *Sclavi*, or *Sclavonians*, ſubdued and ſold by the *Venetians.*] One mancipated to a maſter; not a freeman; a dependant.

To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to moil; to toil.

SLA'VER—SLAV-ER. *n. ſ.* [*ſaliva*, Lat. *ſlæfa*, Iſlan.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

To SLA'VER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be ſmeared with ſpittle.—To emit ſpittle.

To SLA'VER. *v. a.* To ſmear with drivel.

SLA'VERER. *n. ſ.* [*ſlabbaerd*, Dut. from *ſlaver.*] One who cannot hold his ſpittle; a diveller; an ideot.

SLA'VERY—SLA-VE-RY, or SLAVE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlave.*] Servitude; the condition of a ſlave; the offices of a ſlave.

SLA'UGHTER—SLAU*GH*-TER. *n. ſ.* [onſlauȝt, Sax. from ſlæȝan, ſleȝan, to ſtrike or kill.] Maſſacre; deſtruction by the ſword.

To SLA'UGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſſacre; to ſlay; to kill with the ſword.

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *houſe.*] Houſe in which beaſts are killed for the butcher.

SLA'UGHTERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *man.*] One employed in killing.

SLA'VISH—SLA-VISH. *adj.* [from *ſlave.*] Servile; mean; baſe; dependant.

SLA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſlaviſh.*] Servilely; meanly.

SLA'VISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlaviſh.*] Servility; meanneſs.

To SLAY—SLAY. *v. a.* preter. *ſlew*; part. paſſ. *ſlain.* [*ſlahan*, Goth. ſlean, Sax. *ſlachten*, Dut. to ſtrike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death.

SLA'YER—SLAY-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlay.*] Killer; murderer; deſtroyer.

SLEDGE—SLEDGE. *n. ſ.* [ſleeȝ, Sax. *ſleggia*, Iſlandick.] A large heavy hammer.—A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *ſled.*

SLEEK—SLEEK. *n. ſ.* [*ſleych*, Dutch.] Smooth; nitid; gloſſy.

To SLEEK. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To comb ſmooth and even.—To render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy.

SLEE'KLY. *adv.* [from *ſleek.*] Smoothly; gloſſily.

To SLEEP—SLEEP. *v. n.* [*ſlepan*, Goth. ſleepan, Sax. *ſlaepen*, Dut.] To take reſt, by ſuſpenſion of the mental powers.—To reſt; to be motionleſs.—To live thoughtleſsly.—To be dead; death being a ſtate from which man will ſome time awake.—To be inattentive; not vigilant.—To be unnoticed, or unattended.

SLEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Repoſe; reſt; ſuſpenſion of the mental powers; ſlumber.

SLE'EPER—SLEEP-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſleep.*] One who ſleeps; one who is not awake.—A lazy inactive drone.—That which lies dormant, or without effect.—A kind of fiſh.

SLEE`PILY. *adv.* [from *ſleepy.*] Drowſily; with deſire to ſleep.—Dully; lazily.—Stupidly.

SLEE`PINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſleepy.*] Drowſineſs; diſpoſition to ſleep; inability to keep awake.

SLEE`PLESS. *adj.* [from *ſleep.*] Wanting ſleep.

SLEE`PY—SLEE-PY. *adj.* [from *ſleep.*] Drowſy; diſpoſed to ſleep.—Not awake.—Soporiferous; ſomniferous; cauſing ſleep.

SLEET—SLEET. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from the Daniſh, *ſlet.*] A kind of ſmooth ſmall hail or ſnow, not falling in flakes, but ſingle particles.

To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſnow in ſmall particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEE`TY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing ſleet.

SLEEVE—SLEEVE. *n. ſ.* [ſlıꝼ, Sax.] The part of a garment that covers the arms.—*Sleeve*, Dut. ſignifies a cover; any thing ſpread over; which ſeems to be the ſenſe of *ſleeve* in the proverbial phraſe.—To hang on a *ſleeve*; to make dependent.

SLEE`VELESS. *adj.* [from *ſleeve.*] Wanting ſleeves; having no ſleeves.—Wanting reaſonableneſs; wanting propriety; wanting ſolidity.

SLEIGHT—SLEIGHT. *n. ſ.* Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice; as ſleight of hand; the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but leſs properly *ſlight.*

SLE´NDER—SLEN-DER. *adj.* [*ſlinder*, Dut.] Thin; ſmall in circumference compared with the length; not thick.—Small in the waiſt; having a fine ſhape.—Not bulky; ſlight; not ſtrong.—Small; inconſiderable; weak.—Sparing; leſs than enough: as, a *ſlender* eſtate and *ſlender* parts.—Not amply ſupplied.

SLE´NDERLY. *adv.* [from *ſlender.*] Without bulk.—Slightly; meanly.

SLE´NDERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlender.*] Thinneſs; ſmallneſs of circumference.—Want of bulk or ſtrength.—Slightneſs; weakneſs; inconſiderableneſs.—Want of plenty.

SLEPT. The preterite of *ſleep.*

SLEW. The preterite of *ſlay.*

To SLEY—SLEY. *v. n.* [See to SLEAVE.] To part or twiſt into threads.

To SLICE—SLICE. *v. n.* [ſlıtan, Sax.] To cut into flat pieces.—To cut into parts.—To cut off.—To cut; to divide.

SLICE. *n. ſ.* [ſlite, Sax. from the verb.] A broad piece cut off.—A broad piece.—A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a ſpatula.

SLID—SLID. The preterite of *ſlide.*

To SLIDE—SLIDE. *v. n. ſlid*, preterite; *ſlidden*, participle paſſ. [ſlıdan, ſlıdende, ſliding, Sax. *ſlijden*, Dut. *yſ-lithe*, Welſh.] To paſs along ſmoothly; to ſlip; to glide.—To move without change of the foot.—To paſs inadvertently.—To paſs unnoticed.—To paſs along by ſilent and unobſerved progreſſion.—To paſs ſilently and gradually from good to bad.—To paſs without difficulty or obſtruction.—To move upon the ice by a ſingle impulſe, without change of feet.—To fall by error.—To be not firm.—To paſs with a free and gentle courſe or flow.

To SLIDE. *v. a.* To put imperceptibly.

SLIDE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Smooth and eaſy paſſage.—Flow; even courſe.

SLI`DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlide.*] He who ſlides.

SLIGHT—SLIGHT. *adj.* [*ſlicht*, Dut.] Small; worthleſs; inconſiderable.—Not important; not cogent; weak—Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect.—Fooliſh; weak of mind.—Not ſtrong; thin; as a *ſlight* ſilk.

SLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Neglect; contempt; act of ſcorn.—Artifice; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT.

To SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To neglect; to diſregard.—To throw careleſly.—*To* SLIGHT *over.* To treat or perform careleſly.

SLI`GHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlight.*] One who diſregards.

SLI`GHTINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſlighting.*] Without reverence; with contempt.

SLI`GHTLY—SLIGHT-LY. *adv.* [from *ſlight.*] Negligently; without regard.—Scornfully; contemptuouſly.—Weakly; without force.—Without worth.

SLI`GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlight.*] Weakneſs; want of ſtrength.—Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

SLI`LY—SLI-LY. *adv.* [from *ſly.*] Cunningly; with cunning ſecrecy; with ſubtile covertneſs.

SLIM—SLIM. [A cant word, ſays *Johnſon*, and not to be uſed. It is, however, very much uſed.] Slender; thin of ſhape.

SLIME—SLIME. *n. ſ.* [ſlım, Sax. *ſlijm*, Dut.] Viſcous mire; any glutinous ſubſtance.

SLI`MINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlimy.*] Viſcoſity; glutinous matter.

SLI`MY—SLI-MY. *adj.* [from *ſlime.*] Overſpread with ſlime—Viſcous; glutinous.

SLI`NESS—SLI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſly.*] Deſigning artifice.

SLING—SLING. *n. ſ.* [ſlıngan, Sax. *ſlingen*, Dut.] A miſſive weapon made by a ſtrap and two ſtrings; the ſtone is lodged in the ſtrap, and thrown by looſing one of the ſtrings.—A throw; a ſtroke.—A kind of hanging bandage.

To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw by a ſling.—To hang looſely by a ſtring.—To move by means of a rope.

SLI´NGER—SLING-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſling.*] One who ſlings or uſes the ſling.

To SLINK—SLINK. *v. n.* preter. *ſlunk.* [ſlıngan, Sax. to creep.] To ſneak; to ſteal out of the way.

To SLINK. *v. a.* To caſt; to miſcarry of. A low word.

To SLIP—SLIP. *v. n.* [ſlıpan, Sax. *ſlippen*, Dut.] To ſlide; not to tread firm.—To ſlide; to glide.—To move or fly out of place.—To ſneak; to ſlink.—To glide; to paſs unexpectedly or imperceptibly.—To fall into fault or error.—To creep by overſight.—To eſcape; to fall away out of the memory.

To SLIP. *v. a.* To convey ſecretly.—To loſe by negligence.—To part twigs from the main body by laceration.—To eſcape from; to leave ſlily.—To let looſe.—To let a dog looſe.—To throw off any thing that holds one.—To paſs over negligently.

SLIP

15
SLIP—SLIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of ſlipping; falſe ſtep.—Error; miſtake; fault.—A twig torn from the main ſtock.—A leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held.—An eſcape; a deſertion. I know not whether *to give the ſlip*, be not originally taken from a dog that runs and leaves the ſtring or *ſlip* in the leader's hand.—A long narrow piece.

SLI'PBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſlip* and *board.*] A board ſliding in grooves.

SLI'PKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlip* and *knot.*] A bowknot; a knot eaſily untied.

15 1
SLI'PPER—SLIP-PER, or *Slipſhoe. n. ſ.* [from *ſlip.*] A ſhoe without leather behind, into which the foot ſlips eaſily.

15 o 15 13
SLI'PPERINESS—SLIP-PE-RI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlippery.*] State or quality of being ſlippery; ſmopthneſs; glibneſs.—Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

15 o 15
SLI'PPERY—SLIP-PE-RY. *adj.* [ꝛlıpuɲ, Sax. *ſlipperig*, Swed.] Smooth; glib.—Not affording firm footing.—Hard to hold; hard to keep.—Not ſtanding firm.—Uncertain; changeable; mutable; inſtable.—Not certain in its effect.—[*Lubrique*, Fr.] Not chaſte.

SLI'PSHO'D. *adj.* [*ſlip* and *ſhod.*] Having the ſhoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely ſlipped on.

15
To SLIT—SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *ſlit* and *ſlitted.* [ꝛlıtan, Sax.] To cut longwiſe.

SLIT. *n. ſ.* [ꝛlıt, Sax.] A long cut, or narrow opening.

7 1
SLO'BBER—SLOB-BER. *n. ſ.* [*glavoerio*, Welſh.] Slaver. See SLAVER.

To SLOCK. *v. n.* [*ſlock*, to quench, Swed. and Scot.] To ſlake; to quench.

8
SLOE—SLOE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛla, Sax. *ſlaae*, Dan.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a ſmall wild plum.

4
SLOOP—SLOOP. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip.

To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *ſlop*,] To drink groſly and greedily.

7
SLOP—SLOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally ſome nauſeous or uſeleſs medicinal liquor.

7
SLOP—SLOP. *n. ſ.* [ꝛlop, Sax. *ſloove*, Dut. a covering.] Trowſers; open breeches.

8
SLOPE—SLOPE. *adj.* Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally uſed of acclivity or declivity; forming an angle greater or leſs with the plane of the horizon.

SLOPE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.—Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

SLO'PEWISE. *adj.* [*ſlope* and *wiſe.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

SLO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſloping.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

SLO'PPY. *adj.* [from *ſlop.*] Miry and wet.

8
SLOTH—SLOTH. *n. ſ.* [ꝛlæþ, ꝛlepþ, Sax. It might therefore be not improperly written *ſloath*, but that it ſeems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *ſlow.*] Slowneſs; tardineſs.—Lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; idleneſs.—An animal.

SLO'THFUL. *adj.* [*ſloth* and *full.*] Idle; lazy; ſluggiſh; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.

SLO'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſlothful.*] With ſloth.

SLO'THFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlothful.*] Idleneſs; lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; inactivity.

2
SLOUCH—SLOUCH. *n. ſ.* [*ſloff*, Dan. ſtupid.] A downcaſt look; a depreſſion of the head.—An ungainly gait, as alſo the perſon whoſe gait it is.—A man who looks heavy and clowniſh.

To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcaſt clowniſh look.

1 o
SLO'VEN—SLOV-EN. *n. ſ.* [*ſloef*, Dut. *yſlyvn*, Welſh, naſty, ſhabby.] A man indecently negligent of cleanlineſs; a man dirtily dreſſed.

SLO'VENLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlovenly.*] Indecent negligence of dreſs; neglect of cleanlineſs.

SLO'VENLY. *adj.* [from *ſloven.*] Negligent of dreſs; negligent of neatneſs; not neat; not cleanly.

SLO'VENLY. *adv.* [from *ſloven.*] In a coarſe inelegant manner.

2
SLOUGH—SLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [ꝛloȝ, Sax. This word is pronounced ſometimes with the *gh* mute, as if written *ſlou*, and at others, as if it were written *ſluff.* In the two latter ſenſes of the word, it is generally ſo pronounced.] A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.—The ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation.—The part that ſeparates from a foul ſore.

SLOUGHY. *adj.* [from *ſlough.*] Miry; boggy; muddy.

8
SLOW—SLOW. *adj.* [ꝛlap, ꝛleap, Sax. *ſleeuw*, Friſick.] Not ſwift; not quick of motion; not ſpeedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.—Late; not happening in a ſhort time.—Not ready; not prompt; not quick.—Dull; inactive; tardy; ſluggiſh.—Not haſty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.—Dull; heavy in wit.

SLOW, in compoſition, is an adverb, *ſlowly.*

SLO'WLY. *adv.* [from *ſlow.*] Not ſpeedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.—Not ſoon; not early; not in a little time.—Not haſtily; not raſhly.—Not promptly; not readily.—Tardiſhly; ſluggliſhly.

SLO'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [frow *ſlow.*] Smallneſs of motion; not ſpeed; want of velocity; abſence of celerity or ſwiftneſs.—Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to paſs; not quickneſs.—Dulneſs to admit conviction or affection.—Want of promptneſs; want of readineſs.—Deliberation; cool delay.—Dilatorineſs; procraſtination.

SLO'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [ꝛlapẏɲm, Sax.] The blind worm; a ſmall viper, venomous, but ſcarcely mortal.

I I
To SLU'BBER—SLUB-BER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber.*] To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.—To ſtain; to daub. [This ſeems to be from *ſlobber*, *ſlabber*, or *ſlaver.*] To cover coarſely or careleſly.

I
SLUDGE—SLUDGE. *n. ſ.* [probably from ꝛloȝ, ſlough, Sax.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.

I
SLUG—SLUG. *n. ſ.* [*ſlug*, Dan. ſignifying a glutton, and thence one that has the ſloth of a glutton.] An idler; a drone; a ſlow, heavy, ſleepy, lazy wretch.—An hindrance; an obſtruction.—A kind of ſlow creeping ſnail.—[Slecȝ, an

an hammerhead, Sax.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun.

SLU'GGARD—SLUG-GARD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlug.*] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

SLU'GGISH—SLUG-GISH. *adj* [from *ſlug.*] Dull; drowſy; lazy; ſlothful; idle; inſipid; ſlow; inactive; inert.

SLU'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſluggiſh.*] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; ſlowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſluggiſh.*] Dulneſs; ſloth lazineſs; idleneſs; inertneſs.

SLUICE—SLUICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſluyſe*, Dut. *eſcluſe*, Fr. *ſcluſa*, Ital.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

To SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

SLUICY. *adj.* [from *ſluice.*] Falling in ſtreams as from a ſluice or floodgate.

To SLU'MBER—SLUM-BER. *v. n.* [ꝩlumeꝑan, Sax. *ſluymeren*, Dut.] To ſleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound ſleep.—To ſleep; to repoſe. *Sleep* and *ſlumber* are often confounded.—To be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs.

To SLU'MBER. *v. a.* To lay to ſleep.—To ſtupify; to ſtun.

SLU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Light ſleep; ſleep not profound.—Sleep; repoſe.

SLU'MBEROUS. } *adj.* [from *ſlumber.*] Inviting to ſleep;
SLU'MBERY. } ſoperiferous; cauſing ſleep.—Sleepy; not waking.

SLUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſling.*

SLUNK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſlink.*

To SLUR—SLUR. *v. a.* [*ſloorig*, Dut. naſty; *ſloore*, a ſlut.] To ſully; to ſoil; to contaminate.—To paſs lightly; to balk; to miſs.—To cheat; to trick.

SLUR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; ſlight diſgrace.

SLUT—SLUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlodde*, Dut.] A dirty woman.—A word of ſlight contempt to a woman.

SLU'TTISH—SLUTT-ISH. *adj.* [from *ſlut.*] Naſty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanlineſs.

SLU'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſluttiſh.*] In a ſluttiſh manner; naſtily; dirtily.

SLU'TTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſluttiſh.*] The qualities or practice of a ſlut; naſtineſs; dirtineſs.

SLY—SLY. *adj.* [ꝩlið, Sax. ſlippery and metaphorically deceitful; *ſlægur*, Iſland.] Meanly artful; ſecretly inſidiuous; cunning.

SLY'LY. *adv.* [from *ſly.*] With ſecret artifice; inſidiouſly.

To SMACK—SMACK. *v. n.* [ꝩmæckan, Sax. *ſmaeken*, Dut.] To have a taſte; to be tinctured with any particular taſte.—To have a tincture or quality infuſed.—To make a noiſe by ſeparation of the lips ſtrongly preſſed together, as after a taſte.—To kiſs with a cloſe compreſſion of the lips, ſo as to be heard when they ſeparate.

To SMACK. *v. a.* To kiſs.—To make any quick ſmart noiſe.

SMACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſmaak*, Dut. from the verb.] Taſte; ſavour.—Tincture; quality from ſomething mixed.—A pleaſing taſte.—A ſmall quantity; a taſte.—The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleaſing taſte.—A loud kiſs.—Snacca, Sax. *ſneckra*, Iſland.] A ſmall ſhip.

SMALL—SMALL. *adj.* [ꝩmall, Sax. *ſmal.* Dut. *ſmaar*, Iſland.] Little in quantity; not great.—Slender; exile; minute.—Little in degree.—Little in importance; petty; minute.—Little in the principal quality, as *ſmall* beer; not ſtrong; weak.

SMALL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The ſmall or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the calf.

SMA'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmall age*, becauſe it ſoon withers. *Skinner.*] A plant. It is a ſpecies of parſley, and a common weed by the ſides of ditches and brooks.

SMA'LLCOAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſmall* and *coal.*] Little wood coals uſed to light fires.

SMA'LLCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*ſmall* and *craft*] A little veſſel below the denomination of ſhip.

SMA'LLPO'X. *n. ſ.* [*ſmall* and *pox.*] An eruptive diſtemper of great malignity; *variole.*

SMA'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmall.*] Littleneſs; not greatneſs.—Littleneſs; want of bulk; minuteneſs; exility.—Want of ſtrength; weakneſs.

SMALT—SMALT. *n. ſ.* A beautiful blue paint.

SMART—SMART. *n. ſ.* [ꝩmeoꝑta, Sax. *ſmert*, Dut. *ſmarta*, Swed.] Quick, pungent, lively pain.—Pain, corporal or intellectual.

To SMART. *v. n.* [ꝩmeoꝑtan, Sax. *ſmerten*, Dut.] To feel quick lively pain.—To feel pain of body or mind.

SMART. *adj.* [from the noun.] Pungent; ſharp; cauſing ſmart.—Quick; vigorous; active.—Producing any effect with force and vigor.—Acute; witty.—Briſk; vivacious; lively.

SMART. *n. ſ.* A fellow affecting briſkneſs and vivacity. A cant word.

SMA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *ſmart.*] After a ſmart manner; ſharply; briſkly; vigorouſly; wittily.

SMA'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmart.*] The quality of being ſmart; quickneſs; vigour—Livelineſs; briſkneſs; wittineſs;

SMATCH—SMATCH. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſmack.*] Taſte tincture; twang.—[*Cæruleo*, Lat.] A bird.

To SMA'TTER—SMAT-TER. *v. n.* [It is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſmack* or *taſte.*] To have a ſlight taſte; to have a ſlight, ſuperficial, and imperfect knowledge.—To talk ſuperficially or ignorantly

SMA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Superficial or ſlight knowledge.

SMA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmatter.*] One who has a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge.

To SMEAR—SMEAR. *v. a.* [ꝩmeꝑan, Sax. *ſmeeren*, Dut.] To overſpread with ſomething viſcous and adheſive; to beſmear.—To ſoil; to contaminate.

SMEA'RY. *adj.* [from *ſmear.*] Dawby; adheſive.

To SMELL—SMELL. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very obſcure. *Skinner*, the moſt acute of all etymologiſts, derives it from *ſmoel*, warm, Dut. becauſe ſmells are encreaſed by heat.] To perceive by the noſe.—To find out by mental ſagacity.

To SMELL. *v. n.* To ſtrike the noſtrils.—To have any particular ſcent.—To have a particular tincture or ſmack of any quality.—To practice the act of ſmelling.

SMELL—SMELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Power of ſmelling; the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ.—Scent; power of affecting the noſe.

SME'LLFE`AST. *n. ſ.* [*ſmell* and *feaſt*.] A paraſite; one who haunts good tables.

SMELT. The preterite and participle paſſ. of *ſmell*.

SMELT—SMELT. *n. ſ.* [ꝩmelt, Sax.] A ſmall ſea fiſh.

To SMELT—SMELT. *v. a.* [*ſmalta*, Iſland. *ſmelten*, Dut.] To melt oar, ſo as to extract the metal.

SME'LTER—SMELT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmelt*.] One who melts oar.

To SMERK—SMERK. *v. a*, [ꝩmercian, Sax.] To ſmile wantonly.

SME'RKY, or SMIRK—SMIRK. *adj.* Nice; ſmart; jaunty.

SMI'CKET—SMICK-ET. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *ſmock*, *ſmocket*, *ſmicket*.] The under garment of a woman.

To SMILE—SMILE. *v. n.* [*ſmuylen*, Dut.] To contract the face with pleaſure; to expreſs gladneſs by the countenance.—To expreſs ſlight contempt.—To look gay or joyous.—To be favourable; to be propitious.

SMILE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſlight contraction of the face; a look of pleaſure, or kindneſs.

SMI`LINGLY—SMI-LING-LY. *adv.* [from *ſmiling*.] With a look of pleaſure.

To SMIRCH—SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murcky*.] To cloud; to duſk; to ſoil.

To SMIRK. See SMERK.

SMI'T—SMIT. The participle paſſive of *ſmite*.

To SMI`TE—SMITE. *v. a.* preterite *ſmote*; part. paſſ. *ſmit*, *ſmitten*. [ꝩmitan, Sax. *ſmijten*, Dut.] To ſtrike; to reach with a blow.—To kill; to deſtroy.—To afflict; to chaſten. A ſcriptural expreſſion.—To blaſt.—To affect with any paſſion.

To SMITE. *v. n.* To ſtrike; to collide.

SMI`TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmite*.] He who ſmites.

SMI'TH—SMITH. *n. ſ.* [ꝩmiþ, Sax. *ſmeth*, Germ. *ſmid*, Dut. from ꝩmitan, Sax. to beat.] One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.—He that makes or effects any thing.

SMI'THCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [ꝩmiþcræft, Sax.] The art of a ſmith.

SMI'THERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmith*.] The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMITT. *n. ſ.* The fineſt of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they uſe for marking of ſheep, and call it *ſmitt*.

SMI'TTEN—SMITT-EN. The participle paſſive of *ſmite*. Struck; blaſted; killed; affected with paſſion.

SMOCK—SMOCK. *n. ſ.* [ꝩmoc, Sax.] The under garment of a woman; a ſhift.—*Smock* is uſed in a ludicrous kind of compoſition for any thing relating to women.

SMO'CKFA`CED. *adj.* [*ſmock* and *face*.] Palefaced; maidenly.

SMOKE—SMOKE. *n. ſ.* [*ys-mwg*, Welſh; ꝩmec, ꝩmoec, Sax.] The viſible effluvium, or ſooty exhalation from any thing burning.

To SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit a dark exhalation by heat.—To burn; to be kindled. A ſcriptural term.—To move with ſuch ſwiftneſs as to kindle; to move very faſt ſo as to raiſe duſt like ſmoke.—To ſmell, or hunt out.—To uſe tobacco.—To ſuffer to be puniſhed.

To SMOKE. *v. a.* To ſcent by ſmoke, or dry in ſmoke.—To ſmell out; to find out.—To ſneer; to ridicule to the face.

To SMOKE-*dry*. *v. a.* [*ſmoke* and *dry*.] To dry by ſmoke.

SMO`KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmoke*.] One that dries or perfumes by ſmoke.—One that uſes tobacco.

SMO`KELESS. *adj.* [from *ſmoke*.] Having no ſmoke.

SMO`KY. *adj.* [from *ſmoke*.] Emitting ſmoke; fumid.—Having the appearance or nature of ſmoke—Noiſome with ſmoke.

SMOOTH—SMOOTH. [ꝩmeð, ꝩmoeð, Saxon; *mwyth*, Welſh.] Even on the ſurface; not rough; level; having no aſperities.—Evenly ſpread; gloſſy.—Equal in pace; without ſtarts or obſtruction.—Flowing; ſoft; not harſh.—Bland; mild; adulatory.

To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To level; to make even on the ſurface.—To work into a ſoft uniform maſs.—To make eaſy; to rid from obſtructions.—To make flowing; to free from harſhneſs.—To palliate; to ſoften.—To calm; to mollify.—To eaſe.—To flatter; to ſoften with blandiſhments.

SMO`OTHFA`CED. *adj.* [*ſmooth* and *face*.] Mild looking; having a ſoft air.

SMO`OTHLY—SMOOTH-LY. *adv.* [from *ſmooth*.] Not roughly; evenly.—With even glide.—Without obſtruction; eaſily; readily.—With ſoft and bland language.

SMO`OTHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmooth*.] Evenneſs on the ſurface; freedom from aſperity.—Softneſs or mildneſs on the palate.—Sweetneſs and ſoftneſs of numbers.—Blandneſs and gentleneſs of ſpeech.

SMOTE—SMOTE. The preterite of *ſmite*.

To SMO'THER—SMOTH-ER. *v. a.* [ꝩmoþan, Sax.] To ſuffocate with ſmoke, or by excluſion of the air.—To ſuppreſs.

SMO'THER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtate of ſuppreſſion. Smoke; thick duſk. Not an elegant word.

To SMO'THER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſmoke without vent.—To be ſuppreſſed or kept cloſe.

SMUG—SMUG. *adj.* [*ſmuck*, dreſs, *ſmucken*, to dreſs, Dut.] Nice; ſpruce; dreſſed with affectation of niceneſs, but without elegance.

To SMU'GGLE—SMUG-GLE. *v. a.* [*ſmockelen*, Dut.] To import or export goods without paying the cuſtoms.

SMU'GGLER—SMUG-GLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmuggle*.] One who, in defiance of the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMU'GLY. *adv.* [from *ſmug*.] Neatly; ſprucely.

SMU'GNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmug*.] Spruceneſs; neatneſs.

SMUT—SMUT. *n. ſ.* [ꝩmitta, Sax. *ſmette*, Dut.] A ſpot made with ſoot or coal.—Muſt or blackneſs gathered on corn; mildew.—Obſcenity.

To SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtain; to mark with ſoot or coal.—To taint with mildew.

To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather muſt.

To SMUTCH—SMUTCH. *v. a.* [from *ſmut*.] To black with ſmoke.

SMU'TTILY. *adv.* [from *ſmutty*.] Blackly; ſmokily.—Obſcenely.

SMU'T-

SMU'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmutty.*] Soil from ſmoke.—Obſceneneſs.

SMU'TTY—SMUT-TY. *adj.* [from *ſmut.*] Black with ſmoke or coal.—Tainted with mildew.—Obſcene; not modeſt.

SNACK—SNACK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] A ſhare; a part taken by compact.

SNA'FFLE—SNAF-FLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſnavel*, Dut. the noſe.] A bridle which croſſes the noſe.

To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.

SNAG. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymology is unknown.] A jag, or ſharp protuberance.—A tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding beyond the reſt.

SNA'GGED. } *adj.* [from *ſnag.*] Full of ſnags; full of
SNA'GGY. } ſharp protuberances; ſhooting into ſharp points.

SNAIL—SNAIL. *n. ſ.* [ꝩnœgl, Sax. *ſnegel*, Dutch.] A ſlimy animal which creeps on plants, ſome with ſhells on their backs.—A name given to a drone from the ſlow motion of a ſnail.

SNAKE—SNAKE. *n. ſ.* [ꝩnaca, Sax. *ſnake*, Dut.] A ſerpent of the oviparous kind, diſtinguiſhed from a viper. The ſnake's bite is harmleſs. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a viper.

SNA'KEROOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſnake* and *root.*] A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina. See RATTLESNAKEROOT.

SNA'KESHEAD *Iris. n. ſ.* [*hermodactylus*, Lat.] A plant.

SNA'KEWEED, or *Biſtort. n. ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Lat.] A plant.

SNA'KEWOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnake* and *wood.*] What we call *ſnakewood* is properly the ſmaller branches of the root of a tall ſtrait tree growing in the iſland of Timor, and other parts of the Eaſt.

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *ſnake.*] Serpentine; belonging to a ſnake; reſembling a ſnake.—Having ſerpents.

To SNAP—SNAP. *v. a.* [The ſame with *knap.*] To break at once; to break ſhort.—To ſtrike with a knacking noiſe, ſnap, or ſharp knap.—To bite.—To catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly.—[*Snappen*, Dut.] To treat with ſharp language.

To SNAP—SNAP. *v. n.* To break ſhort; to fall aſunder.—To make an effort to bite with eagerneſs.

SNAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of breaking with a quick motion.—A greedy fellow.—A quick eager bite.—A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, or *Calf's ſnout. n. ſ.* [*antirrhinum*, Lat.] A plant.—A kind of play, in which brandy is ſet on fire, and raiſins thrown into it, which thoſe who are unuſed to the ſport are afraid to take out; but which may be ſafely ſnatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being cloſed, the fire is at once extinguiſhed.

SNA'PPER—SNAPP-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnap.*] One who ſnaps.

SNA'PPISH—SNAPP-ISH. *adj.* [from *ſnap.*] Eager to bite.—Peeviſh; ſharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſnappiſh.*] Peeviſhly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnappiſh.*] Peeviſhneſs; tartneſs.

SNA'PSACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſnappſack*, Swed.] A ſoldier's bag.

SNARE—SNARE. *n. ſ.* [*ſnara*, Swed. and Iſland. *ſnare*, Dan. *ſnoor*, Dut.] Any thing ſet to catch an animal; a gin; a net.—Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to intangle.

To SNARL—SNARL. *v. n.* [*ſnarren*, Dut.] To growl as an angry animal.—To ſpeak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

SNA'RLER—SNAR-LER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnarl.*] One who ſnarls; a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome, inſulting fellow.

To SNATCH—SNATCH. *v. a.* [*ſnakken*, Dut.] To ſeize any thing haſtily.—To tranſport or carry ſuddenly.

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at ſomething.

SNATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A haſty catch.—A ſhort fit of vigorous action.—A ſmall part of any thing; a broken part.—A broken or interrupted action; a ſhort fit.—A quip; a ſhuffling anſwer, little uſed in this latter ſenſe.

SNA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] One that ſnatches, or takes any thing in haſte.

SNA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſnatching.*] Haſtily; with interruption.

To SNEAK—SNEAK. *v. n.* [ꝩnican, Sax. *ſnige*, Dan.] To creep ſlily; to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen.—To behave with meanneſs and ſervility; to crouch; to truckle.

SNE'AKER. *n. ſ.* A large veſſel of drink, ſays *Johnſon*; but it means on the contrary a ſmall, pitiful, ſneaking quantity.

SNE'AKING. *participial adj.* [from *ſneak.*] Servile; mean; low.—Covetous; niggardly; meanly parcimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſneaking.*] Meanly; ſervilely.

To SNEER—SNEER. *v. n.* [This word is apparently of the ſame family with *ſnore* and *ſnort.*] To ſhow contempt by looks: *naſo ſuſpendere adunco.*—To inſinuate contempt by covert expreſſions.—To utter with grimace.—To ſhow aukward mirth.

SNEER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A look of contemptuous ridicule.—An expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn.

To SNEEZE—SNEEZE. *v. n.* [nieꝛan, Sax. *nieſen*, Dut.] To emit wind audibly by the noſe.

SNEEZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Emiſſion of wind audibly by the noſe.

SNE'EZEWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ptarmica*, Lat.] A plant.

SNICK *and Snee. n. ſ.* A combat with knives.

To SNIFF—SNIFF. *v. n.* [*ſniffa*, Swed.] To draw breath audibly up the noſe.

To SNI'GGLE. *v. n.* To catch eels after a particular manner.

To SNIP. *v. a.* [*ſnippen*, Dut.] To cut at once with ſciſſars.

SNIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſingle cut with ſciſſars.—A ſmall ſhred.

SNIPE—SNIPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſneppe*, Germ. ꝩnite, Sax. *yſnit*, Welſh.] A ſmall fen fowl with a long bill.—A fool; a blockhead.

SNI'PPET—SNIPP-ET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnip.*] A ſmall part; a ſhare.

SNI'PSNAP—SNIP-SNAP. *n. ſ.* [A cant word formed by reduplication of *ſnap.*] Tart dialogue.

SNI'VEL—SNIV-EL. *n. ſ.* [*ſnavel, ſnevel,* German.] Snot; the running of the noſe.

To SNI'VEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run at the noſe.—To cry as children.

SNI'VELLER—SNIV-EL-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnivel.*] A weeper; a weak lamenter.

To SNORE—SNORE. *v. n.* [*ſnorken,* Dut.] To breathe hard through the noſe, as men in ſleep.

SNORE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛnoꝛa, Sax. from the verb.] Audible reſpiration of ſleepers through the noſe.

To SNORT—SNORT. *v. n.* [*ſnorken,* Dut.] To blow through the noſe as a high mettled horſe.

SNOT—SNOT. *n. ſ.* [ꝛnoꝛe, Sax. *ſnot,* Dutch.] The mucus of the noſe.

SNO'TTY—SNOT-TY. *adj.* [from *ſnot.*] Full of ſnot.

SNOUT—SNOUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuyt,* Dutch.] The noſe of a beaſt.—The noſe of a man, in contempt.—The noſel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNO'UTED—SNOUT-ED. *adj.* [from *ſnout.*] Having a ſnout.

SNOW—SNOW. *n. ſ.* [ꝛnap, Sax. *ſneeuw,* Dut.] The ſmall particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.

To SNOW. *v. n.* [ꝛnapan, Saxon; *ſneeuwen,* Dut.] To have ſnow fall.

To SNOW. *v. a.* To ſcatter like ſnow.

SNO'WBALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſnow* and *ball.*] A round lump of congelated ſnow.

SNO'WBRO'TH. *n. ſ.* [*ſnow* and *broth.*] Very cold liquor.

SNO'WDROP. *n. ſ.* [*narciſſoleucoium,* Latin.] An early flower.

SNO'W-WHITE. *adj.* [*ſnow* and *white.*] White as ſnow.

SNO'WY—SNO-WY. *adj.* [from *ſnow.*] White like ſnow.—Abounding with ſnow.

SNUB—SNUB. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnebbe,* Dut. a noſe, or *knubel,* a joint of the finger.] A jag; a ſnag; a knot in wood.

To SNUB. *v. a.* [Rather *To ſnib.* See SNEAP, SNEB, SNIB.] To check; to reprimand.—To nip.

SNUFF—SNUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuf,* Dut. ſnot.] The uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle.—A candle almoſt burnt out.—The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.—Reſentment expreſſed by ſniffing; perverſe reſentment.—Powdered tobacco taken by the noſe.

To SNUFF. *v. a.* [*ſnuffen,* Dut.] To draw in with the breath.—To ſcent.—To crop the candle.

To SNUFF. *v. n.* To ſnort; to draw breath by the noſe.—To ſnift in contempt.

SNU'FFBOX. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuff* and *box.*] The box in which ſnuff is carried.

SNU'FFERS—SNUF-FERS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuff.*] The inſtrument with which the candle is clipped.

To SNU'FFLE—SNUF-FLE. *v. n.* [*ſnuffelen,* Dut.] To ſpeak through the noſe; to breath hard through the noſe.

SNUG—SNUG. *adj.* [from the verb.] Cloſe; free from any inconvenience.—Cloſe; out of notice.—Slily or inſidiouſly cloſe.

So—So. *adv.* [ꝛpa, Sax. *ſoo,* Dut. *ſo,* Ger.] In like manner. It anſwers to *as* either preceding or following. Noting compariſon.—To ſuch a degree.—In ſuch a manner.—It is regularly anſwered by *as* or *that,* but they are ſometimes omitted.—In the ſame manner.—Thus; in this manner.—Therefore; for this reaſon; in conſequence of this.—On theſe terms; noting a conditional petiton: anſwered by *as.*—Provided that; on condition that; *modo.*—In like manner; noting conceſſion of one propoſition and aſſumption of another, anſwering to *as.*—It ſometimes anſwers to the word or ſentence going before, and returns the ſenſe.—Thus it is; this is the ſtate.—At this point; at this time.—It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. Well.—It ſometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies ſome latent or ſurd compariſon.—A word of aſſumption; thus be it.—A form of petition.—So *ſo.* An exclamation after ſome thing done or known, as *So ſo, it works.*—So *ſo.* [*coſi, coſi,* Ital.] Indifferently; not much amiſs nor well.—So *then.* Thus then it is that; therefore.

To SOAK—SOAK. *v. n.* [ꝛocian, Sax.] To lie ſteeped in moiſture.—To enter by degrees into pores.—To drink gluttonouſly and intemperately. This is a low term.

To SOAK. *v. a.* To macerate in any moiſture; to ſteep; to keep wet till moiſture is imbibed; to drench.

SOAP—SOAP. *n. ſ.* [ꝛape, Sax. *ſapo,* Lat.] A ſubſtance uſed in waſhing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline aſhes and any unctuous ſubſtance.

SO'APBOI'LER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoap* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make *ſoap.*

To SOAR—SOAR. *v. n.* [*ſorare,* Ital.] To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any viſible action of the wings.—To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.—To riſe high.

SOAR. *n ſ.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

To SOB. *v. n.* [ꝛeob, ȝeaƀ, complaining, Saxon.] To heave audibly with convulſive ſorrow; to ſigh with convulſion.

SOB—SOB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A convulſive ſigh; a convulſive act of reſpiration obſtructed by ſorrow.

To SOB. *v. a.* To ſoak. A cant word.

SO'BER—SO-BER. *adj.* [*ſobrius,* Lat. *ſobre,* Fr.] Temperate, particularly in liquours; not drunken.—Not overpowered by drink.—Not mad; right in the underſtanding.—Regular; calm; free from inordinate paſſion.—Serious; ſolemn; grave.

To SO'BER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make ſober.

SO'BERLY. *adv.* [from *ſober.*] Without intemperance. Without madneſs.—Temperately; moderately.—Cooly; calmly.

SO'BERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſober.*] Temperance in drink.—Calmneſs; freedom from enthuſiaſm; coolneſs.

SOBRI'ETY—SO-BRI-E-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſobrieté,* French; *ſobrius,* Lat.] Temperance in drink; ſoberneſs.—Preſent freedom from the power of ſtrong liqour.—General temperance.—Freedom from inordinate paſſion.—Calmneſs; coolneſs.—Seriouſneſs; gravity.

SO'CCAGE—SOC-CAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſoc,* Fr. a ploughſhare; *ſoccagium,* barbarous Lat.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferiour or huſbandly ſervices to be performed to the lord of the fee.

SO'CIABLE—SO-CIA-BLE. *adj.* [*ſociable,* Fr. *ſociabilis,*

bilis, Lat.] Fit to be conjoined.—Ready to unite in a general intereſt.—Friendly; familiar; converſible.—Inclined to company.

So'CIABLENESS. [from *ſociable*.] Inclination to company and converſe.—Freedom of converſation; good fellowſhip.

So'CIABLY. *adv.* [from *ſociable*.] Converſibly; as a companion.

SO'CIAL—SO-*CIA*L. *adj.* [*ſocialis*, Lat.] Relating to a general or publick intereſt; relating to ſociety.—Eaſy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.—Conſiſting in union or converſe with another.

SOCIE'TY—SO-CI-E-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſocieté*, Fr. *ſocietas*, Lat.] Union of many in one general intereſt.—Numbers united in one intereſt; community.—Company; converſe.—Partnerſhip; union on equal terms.

SOCK—SOCK. *n. ſ.* [*ſoccus*, Lat. ſocc, Sax. *ſocke*, Dut.] Something put between the foot and ſhoe.—The ſhoe of the ancient comic actors, taken in poems for comedy, and oppoſed to buſkin or tragedy.

So'CKET—SOCK-ET. *n. ſ.* [*ſouchette*, Fr.] Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candleſtick.—The receptacle of the eye.—Any hollow that receives ſomething inſerted.

SOD—SOD. *n ſ.* [*ſoed*, Dut.] A turf; a clod.

SOD. The preterite of *ſeethe*.

SODA'LITY—SO-DAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſodalitas*, Lat.] A fellowſhip; a fraternity.

So'DDEN—SOD-DEN. [The participle paſſive of *ſeethe*.] Boiled; ſeethed.

So'DER—SO-DER. *v. a.* [*ſouder*, Fr. *ſouderen*, Dut. It is generally written *ſolder*, from *ſoldare*, Ital. *ſolidare*, Lat.] To cement with ſome metallic matter.

So'DER. *n. ſ.* Metallic cement.

SOE'VER. *adv.* [*ſo* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whoſoever; whatſoever; howſoever.

So'FA—SO-FA. *n. ſ.* [an eaſtern word.] A ſplended ſeat covered with carpets.

SOFT—SOFT. *adj.* [ſopt, Sax. *ſaft*, Dut.] Not hard.—Not rugged; not rough.—Ductile; not unchangeable of form.—Facile; flexible; not reſolute; yielding.—Tender; timorous.—Mild; gentle; kind; not ſevere.—Meek; civil; complaiſant.—Placid; ſtill; eaſy.—Effeminate; viciouſly nice.—Delicacy; elegantly tender.—Weak; ſimple.—Gentle; not loud; not rough.—Smooth; flowing.—Not forcible; not violent.

SOFT. *interj.* Hold; ſtop; not ſo faſt.

To So'FTEN—SOFT-EN. *v. a.* [from *ſoft*.] To make ſoft; to make leſs hard.—To intenerate; to make leſs fierce or obſtinate; to mollify.—To make eaſy; to compoſe; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.—To make leſs harſh.

To So'FTEN. *v. n.* To grow leſs hard.—To grow leſs obdurate, cruel, or obſtinate.

So'FTLY. *adv.* [from *ſoft*.] Without hardneſs.—Not violently; not forcibly.—Not loudly.—Gently; placidly.—Mildly; tenderly.

So'FTNER—SOFT-NER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoft*.] That which makes ſoft.—One who palliates.

SO'FTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoft*.] The quality of being ſoft. Quality contrary to hardneſs.—Mildneſs; kindneſs.—Civility; gentleneſs.—Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.—Timorouſneſs; puſilanimity.—Quality contrary to harſhneſs.—Facility; gentleneſs; candour; eaſineſs to be affected.—Mildneſs; meekneſs.

So'H'O—SO-HO. *interj.* A form of calling from a diſtant place.

To SOIL—SOIL. *v. a.* [ſylian, Sax. *ſoelen*, old Germ. *ſouiller*, Fr.] To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to ſtain; to ſully.—To dung; to manure.

SOIL—SOIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Dirt; ſpot; pollution; foulneſs.—[*Sol*, Fr. *ſolum*, Lat.] Ground; earth, conſidered with relation to its vegetative qualities.—Land; country.—Dung; compoſt.

To SOJO'URN—SO-JOURN, this word is accented indifferently on the firſt or laſt ſyllable, *v. n.* [*ſejourner*, Fr. *ſeggiornare*, Ital.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a ſettled habitation.

SOJO'URN. *n. ſ.* [*ſejour*, Fr. from the verb.] A temporary reſidence; a caſual and no ſettled habitation.

To SO'LACE—SOL-ACE. *v. a.* [*ſolacier*, old Fr. *ſolazzare*, Ital. *ſolatium*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuſe.

SO'LACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolatium*, Lat.] Comfort; pleaſure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleaſure; recreation; amuſement.

So'LAR—SO-LAR. *adj.* [*ſolaire*, Fr. *ſolaris*, Lat.] Being of the ſun.—Belonging to the ſun.—Born under or in the predominant influence of the ſun.—Meaſured by the ſun.

SOLD—SOLD. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſell*.

So'LDAN. *n. ſ.* [for *ſultan*.] The emperor of the Turks.

To SO'LDER. *v. a.* [*ſouder*, Fr. *ſoldare*, Ital. *ſolidare*, Lat.] See SODER. To unite or faſten with any kind of metallick cement.—To mend; to unite any thing broken.

So'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Metallic cement.

SO'LDIER—SOLD-*IE*R. *n. ſ.* [*ſoldat*, Fr. from *ſolidarius*, low Lat. of *ſolidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a ſoldier; *ſouldée*, Fr.] A fighting man; a warrior. Originally one who ſerved for pay.—It is generally uſed of the common men, as diſtinct from the commanders.

So'LDIERLIKE. } *adj.* [*ſoldier* and *like*] Martial; war-
So'LDIERLY. } like; military; becoming a ſoldier.

So'LDIERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoldier*.] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a ſoldier.

So'LDIERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoldier*.] Body of military men; ſoldiers collectively.—Soldierſhip; martial ſkill.

SOLE—SOLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolum*, Lat.] The bottom of the foot.—The foot.—The bottom of the ſhoe.—The part of any thing that touches the ground.—A kind of ſea-fiſh.

To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſoles: as, to *ſole* a pair of ſhoes.

SOLE. *adj.* [*ſol*, old Fr. *ſolus*, Lat.] Single; only.—[In law.] Not married.

SO'LECISM—SOL-E-CISM. *n. ſ.* [σολοικισμὸς.] Unfitneſs of one word to another; impropriety in language. A bar-

bariſm may conſiſt only in one word, a ſoleciſm muſt be of more.

8 15
So`LELY—SOLE-LY. *adv.* [from *ſole.*] Singly; only.

7 13
SO'LEMN—SOL-EMN. *adj.* [*ſolemnel*, Fr. *ſolemnis*, Lat.] Anniverſary; obſerved once a year with religious ceremonies.—Religiouſly grave.—Awful; ſtriking with ſerioufneſs.—Grave; affectedly ſerious.

7 13 15 15
So'LEMNESS, or SOLE'MNITY—SO-LEM-NI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſolemnité*, Fr. from *ſolemn.*] Ceremony or rite annually performed.—Religious ceremony.—Awful ceremony or proceſſion.—Manner of acting awfully ſerious.—Gravity; ſteady ſerioufneſs.—Awful grandeur; grave ſtatelineſs; ſober dignity.—Affected gravity.

7 13 16 12 1
So'LEMNIZA`TION—SOL-EM-NI-ZA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolemnize.*] The act of ſolemnizing; celebration.

To So'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [*ſolemniſer*, Fr. from *ſolemn.*] To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate.—To perform religiouſly once a year.

7 13 15
So'LEMNLY—SOL-EMN-LY. *adv.* [from *ſolemn.*] With annual religious ceremonies.—With formal gravity and ſtatelineſs.—With formal ſtate.—With affected gravity.—With religious ſerioufneſs.

8 15 15
To SOLI'CIT—SO-LIC-IT. *v. a.* [*ſolicito*, Lat.] To importune; to intreat.—To call to action; to ſummon to awake; to excite.—To implore; to aſk.—To attempt; to try to obtain.—To diſturb; to diſquiet. A Latiniſm.

8 15 15 12 1
Soli'CITA`TION—So-LIC-I-TA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolicit.*] Importunity; act of importuning.—Invitation; excitement.

8 15 15 1
Soli'CITOR—So-LIC-I-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolicit.*] One who petitions for another.—One who does in Chancery the buſineſs which is done by attorneys in other courts.

7 15 15 1
SOLI'CITOUS—SO-LIC-I-TOUS. *adj.* [*ſolicitus*, Lat.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly *about* before that which cauſes anxiety; ſometimes *for* or *of*. *For* is proper before ſomething to be obtained.

7 15 15 1 15
Soli'CITOUSLY—So-LIC-I-TOUS-LY. *adv.* [from *ſolicitous.*] Anxiouſly; carefully.

7 15 15 6
Soli'CITUDE—So-LIC-I-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolicitudo*, Lat.] Anxiety; carefulneſs.

7 15
SO'LID—SOL-ID. *adj.* [*ſolidus*, Lat. *ſolide*, Fr.] Not liquid; not fluid.—Not hollow; full of matter; compact; denſe.—Having all the geometrical dimenſions.—Strong; firm.—Sound; not weakly.—Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.—Not light; not ſuperficial; grave; profound.

So'LID. *n. ſ.* [In phyſick.] The part containing the fluids.

7 15 15 15
Soli'DITY—So-LID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſolidité*, Fr. *ſoliditos*, Lat. from *ſolid.*] Fulneſs of matter; not hollowneſs.—Firmneſs; hardneſs; compactneſs; denſity.—Truth; not fallacioufneſs; intellectual ſtrength; certainty.

7 15 15
So'LIDLY—SOL-ID-LY. *adv.* [from *ſolid.*] Firmly; denſely; compactly.—Truly; on good grounds.

7 15 7 15
Soli'LOQUY—So-LIL-O-QUY. *n. ſ.* [*ſoliloque*, Fr. *ſolus* and *loquor*, Lat.] A diſcourſe made by one in ſolitude to himſelf.

7 15 14
So'LIPEDE—SOL-I-PEDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolus* and *pedes*, Lat.] An animal whoſe feet are not cloven.

7 15 12
So'LITA`IRE—SOL-I-TAIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolitaire*, Fr.] A recluſe; a hermit.—An ornament for the neck.

So'LITARILY. *adv.* [from *ſolitary.*] In ſolitude; with lonelineſs; without company.

7 15 11 15
SO'LITARY—SOL-I-TA-RY. *adj.* [*ſolitaire*, Fr. *ſolitarius*, Lat.] Living alone; not having company.—Retired; remote from company.—Gloomy; diſmal.—Single.

So'LITARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; an hermit.

7 15 6
So'LITUDE—SOL-I-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolitude*, Fr. *ſolitudo*, Lat.] Lonely life; ſtate of being alone.—A lonely place; a deſert.

8 8
SO`LO—*SO-LO*. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A tune played by a ſingle inſtrument.

7 15
SO'LSTICE—SOL-STICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolſtice*, Fr. *ſolſtitium*, Lat.] The point beyond which the ſun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longeſt in ſummer, or ſhorteſt in winter.—It is taken of itſelf commonly for the ſummer ſolſtice.

7 15 11
Solsti'TIAL—SOL-STITI-AL. *adj.* [*ſolſticial*, Fr. from *ſolſtice.*] Belonging to the ſolſtice.—Happening at the ſolſtice.

7 15 0
So'LVIBLE—SOL-VI-BLE. *adj.* [from *ſolve.*] Poſſible to be cleared by reaſon or inquiry.

7 6 0
So'LUBLE—SOL-U-BLE. *adj.* [*ſolubilis*, Lat.] Capable of diſſolution or ſeparation of parts.

7 6 15 15 15
So'LUBI'LITY—SOL-U-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoluble.*] Suſceptiveneſs of ſeparation of parts.

5
To SOLVE—SOLVE. *v. a.* [*ſolvo*, Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

7 13 15
So'LVENCY—SOL-VEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolvent.*] Ability to pay.

7 13
SO'LVENT—SOL-VENT. *adj.* [*ſolvens*, Lat.] Having the power to cauſe diſſolution.—Able to pay debts contracted.

8 6 1
SOLU`TION—So-LU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſolution*, Fr. *ſolutio*, Lat.] Diſruption; breach; disjunction; ſeparation.—Matter diſſolved; that which contains any thing diſſolved.—Reſolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

1
SOME—SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a ſubſtantive: as *gameſome*. [*ſaam*, Dut.]

1
SOME—SOME. *adj.* [rom, rum, Sax. *ſums*, Goth. *ſum*, Germ. *ſom*, Dan. *ſom*, *ſommige*, Dut.] More or leſs, noting an indeterminate quantity.—More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.—Certain perſons. *Some* is often uſed abſolutely for ſome people; part.—*Some* is oppoſed to *ſome*, or to *others*.—It is added to a number, to ſhow that the number is uncertain and conjectural.—One; any without determining which.

1 7 15
So'MEBODY—SOME-BOD-Y. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *body.*] One; not nobody; a perſon indiſcriminate and undetermined.—A perſon of conſideration.

So'M-

So'MERSET—SOM-ER-SET. From *Sommer*, a beam, and *fault*, Fr. a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam, and turns over his head.

So'MEHOW—SOME-HOW. *adj.* [*ſome* and *how*.] One way or other; I know not how.

So'METHING—SOME-THING. *n. ſ.* [ꝥumðing, Sax.] Not nothing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.—More or leſs.—Part.—Diſtance not great.

So'METHING. *adv.* In ſome degree.

So'METIME. *adv.* [*ſome* and *time*.] Once; formerly.

So'METIMES. *adv.* [*ſome* and *times*.] Not never; now and then; at one time or other.—At one time, oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *another time*.

So'MEWHAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *what*.] Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what.—More or leſs.—Part greater or leſs.

So'MEWHAT. *adv.* In ſome degree.

So'MEWHERE. *adv.* [*ſome* and *where*.] In one place or other; not nowhere.

So'MEWHILE. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *while*.] Once; for a time. Out of uſe.

SOMNI'FEROUS—SOM-NIF-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*ſomnifere*, Fr. *ſomnifer*, Lat.] Cauſing ſleep; procuring ſleep; ſoporiferous; dormitive.

SOMNI'FIC—SOM-NIF-IC. *adj.* [*ſomnus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cauſing ſleep.

So'MNOLENCY — SOM-NO-LEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*ſomnolentia*, Lat.] Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep.

SON—SON. *n. ſ.* [*ſunus*, Goth. ꝥuna, Sax. *ſohn*, Germ. *ſon*, Swed. *ſone*, Dut. *ſyn*, Sclav.] A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother.—Deſcendant however diſtant: as, the *ſons* of *Adam*.—Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confeſſor to his penitent.—Native of a country.—The ſecond perſon of the Trinity —Product of any thing.—In ſcripture, *ſons* of pride, and *ſons* of light, denoting ſome quality. 'Tis a Hebraiſm.

SON-IN-LAW. *n. ſ.* One married to one's daughter.

SONA'TA—*SO-NA-TA*. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A tune.

SONG—SONG. *n. ſ.* [from ȝeꝥunȝen, Sax.] Any thing modulated in the utterance.—A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad. — A poem; lay; ſtrain.—Poetry; poeſy.—Notes of birds.—*An old* SONG. A trifle.

So'NGSTER—SONG-STER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſong*.] A finger. Uſed of human ſingers, it is a word of ſlight contempt.

So'NGSTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſong*.] A female finger.

SO'NNET—SON-NET. *n. ſ.* [*ſonnet*, Fr. *ſonnetto*, Ital.] A ſhort poem conſiſting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjuſted by a particular rule. It is not very ſuitable to the Engliſh language, and has not been uſed by any man of eminence ſince *Milton*.—A ſmall poem.

So'NNETTE'ER—SON-NET-TEER. *n. ſ.* [*ſonnetier*, Fr. from *ſonnet*.] A ſmall poet, in contempt.

SONI'FEROUS—SO-NIF-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*ſonus* and *fero*, Lat.] Giving or bringing ſound.

So'NORI'FIC—SON-O-RIF-IC. *adj.* [*ſonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing ſound.

SONO'ROUS—SO-NO-ROUS. *adj.* [*ſonore*, Fr. *ſonorus*, Lat.] Loud ſounding; giving loud or ſhrill ſound. Bodies are diſtinguiſhed as *ſonorous* or *unſonorous*.—High ſounding; magnificent of ſound.

SONO'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſonorous*.] With high ſounds; with magnificence of ſound.

SOON—SOON. *adv.* [*ſuns*, Goth. ꝥona, Sax. *ſaen*, Dut.] Before long time be paſt; ſhortly after any time aſſigned or ſuppoſed. — Early; before any time ſuppoſed: oppoſed too late.—Readily; willingly.—It has in *Sidney* the ſignification of an adjective, whether licentiouſly or according to the cuſtom of his time.—SOON *as*. Immediately; at the very time.

SOOT—SOOT. *n. ſ.* [ꝥot, Sax. *ſoot*, Iſlan. *ſoet*, Dut.] Condenſed or embodied ſmoke.

SO'OTERKIN—SOO-TER-KIN. *n. ſ.* A kind of falſe birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from ſitting over their ſtoves.

To SOOTH—SOOTH. *v. a.* [ȝeꝥoðian, Sax.] To flatter; to pleaſe with blandiſhments.—To calm; to ſoften; to mollify.—To gratify; to pleaſe.

So'OTHER—SOO-THER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſooth*.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandiſhments.

To SO'OTHSA'Y—SOOTH-SAY. *v. n.* [*ſooth* and *ſay*.] To predict; to foretel.

SOO'THSA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoothſay*.] A foreteller; a predicter; a prognoſticator.

SOO'TINESS — SOOT-I-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſooty*.] The quality of being ſooty; fuliginouſneſs.

SOO'TY—SOOT-Y. *adj.* [from *ſoot*.] Breeding ſoot.—Conſiſting of ſoot; fuliginous.—Black; dark; duſky.

SOP—SOP. *n. ſ.* [ꝥop, Sax. *ſopa*, Span. *ſoppe*, Dut.] Any thing ſteeped in liquor to be eaten.—Any thing given to pacify, from the *ſop* given to Cerberus.

To SOP. *v. a.* To ſteep in liquor.

SOPE. *n. ſ.* [See SOAP.]

SOPH—SOPH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſta*, Lat.] A young man who has been two years at the univerſity.—A quibling pretender to logick.

So'PHI—SO-PHI. *n. ſ.* [Perſian.] The emperor of Perſia.

So'PHISM—SOPH-ISM. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſma*, Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unſound ſubtilty; a fallacy.

So'PHIST—SOPH-IST. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſta*, Lat.] A profeſſor of philoſophy. Alſo a diſputant fallaciouſly ſubtle; an artful but inſidious logician.

SOPHI'STICAL—SO-PHIS-TI-CAL. *adj.* [*ſophiſtique*, Fr. from *ſophiſt*.] Fallaciouſly ſubtle; logically deceitful.

SOPHI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſophiſtical*.] With fallacious ſubtilty.

To SOPHI'STICATE. *v. a.* [*ſophiſtiquer*, Fr. from *ſophiſt*.] To adulterate; to corrupt with ſomething ſpurious.

SOPHI'STICATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.

SOPHI'STICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſtication*, Fr. from *ſophicate*.] Adulteration; not genuineneſs.

SOPHI'STICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſticate*.] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

So'PHISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſt*.] Fallacious ratiocination.

So-

So`PORI'FEROUS—So-PO-RIF-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*ſopor* and *fero.*] Productive of ſleep; cauſing ſleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; ſomniferous; anodyne; ſleepy.

So`PORI'FIC—So-PO-RIF-IC. *adj.* [*ſopor* and *facio.*] Cauſing ſleep; opiate; narcotic.

So'RCERER. *n. ſ.* [*ſorcier*, Fr. *ſortiarius*, low Latin.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

So'RCERESS—SOR-CE-RESS. *n. ſ.* [Female of *ſorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantreſs.

So'RCERY—SOR-CE-RY. *n. ſ.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

SORD—SORD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſward.*] Turf; graſſy ground.

So'RDID—SOR-DID. *adj.* [*ſordidus*, Lat.] Foul; groſs; filthy; dirty.—[*Sordide*, Fr.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; baſe.—[*Sordide*, Fr.] Covetous; niggardly.

So'RDIDLY—SOR-DID-LY. *adv.* [from *ſordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetouſly.

So'RDIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſordid.*] Meanneſs; baſeneſs.—Naſtineſs; not neatneſs.

SORE—SORE. *n. ſ.* [ſaꝛ, Sax. *ſaur*, Daniſh.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not uſed of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued or from internal cauſe: to be a *ſore*, there muſt be an excoriation; a tumour or bruiſe is not called a *ſore* before ſome diſruption happen.

SORE—SORE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Tender to the touch.—Tender in the mind; eaſily vexed.—Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. See SORE. adverb.—[From *ſaur*, Fr.] The buck is called the firſt year a fawn; the ſecond, a pricket; the third, a ſorel; and the four year, a *ſore*.

SORE. *adv.* [This the etymologiſts derive from *zeer*, Dutch; but *zeer* means only an intenſeneſs of any thing; *ſore* almoſt always includes pain.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little uſed.

So`RELY—SORE-LY. *adv.* [from *ſore.*] With a great degree of pain or diſtreſs.—With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

So`RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſore.*] Tenderneſs of a hurt.

So'RREL—SOR-REL. *n. ſ.* [ſuꝛe, Saxon; *ſorel*, Fr.] A plant agreeing with the dock in all its characters, and only differing in having an acid taſte.

So'RRILY—SOR-RI-LY. *adv.* [from *ſorry.*] Meanly; poorly; deſpicably; wretchedly; pitiably.

So'RROW—SOR-ROW. *n. ſ.* [*ſorg*, Daniſh.] Grief; pain for ſomething paſt; ſadneſs; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly underſtood as the effect of preſent evil, but of loſt good.

To So'RROW. *v. n.* [*ſaurgan*, Gothick; ſoꝛȝian, Sax.] To grieve; to be ſad; to be dejected.

So'RROWFUL—SOR-ROW-FUL. *adj.* [*ſorrow* and *full.*] Sad for ſomething paſt; mournful; grieving.—Expreſſing grief; accompanied with grief.

So'RRY—SOR-RY. *adj.* [ſaꝛiȝ, Saxon.] Grieved for ſomething paſt. It is generally uſed of ſlight or caſual miſcarriages or vexations, but ſometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.—[From *ſaur*, filth, Iſlan.] Vile; worthleſs; vexatious.

SORT—SORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſorte*, Fr.] A kind; a ſpecies.—A manner; a form of being or acting.—A degree of any quality.—A claſs, or order of perſons.—A company; a knot of people.—Rank; condition above the vulgar.

To SORT—SORT. *v. a.* [*Sortiri*, Lat. *aſſortire*, Ital.] To ſeparate into diſtinct and proper claſſes.—To reduce to order from a ſtate of confuſion.—To conjoin; to put together in diſtribution.—To cull; to chuſe; to ſelect.

To SORT. *v. n.* To be joined with others of the ſame ſpecies.—To conſort; to join.—To ſuit; to fit—To terminate; to iſſue.—To have ſucceſs.

So`RTILEGE—SOR-TI-LEGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſortilege*, Fr. *ſortilegium*, Lat.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

So`RTMENT—SORT-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſort.*] The act of ſorting; diſtribution.—A parcel ſorted or diſtributed.

SOT—SOT. *n. ſ.* [ſoꝛ, Sax. *ſot*, Fr. *ſot*, Dut.] A blockhead; a dull ignorant ſtupid fellow; a dolt.—A wretch ſtupified by drinking.

To SOT. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to beſot.

To SOT. *v. n.* To tipple to ſtupidity.

So'TTISH. *adj.* [from *ſot.*] Dull; ſtupid; ſenſeleſs; infatuate; doltiſh.—Dull with intemperance.

So'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſottiſh.*] Stupidly; dully; ſenſeleſsly.

So'TTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſottiſh.*] Dullneſs; ſtupidity; inſenſibility.

So'VEREIGN—SOV-E-REIGN. *adj.* The *g* in this word is mute. [*ſouverain*, Fr. *ſovrano*, Spaniſh.] Supreme in power; having no ſuperiour.—Supremely efficacious.

So'VEREIGN. *n. ſ.* Supreme lord.

So'VEREIGNLY. *adv.* [from *ſovereign.*] Supremely; in the higheſt degree.

So'VEREIGNTY—SOVE-REIGN-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſouveraineté*, Fr.] Supremacy; higheſt place; ſupreme power; higheſt degree of excellence.

SOUGH—SOUGH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſous*, Fr.] A ſubterraneous drain.

SOUGHT—SOUGHT. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſeek.*

SOUL—SOUL. *n. ſ.* [ſaꝛel, Sax. *ſael*, Dan. *ſual*, Iſlan. *ſiel*, Dut.] The immaterial and immortal ſpirit of man.—Vital principle.—Spirit; eſſence; quinteſſence; principal part.—Interiour power—A familiar appellation expreſſing the qualities of the mind.—Human being.—Active power.—Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.—Intelligent being in general.

SOUND—SOUND. *adj.* [ſunꝺ, Sax.] Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diſeaſed; not hurt.—Right; not erroneous.—Stout; ſtrong; luſty.—Valid; not failing.—Faſt; hearty. It is applied to ſleep.

SOUND—SOUND. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely faſt.

SOUND. *n. ſ.* [*ſonde*, Fr.] A ſhallow ſea, ſuch as may be ſounded.

SOUND. *n. ſ.* [*ſonde*, Fr.] A probe, an inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

To

To Sound. *v. a.* To ſearch with a plummet; to try depth.—To try; to examine.

To Sound. *v. n.* To try with the ſounding line.

Sound. *n. ſ.* [*ſon*, Fr. *ſonus*, Lat.] Any thing audible; a noiſe; that which is perceived by the ear.—Mere empty noiſe oppoſed to meaning.

Sound. *v. n.* To make a noiſe; to emit a noiſe.—To exhibit by likeneſs of ſound.

To Sound. *v. a.* To cauſe to make a noiſe; to play on.—To betoken or direct by a ſound.—To celebrate by ſound.

So`undboard. *n. ſ.* [*ſound* and *board.*] Board which propagates the ſound in organs.

So`unding. *adj.* [from *ſound.*] Sonorous; having a magnificent ſound.

So`undly. *adv.* [from *ſound.*] Healthily; heartily.—Luſtily; ſtoutly; ſtrongly.—Truly; rightly.—Faſt; cloſely.

Sou`ndness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſound.*] Health; heartineſs.—Truth; rectitude; incorrupt ſtate.—Strength; ſolidity.

Soup—Soup. *n. ſ.* [*ſoupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction of fleſh for the table.

SOUR—SOUR. *n. ſ.* [ſur, ſurıȝ, Saxon; *ſur*, Welſh.] Acid; auſtere; pungent on the palate with aſtringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit.—Harſh of temper; crabbed; peeviſh; moroſe; ſevere.—Afflictive; painful.—Expreſſing diſcontent.

Sour. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Acid ſubſtance.

To Sour. *v. a.* To make acid.—To make harſh.—To make uneaſy; to make leſs pleaſing.—To make diſcontented.

To Sour—Sour. *v. n.* To become acid.—To grow peeviſh or crabbed.

Source—Source. *n. ſ.* [*ſource*, Fr.] Spring; fountain; head.—Original; firſt courſe.—Firſt producer.

So`urish—Sour-ish. *adj.* [from *ſour.*] Somewhat ſour.

So`urly. *adv.* [from *ſour.*] With acidity.—With acrimony.

So`urness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſour.*] Acidity; auſtereneſs of taſte.—Aſperity; harſhneſs of temper.

Sous—Sous, or Sous. *n. ſ.* With the *s* mute as in the French. [*ſol*, Fr.] A ſmall denomination of money.

Souse—Souse. *n. ſ.* [*ſout*, ſalt, Dut.] Pickle made of ſalt.—Any thing kept parboiled in ſalt-pickle.

To Souse—Souse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To parboil, and ſteep in pickle.—To throw into water. A ludicrous ſenſe.

To Souse. *v. n.* [Of this word the original is uncertain.] To fall as a bird on its prey.

To Souse. *v. a.* To ſtrike with ſudden violence, as a bird ſtrikes his prey.

Souse. *adv.* With ſudden violence. A low word.

SOUTH—SOUTH. *n. ſ.* [ſuð, Sax. *ſuyd*, Dut. *ſud*, Fr.] The part where the ſun is in, with regard to us at noon.—The ſouthern regions of the globe.—The wind that blows from the South.

South. *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.

South. *adv.* Towards the South.—From the South.

So`uthing—South-ing. *adj.* [from the noun.] Going towards the South. Uſed of ſhips under ſail.

Sou`thea`st. *n. ſ.* [*South* and *Eaſt.*] The point between the Eaſt and South; the point of Winter ſunriſe.

So`utherly—South-er-ly. *adj.* [from *South.*] Belonging to any of the points denominated from the South; not abſolutely ſouthern.—Lying towards the South.—Coming from about the South.

So`uthern—South-ern. *adj.* [ſuðerne, Sax. from *South.*] Belonging to the South; meridional.—Lying towards the South.—Coming from the South.

So`uthernwood—South-ern-wood. *n. ſ.* [ſuðernpuðu, Sax. *abrotanum*, Latin.] A plant, agreeing in moſt parts with wormwood, from which it is not eaſy to ſeparate it.

So`uthmost. *adj.* [from *South.*] Fartheſt toward the South.

So`uthward. *adj.* [from *South.*] Towards the South.

So`uthwe´st. *n. ſ.* [*South* and *Weſt.*] Point between the South and Weſt; Winter ſun-ſet.

Sow—Sow. *n. ſ.* [ſuȝn, Sax. *ſoeg*, *ſouwe*, Dut.] A female pig; the female of a boar.—Perhaps from *ſow* might come *ſwine*, ſpina, Saxon.—An oblong maſs of lead.—An inſect; a millepede.

So`wbread. *n. ſ.* [*cyclamen*, Latin.] A plant.

To SOW—SOW. *v. n.* [*ſaian*, Gothick; ſapan, Saxon; *ſaeyen*, Dutch.] To ſcatter ſeed in order to a harveſt.

To Sow. *v. a.* part. paſſive *ſown.* To ſcatter in the ground in order to a growth; to propagate by ſeed.—To ſpread; to propagate.—To impregnate or ſtock with ſeed.—To beſprinkle.

To Sow. *v. a.* For *ſew.*

To Sowce. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See Souse.

So`wer—Sow-er. *n. ſ.* [from *ſow.*] He that ſprinkles the ſeed.—A ſcatterer.—A breeder; a promoter.

So`wins—Sow-ins. *n. ſ.* Flummery, ſomewhat ſour'd and made of oatmeal.

Sown—Sown. The participle of *ſow.* It is uſed by *Swift* for *ſewed.* Mr. *Johnſon* ſays *barbarouſly.*

So`wthi´stle. *n. ſ.* A weed.

Space—Space. *n. ſ.* [*ſpacium*, Latin.] Room; local extenſion. Mr. *Locke* defines *Space* as the relation of diſtance between any two bodies or points.—Any quantity of place.—Quantity of time.—A ſmall time; a while.

SPA`CIOUS—SPA-*CI*OUS. *adj.* [*ſpacieux*, Fr. *ſpacioſus*, Lat.] Wide; extenſive; roomy; not narrow.

Spa`ciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpacious.*] Roomineſs; wide extenſion.

Spa´ddle—Spad-dle. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *ſpade.*] A little ſpade.

Spade—Spade. *n. ſ.* [ſpað, Sax. *ſpade*, Iſlan. and Dut.] The inſtrument of digging.—A deer three years old.—A ſuit of cards.

Spadi´lle—Spa-dille. *n. ſ.* [*ſpadille*, or *eſpadille*, Fr.] The ace of ſpades at ombre.

Spake. The old preterite of *ſpeak.*

SPAN—SPAN. *n. ſ.* [ſpan, ſponne, Sax. *ſpanna*, Ital. *ſpan*, Dut.] The ſpace from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended.—Any ſhort duration.

To

To SPAN. *v. a.* To meaſure by the hand extended.—To meaſure.

SPAN. The preterite of *ſpin*. See SPIN.

SPA´NCOUNTER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſpan*, *counter* and *farthing*.]
SPA´NFARTHING. } A play at which money is thrown within a ſpan or mark.

SPA´NGLE—SPAN-GLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpange*, Germ. a buckle, a locket: whence *oher ſpangen*, ear-rings.] A ſmall plate or boſs of ſhining metal. — Any thing ſparkling and ſhining.

To SPA´NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beſprinkle with ſpangles or ſhining bodies.

SPA´NIEL—SPAN-IEL. *n. ſ.* [*hiſpaniolus*, Lat. *eſpagneul*, Fr.] A dog uſed for ſports in the field, remarkable for ſagacity and obedience.—A low, mean, ſneaking fellow; a courtier; a dedicator; a penſioner; a dependant; a placeman.

SPANISH *Broom*. *n. ſ.* [*geniſta juncea*, Lat.] A plant ſo called, as being a native of Spain.

SPANISH *Nut*. *n. ſ.* [*ſiſyrinchium*, Lat.] A plant, whoſe flower reſembles the iris.

SPAR—SPAR. *n. ſ.* Marcaſite.—[*Sparre*, Dut.] A ſmall beam; the bar of a gate.

To SPAR—SPAR. *v. n.* To fight with preluſive ſtrokes.

To SPARE—SPARE. *v. a.* [ſpaꝛian, Saxon; *ſpaeren*, Dut. *eſpargne*, Fr.] To uſe frugally; not to waſte; not to conſume. — To have unemployed; to ſave from any particular uſe.—To do without; to loſe willingly.—To omit; to forbear. — To uſe tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to deſtroy; to uſe with mercy.—To grant; to allow; to indulge.—To forbear to inflict or impoſe.

To SPARE. *v. n.* To live frugally; to be parcimonious; to be not liberal.—To forbear; to be ſcrupulous.—To uſe mercy; to forgive; to be tender.

SPARE. *adj.* Scanty; not abundant; parcimonious.—Superfluous; unwanted.—Lean; wanting fleſh.

SPA`RER—SPAR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpare*.] One who avoids expence.

SPA`RERIB. *n. ſ.* [*ſpare* and *rib*.] Some part cut off from the ribs: as, a *ſpareribb* of pork.

SPA`RING. *adj.* [from *ſpare*.] Scarce; little.—Scanty; not plentiful.—Parcimonious; not liberal.

SPA`RINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſparing*.] Not abundantly.—Frugally; parcimoniouſly; not laviſhly. — With abſtinence.—Not with great frequency.—Cautiouſly; tenderly.

SPARK—SPARK. *n. ſ.* [ſpeaꝛca, Sax. *ſparke*, Dutch.] A ſmall particle of fire, or kindled matter.—Any thing ſhining.—Any thing vivid or active.—A lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man. It is commonly uſed in contempt.

SPA`RKISH—SHARK-ISH. *adj.* [from *ſpark*.] Airy; gay. A low word.—Showy; well dreſſed; fine.

SPA`RKLE—SPARK-LE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpark*.] A ſpark; a ſmall particle of fire.—Any luminous particle.

To SPA`RKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit ſparks.—To iſſue in ſparks.—To ſhine; to glitter.

SPA`RKLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling luſtre.

SPA`RKLINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling luſtre.

SPA´RROW—SPAR-ROW. *n. ſ.* [ſpeaꝛpa, Sax.] A ſmall bird.

SPA´RROWHAWK, or *ſparhawk*. *n. ſ.* [ſpeaꝛhafoc, Sax.]
SPA´RROWGRASS. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *aſparagus*.]
SPA´RRY. *adj.* [from *ſpar*.] Conſiſting of ſpar.

SPASM—SPASM. *n. ſ.* [*ſpaſme*, Fr. σπάσμα.] Convulſion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

SPAT—SPAT. The preterite of *ſpit*.

To SPA´TTER—SPAT-TER. *v. a.* [ſpaꝛ, ſpit, Saxon.] To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive.—To throw out any thing offenſive.—To aſperſe; to defame.

To SPA´TTER. *v. n.* To ſpit; to ſpatter as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth.

SPA´TTERDASHES. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatter* and *daſh*.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA´TULA. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatha*, *ſpathula*, Latin.] A ſpattle or ſlice.—An inſtrument uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaiſters.

SPA´VIN—SPAV-IN. *n. ſ.* [*eſpavent*, Fr. *ſpavano*, Ital.] A diſeaſe in horſes: it is a bony excreſcence or cruſt as hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the ſame matter by which the bones or ligaments are nouriſhed: it is at firſt like a tender griſtle, but by degrees comes to hardneſs.

SPAW—SPAW. *n. ſ.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL—SPAWL. *v. n.* [ſpœtlian, to ſpit, Saxon.] To throw moiſture out of the mouth.

SPAWL. *n. ſ.* [ſpaꝛl, Saxon.] Spittle; moiſture ejected from the mouth.

SPAWN—SPAWN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpene*, *ſpenne*, Dut.] The eggs of fiſh or of frogs.—Any product or offſpring. In contempt.

To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce as fiſhes do eggs. — To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.

To SPAWN. *v. n.* To iſſue as eggs from fiſh.—To iſſue; to proceed. In contempt.

SPAW`NER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpawn*.] The female fiſh.

To SPAY—SPAY. *v. a.* [*ſpado*, Latin.] To caſtrate female animals.

To SPEAK—SPEAK. *v. n.* [Preter. *ſpeak* or *ſpake*, part. paſſ. *ſpoken*; ſpecan, Sax. *ſpreken*, Dut.] To utter articulate ſounds; to expreſs thoughts by words.—To harangue; to make a ſpeech.—To talk for or againſt; to diſpute.—To diſcourſe; to make mention.—To give ſound.—*To* SPEAK *with*. To addreſs; to converſe with.

To SPEAK. *v. a.* To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.—To proclaim; to celebrate.—To addreſs; to accoſt.—To exhibit.

SPEA`KABLE. *adj.* [from *ſpeak*.] Poſſible to be ſpoken.—Having the power of ſpeech.

SPEA`KER—SPEAK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeak*.] One that ſpeaks.—One that ſpeaks in any particular manner.—One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions. —The prolocutor of the Houſe of Commons.

SPEA`KING *Trumpet*. *n. ſ.* A trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great diſtance.

SPEAR—SPEAR. *n. ſ.* [*yſ-per*, Welſh; ſpeꝛe, Sax. *ſpeer*, Dut. *ſpare*, old Fr. *ſparum*, low Lat.] A long weapon with a ſharp point, uſed in thruſting or throwing; a lance.—A lance generally with prongs, to kill fiſh.

To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a ſpear.

To SPEAR. *v. n.* To ſhoot or ſprout. This is commonly written *ſpire*.

SPEA'RGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *graſs*.] Long ſtiff graſs.

SPEA'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *man*.] One who uſes a lance in fight.

SPEA'RMINT. *n. ſ.* A plant; a ſpecies of mint.

SPEA'RWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb.

SPE'CIAL—SPECI-AL. *adj.* [*ſpecial*, Fr. *ſpecialis*, Lat.] Noting a ſort or ſpecies.—Particular; peculiar.—Appropriate; deſigned for a particular purpoſe.—Extraordinary; uncommon.—Chief in excellence.

SPE'CIALLY.—SPECI-AL-LY. *adv.* [from *ſpecial*.] Particularly above others.—Not in a common way; peculiarly.

SPE'CIALTY. } *n. ſ.* [*ſpecialité*, Fr. from *ſpecial*.] Par-
SPECIA'LITY. } ticularity.

SPE'CIES—SPE-CIES. *n. ſ.* [*ſpecies*, Lat.] A ſort; a ſubdiviſion of a general term.—Claſs of nature; ſingle order of beings.—Appearance to the ſenſes; any viſible or ſenſible repreſentation.—Repreſentation to the mind.—Show; viſible exhibition.—Circulating money.—Simples that have place in a compound.

SPECI'FICAL, or SPECI'FIC—SPE-CIF-IC. *adj.* [*ſpecifique*, Fr. *ſpecies* and *facio*.] That which makes a thing of the ſpecies of which it is.—[In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper. It is uſually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities.

SPECI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpecifick*.] In ſuch a manner as to conſtitute a ſpecie; according to the nature of the ſpecies.

To SPECI'FICATE. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies* and *facio*.] To mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particularities.

SPE'CIFICA'TION—SPEC-IF-I-CA-TION. *n ſ.* [from *ſpecifick*; *ſpecification*, Fr.] Diſtinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.—Particular mention.

To SPE'CIFY—SPEC-I-FY. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies*; *ſpecificer*, Fr.] To mention; to ſhow by ſome particular marks of diſtinction.

SPE'CIMEN—SPEC-I-MEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpecimen*, Latin.] A ſample; a part of any thing exhibited that the reſt may be known.

SPE'CIOUS—SPE-CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſpecieux*, Fr. *ſpecioſus*, Lat.] Showy; pleaſing to the view.—Plauſible; ſuperficially, not ſolidly right; ſtriking at firſt view.

SPE'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſpecious*.] With fair appearance.

SPECK—SPECK. *n. ſ.* [ſpecec, Sax.] A ſmall diſcoloration; a ſpot.

To SPECK. *v. a.* To ſpot; to ſtain in drops.

SPECKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeck*.] Small ſpeck; little ſpot.

To SPECKLE—SPEC-KLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with ſmall ſpots.

SPE'CTACLE—SPEC-TA-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectacle*, Fr. *ſpectaculum*, Lat.] A ſhow; a gazing ſtock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable.—Any thing perceived by the ſight.—[In the plural.] Glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight.

SPECTA'TOR—SPEC-TA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectateur*, Fr. *ſpectator*, Lat.] A looker on; a beholder.

SPE'CTRE—SPEC-TRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectre*, Fr. *ſpectrum*, Lat.] Apparition; appearance of perſons dead.

SPECTA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpectator*.] Act of beholding.

SPE'CTRUM—SPEC-TRUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An image; a viſible form.

SPE'CULAR—SPEC-U-LAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſpecularis*, Lat.] Having the qualities of a mirrour or looking-glaſs.

To SPE'CULATE—SPEC-U-LATE. *v. n.* [*ſpeculer*, Fr. *ſpeculor*, Latin.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

To SPE'CULATE. *v. a.* To conſider attentively; to look through with the mind.

SPE'CULA'TION—SPEC-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpeculation*, Fr. from *ſpeculate*.] Examination by the eye; view.—Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.—A train of thoughts formed by meditation.—Mental ſcheme not reduced to practice.

SPE'CULATIVE—SPEC-U-LA-TIVE. *adj.* [*ſpeculatif*, Fr. from *ſpeculate*.] Given to ſpeculation; contemplative.—Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.

SPE'CULATIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſpeculative*.] Contemplatively; with meditation.—Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPE'CULA'TOR—SPEC-U-LA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeculate*.] One who forms theories.—[*Speculateur*, Fr.] An obſerver; a contemplator.—A ſpy; a watcher.

SPE'CULATORY. *adj.* [from *ſpeculate*.] Exerciſing ſpeculation.

SPE'CULUM—*SPEC-U-LUM*. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A mirrour; a looking-glaſs; that in which repreſentations are formed by reflection.

SPED—SPED. The preterite and part. paſſive of *ſpeed*.

SPEECH—SPEECH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeak*.] The power of articulate utterance; the power of expreſſing thoughts by vocal words.—Language; words conſidered as expreſſing thoughts.—Particular language as diſtinct from others.—Any thing ſpoken.—Talk; mention.—Oration; harangue.—Liberty to ſpeak.

SPE'ECHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpeech*.] Deprived of the power of ſpeaking; made mute or dumb.—Mute; dumb.

To SPEED—SPEED. *v. n.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſped* and *ſpeeded*. [*ſpoeden*, Dutch.] To make haſte; to move with celerity.—[Spedian, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have ſucceſs.—To have any condition good or bad.

To SPEED. *v. a.* To diſpatch in haſte.—To furniſh in haſte.—To diſpatch; to deſtroy; to kill.—To miſchief; to ruin.—To haſten; to put into quick motion.—To execute; to diſpatch.—To aſſiſt; to help forward.—To make proſperous.

SPEED. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoed*, Dutch.] Quickneſs; celerity.—

—Haſte; hurry; diſpatch.—The courſe or pace of a horſe.—Succeſs; event.

SPE'EDILY—SPEED-I-LY. *adv.* [from *ſpeedy.*] With haſte; quickly.

SPE'EDWELL. *n. ſ.* [*veronica*, Lat.] Fluellin. A plant.

SPE'EDY—SPEE-DY. *adj.* [from *ſpeed.*] Quick; ſwift; nimble; quick of diſpatch.

SPELL—SPELL. *n. ſ.* [ſpel, Sax. a word.] A charm conſiſting of ſome words of occult power. Thus *Horace* uſes *words*.

Sunt verba & voces *quibus hunc lenire dolorem*
Poſſis.

—A turn of work.

To SPELL—SPELL. *v. a.* [*ſpellen*, Dut.] To write with the proper letters.—To read by naming letters ſingly.—To divide words into ſyllables.—To charm.

To SPELL. *v. n.* To form words of letters.—To read.—To read unſkilfully.

SPE'LTER—SPEL-TER. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſemi-metal.

To SPEND—SPEND. *v. a.* [ſpendan, Sax. *ſpendere*, Ital.] To conſume; to exhauſt; to lay out.—To beſtow as expence; to expend.—To effuſe.—To ſquander; to laviſh.—To paſs away.—To waſte; to wear out.—To fatigue; to harraſs.

To SPEND. *v. n.* To make expence.—To prove in the uſe.—To be loſt or waſted.—To be employed to any uſe.

SPE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpend.*] One who ſpends.—A prodigal; a laviſher.

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpend* and *thrift.*] A prodigal; a laviſher.

SPERM—SPERM. *n. ſ.* [*ſperme*, Fr. *ſperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the ſpecies is continued.

SPE'RMACE'TI—SPER-MA-CE-TI. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmaſitty*. A factitious ſubſtance made from the oil which comes from the head of a peculiar kind of whale.

SPERMA'TICAL, or SPERMA'TIC—SPER-MAT-IC. *adj.* [*ſpermatique*, Fr. from *ſperm.*] Seminal; conſiſting of ſeed.—Belonging to the ſperm.

To SPE'RMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *ſperm.*] To yield ſeed.

To SPEW—SPEW. *v. a.* [ſpepan, Sax. *ſpeuwen*, Dut.] To vomit; to eject from the ſtomach.—To eject; to caſt forth.—To eject with loathing.

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to eaſe the ſtomach.

To SPHA'CELATE—SPHAC-E-LATE. *v. a.* [from *ſphacelus*, medical, Lat.] To affect with a gangrene.

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to ſuffer the gangrene.

SPHERE—SPHERE. *n. ſ.* [*ſphere*, Fr. *ſphæra*, Lat.] A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the center is at the ſame diſtance from every point of the circumference.—Any globe of the mundane ſyſtem.—A globe repreſenting the earth or ſky.—Orb; circuit of motion.—Province; compaſs of knowledge or action; employment. [From the *ſphere* of activity aſcribed to the power emanating from bodies.]

SPHE'RICAL—SPHER-IC-AL, or SPHE'RIC. *adj.* [*ſphe-rique*, Fr. from *ſphere.*] Round; orbicular; globular.—Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.

SPHE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpherical.*] In form of a ſphere.

SPHE'RICALNESS, or SPHERI'CITY—SPHE-RIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſphere.*] Roundneſs; rotundity.

SPHE'RO'ID—SPHE-ROID. *n. ſ.* [σφαῖρα and εἶδος; *ſpheriode*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a ſphere.

SPHEROI'DICAL. *adj.* [from *ſpheriod.*] Having the form of a ſpheriod.

SPHE'RULE—SPHER-ULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſphærula*, Lat.] A little globe.

SPHINX—SPHINX. *n. ſ.* [σφίγξ.] A fabled monſter of Egypt, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion.

SPICE—SPICE. *n. ſ.* [*eſpices*, Fr.] A vegetable production, fragrant to the ſmell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick ſubſtance uſed in ſauces.—A ſmall quantity, as of ſpice to the thing ſeaſoned.

To SPICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſpice; to mix with aromatick bodies.

SPI'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpice.*] One who deals in ſpice.

SPI'CERY. *n. ſ.* [*eſpiceries*, Fr. from *ſpice.*] The commodity of ſpices.—A repoſitory of ſpices.

SPICK *and* SPAN—SPICK—SPAN. [*Span-new* is uſed by *Chaucer*, and is ſuppoſed to come from ſpannan, to ſtretch, Sax. *expandere*, Lat. whence *ſpan*. *Span-new* is therefore originally uſed of cloath new extended or dreſſed at the clothiers, and *ſpick* and *ſpan* is newly extended on the *ſpikes* or tenters: it is a low word, though uſed by ſome polite writers.] Quite new; now firſt uſed.

SPI'CKNEL—SPICK-NEL. *n. ſ.* The herb maldmony or bearwort.

SPI'CY—SPI-CY. *adj.* [from *ſpice.*] Producing ſpice; abounding with aromaticks.—Aromatick; having the qualities of ſpice.

SPI'DER—SPI-DER. *n. ſ.* [*Skinner* thinks this word ſoftened from *ſpinder*, or *ſpinner*, from *ſpin*: *Junius*, with his uſual felicity, dreams that it comes from σπίζειν, to extend; for the ſpider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *ſpieden*, Dut. *ſpeyden*, Dan. to ſpy, to lye upon the catch. Doꝛ, ðoꝛa, Sax. is a *beetle*, or properly an *humble bee*, or *ſtingleſs bee*. May not *ſpider* be *ſpy dor*, the inſect that watches the *dor*? *Johnſon.*] The animal that ſpins a web for flies.

SPI'DERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*phalangium*, Lat.] A plant with a lily-flower, compoſed of ſix petals.

SPI'GNEL. *n. ſ.* [*meum*, Lat.] A plant.

SPI'GOT—SPIG-OT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijcker*, Dut.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

SPIKE—SPIKE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpica*, Lat.] An ear of corn.—A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron ſharpened: ſo called from its ſimilitude to an ear.

SPIKE. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant. This is a ſmaller ſpecies of lavender.

To SPIKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with long nails.—To ſet with ſpikes.

SPI'KENARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſpica nardi*, Lat.] A plant, and the oil of balſam produced from the plant.

SPILL—SPILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijlen*, Dut.] A ſmall ſhiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.—A ſmall quantity of money. A low word.

To SPILL. *v. a.* [ꝩpillan, Sax. *ſpillen*, Dut. *ſpilla*, Iſlan.] To ſhed; to loſe by ſhedding.—To deſtroy; to miſchief.—To throw away.

To SPILL. *v. n.* To waſte; to be laviſh.—To be ſhed; to be loſt by being ſhed.

To SPIN—SPIN. *v. a.* preter. *ſpun* or *ſpan*; part. *ſpun*. [ꝩpinnan, Sax. *ſpinnen*, Dut.] To draw out into threads.—To form threads by drawing out and twiſting any filamentous matter.—To protract; to draw out.—To form by degrees; to draw out tediouſly.

To SPIN. *v. n.* To exerciſe the art of ſpinning.—[*Spingare*, Ital.] To ſtream out in a thread or ſmall current.—To move round as a ſpindle.

SPI'NACH, or SPI'NAGE—SPIN-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpinachia*, Lat.] A plant.

SPI'NAL—SPIN-AL. *adj.* [*ſpina*, Lat.] Belonging to the back bone.

SPI'NDLE—SPIN-DLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpinðl, ꝩpinðel, Sax.] The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.—A long ſlender ſtalk.—Any thing ſlender.—In contempt.

To SPI'NDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into a long ſmall ſtalk.

SPI'NDLE-SHANKED. *adj.* [*ſpindle* and *ſhank*.] Having ſmall legs.

SPI'NDLE-TREE. *n. ſ.* Prickwood. A plant.

SPINE—SPINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpina*, Lat.] The back bone.

SPINEL. *n. ſ.* A ſort of mineral. *Spinel*-ruby is of a bright roſy red; it is ſofter than the rock or baloſs ruby.

SPIN-ET. *n. ſ.* [*eſpinette*, Fr.] A ſmall harpſicord, an inſtrument with keys.

SPIN-NER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpin*.] One ſkilled in ſpinning.—A garden ſpider with long jointed legs.

Wheel. n. ſ. [from *ſpin*.] The wheel by which, ſince the diſuſe of the rock, the thread is drawn.

SPI'NOSITY—SPI-NOS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpinoſus*, Lat.] Crabbedneſs; thorny or briary perplexity.

SPI'NOUS—SPI-NOUS. *adj.* [*ſpinoſus*, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER—SPIN-STER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpin*.] A woman that ſpins.—[In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.

SPI'NSTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpinſter*.] The work of ſpinning.

SPI'NY—SPI-NY. *adj.* [*ſpina*, Lat.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troubleſome.

SPI'RAL—SPI-RAL. *adj.* [*ſpirale*, Fr. from *ſpira*, Lat.] Curve; winding; circularly involved.

SPI'RALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiral*.] In a ſpiral form.

SPI'RE—SPIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpira*, Lat. *ſpira*, Ital. *ſpira*, Swed.] A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twiſt; a wreath.—Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, ſo called perhaps becauſe a line drawn round and round in leſs and leſs circles, would be a ſpire; a ſteeple.—The top or uppermoſt point.

To SPIRE—SPIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot up pyramidically.

SPI'RIT—SPIR-IT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpiritus*, Lat.] Breath; wind in motion.—[*Eſprit*, Fr.] An immaterial ſubſtance.—The ſoul of man.—An apparition.—Temper; habitual diſpoſition of mind.—Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.—Genius; vigour of mind.—Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual.—Intellectual powers diſtinct from the body.—Sentiment; perception.—Eagerneſs; deſire.—Man of activity; man of life, fire and enterpriſe.—Perſons diſtinguiſhed by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily growing obſolete.—That which gives vigour or cheerfulneſs to the mind; the pureſt part of the body bordering, ſays *Sydenham*, on immaterialty. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.—The likeneſs; eſſential qualities.—Any thing eminently pure and refined.—That which hath power or energy.—An inflammable liquor raiſed by diſtillation.—It may be obſerved, that in the old poets *ſpirit* was commonly a monoſyllable, being written *ſpright*, or *ſprite*.

To SPI'RIT. *v. a.* To animate or actuate as a ſpirit.—To excite; to animate; to encourage.—To draw; to entice.

SPI'RITALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiritus*, Lat.] By means of the breath.

SPI'RITED—SPIR-IT-ED. *adj.* [from *ſpirit*.] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

SPI'RITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpirited*.] Diſpoſition or make of mind.

SPI'RITLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpirit*.] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depreſſed.

SPI'RITOUS—SPIR-IT-OUS. *adj.* [from *ſpirit*.] Refined; defecated; advanced near to ſpirit.—Fine; ardent; active.

SPI'RITOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiritous*.] Fineneſs and activity of parts.

SPI'RITUAL—SPIR-I-TUAL. *adj.* [*ſpirituel*, Fr. from *ſpirit*.] Diſtinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.—Mental; intellectual.—Not groſs; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.—Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; eccleſiaſtical.

SPI'RITUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiritual*.] Incorporeity; immateriality; eſſence diſtinct from matter.—Intellectual nature.—[*Spiritualié*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the ſoul; mental refinement.—That which belongs to any one as an eccleſiaſtick.

SPI'RITUALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiritual*.] Eccleſiaſtical body.

SPI'RITUALIZATION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiritualize*.] The act of ſpiritualizing.

To SPI'RITUALIZE—SPIR-I-TUAL-IZE. *v. a.* [*ſpiritualiſer*, Fr. from *ſpirit*.] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.

SPI'RITUALLY—SPIR-I-TUAL-LY. *adv.* [from *ſpiritual*.] Without corporeal groſſneſs; with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPI'RITUOUS—SPIR-I-TUOUS. *adj.* [*ſpirituеux*, Fr. from *ſpirit*.] Having the quality of ſpirit, tenuity and activity of parts.—Lively; gay; vivid; airy.

SPI'RITUOSITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſpirituous*.] The quality of being ſpirituous; tenuity and activity.
SPI'RITUOUSNESS. }

To SPIRT—SPIRT. *v. n.* [*ſpruyten*, Dut. to ſhoot up, *Skinner*;

Skinner; *ſpritta*, Swed. to fly out. *Lye*.] To ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream; to ſtream out by intervals.

To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

To SPI'RTLE. *v. a.* [A corruption of *ſpirt*.] To diſſipate.

SPI`RY — SPI-RY. *adj.* [from *ſpire*.] Pyramidal.—Wreathed; curled.

SPI'SSITUDE—SPIS-SI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiſſus*, Lat.] Groſſneſs; thickneſs.

SPIT—SPIT. *n. ſ.* ſpitan, Sax. *ſpit*, Dut. *ſpedo*, Ital.] A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire.—Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the ſpade.

To SPIT—SPIT. *v. a.* Preterite *ſpat*; participle paſſ. *ſpit*, or *ſpitted*. [from the noun.] To put upon a ſpit.—To thruſt through.

To SPIT. *v. a.* [ſpœtan, Sax. *ſpytter*, Dan.] To eject from the mouth.

To SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out ſpittle or moiſture of the mouth.

SPI'TTAL—SPIT-TAL. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *hoſpital*.] A charitable foundation. In uſe only in the phraſes, *a ſpittal ſermon*, and *rob not the ſpittal*.

To SPI'TCHCO'CK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roaſt him. For this word Mr. *Johnſon* can find no good etymology.

SPITE—SPITE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dut. *deſpit*, Fr.] Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.—SPITE *of*, or *In* SPITE *of*. Notwithſtanding; in defiance of. It is often uſed without any malignity of meaning.

To SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To miſchief; to treat maliciouſly; to vex; to thwart malignantly.—To fill with ſpite; to offend.

SPI`TEFUL. *adj.* [*ſpite* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant.

SPI`TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiteful*.] Maliciouſly; malignantly.

SPI`TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiteful*.] Malice; malignity; deſire of vexing.

SPI'TTER—SPIT-TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpit*.] One who puts meat on a ſpit.—One who ſpits with his mouth.—A young deer.

SPI'TTLE—SPIT-TLE. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *hoſpital*, and therefore better written *ſpital*, or *ſpittal*.] Hoſpital. It is ſtill retained in Scotland.

SPI'TTLE—SPIT-TLE. *n. ſ.* [ſpœtlian, Sax.] Moiſture of the mouth. The ſaliva or *ſpittle* is an humour of eminent uſe.

SPI'TVE'NOM. *n. ſ.* [*ſpit* and *venom*.] Poiſon ejected from the mouth.

To SPLASH—SPLASH. *v. a.* [*plaſka*, Swed. They have both an affinity with *plaſh*.] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *ſplaſh*.] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

SPLA`YFOOT—SPLAY-FOOT. *adj.* [*ſplay* or *diſplay* and *foot*.] Having the foot turned inward.

SPLA`YMOUTH. *n. ſ.* [*ſplay* and *mouth*.] Mouth widened by deſign.

SPLEEN—SPLEEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſplen*, Lat.] The milt; one of the viſcera, of which the uſe is ſcarcely known. It is ſuppoſed the ſeat of anger and melancholy.—Anger; ſpite; ill-humour.—A fit of anger.—Melancholy; hypocondriacal vapours.

SPLE`ENED. *adj.* [from *ſpleen*.] Deprived of the ſpleen.

SPLE`ENFUL. *adj.* [*ſpleen* and *full*.] Angry; peeviſh; fretful; melancholy.

SPLE`ENLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpleen*.] Kind; gentle; mild. Obſolete.

SPLE`ENWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpleen* and *wort*.] Miltwaſte. A plant.

SPLE`NY. *adj.* [from *ſpleen*.] Angry; peeviſh.

SPLE'NDENT — SPLEN-DENT. *adj.* [*ſplendens*, Lat.] Shining; gloſſy; having luſtre.

SPLE'NDID—SPLEN-DID. *adj.* [*ſplendide*, Fr. *ſplendidus*, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; ſumptuous; p

SPLE'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſplendid*.] Mag ſumptuouſly; pompouſly.

SPLE'NDOUR—SPLEN-DOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſplende* Fr. *ſplendor*, Lat.] Luſtre; power of ſhining.—M nificence; pomp.

SPLE'NETIC — SPLEN-E-TIC. *adj.* [*ſ* netique, Fr.] Troubled with the ſpleen; fretful; peevi

SPLE`NIC—SPLE-NIC. *adj.* [*ſplenique*, Fr. *ſplen*, Lat.] Belonging to the ſpleen.

SPLE`NISH—SPLE-NISH. *adj.* [from *ſpleen*.] Fretful; peeviſh.

SPLE'NITIVE—SPLEN-I-TIVE. *adj.* [from *ſpleen*.] Hot; fiery; paſſionate. Not in uſe.

SPLENT—SPLENT. *n. ſ.* [Or perhaps *ſplint*; *ſpinella*, Ital.] *Splents* is a callous hard ſubſtance, or an inſenſible ſwelling which breeds on or adheres to the ſhank bone of horſes, and when it grows big ſpoils the ſhape of the leg.

To SPLICE. *v. a.* [*ſpliſſen*, Dut. *plico*, Lat.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT—SPLINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dut.] A thin piece of wood or other matter uſed by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly ſet in its place.

To SPLI'NTER—SPLIN-TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſecure by ſplints.—To ſhiver; to break into fragments.

SPLI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dut.] A fragment of any thing broken with violence.—A thin piece of wood.

To SPLI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT—SPLIT. *v. a.* pret. *ſplit*. [*ſpletten*, *ſplitten*, Dut.] To cleave; to ride; to divide longitudinally in two.—To divide; to part.—To daſh and break on a rock.—To divide; to break into diſcord.

To SPLIT. *v. n.* To burſt in ſunder; to crack; to ſuffer diſruption.—To be broken againſt rocks.

SPLI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſplit*.] One who ſplits.

SPLU'TTER—SPLUT-TER. *n. ſ.* Buſtle; tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL—SPOIL, or SPOIL. *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Lat. *ſpolier*, Fr.] To rob; to take away by force.—To plunder; to ſtrip of goods.—To corrupt; to mar; to make uſeleſs. [This, ſays *Johnſon*, is properly *ſpill*, ſpillan, Sax.] To

To SPOIL. *v. n.* To practice robbery or plunder—To grow uſeleſs; to be corrupted.

SPOIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpolium*, Lat.] That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.—The act of robbery; robbery; waſte.—The ſlough; the caſt-off ſkin of a ſerpent.

SPO'ILER—SPOIL-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpoil.*] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.—One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOKE—SPOKE. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpaca, Sax. *ſpeiche*, Germ.] The bar of a wheel that paſſes from the nave to the felly.

SPOKE—SPOKE. The preterite of *ſpeak.*

SPO'KEN—SPOK-EN. Participle paſſive of *ſpeak.*

SPO'KES-MAN—SPOKES-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoke* and *man.*] One who ſpeaks for another.

SPO'NDEE—SPON-DEE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpondée*, Fr. *ſpondæus*, Lat.] A foot of two long ſyllables.

SPONGE—SPONGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpongia*, Lat.] A ſoft porous ſubſtance ſuppoſed by ſome the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for ſucking up water.

To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a ſponge.

To SPONGE. *v. n.* To ſuck in as a ſponge; to gain by mean arts.

SPO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſponge.*] One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

SPO'NGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpongy.*] Softneſs and fulneſs of cavities like a ſponge.

SPO'NGIOUS. *adj.* [*ſpongieux*, Fr. from *ſponge.*] Full of ſmall cavities like a ſponge.

SPO'NGY—SPONG-Y. *adj.* [from *ſponge.*] Soft and full of ſmall interſtitial holes.—Wet; drenched; ſoaked; full like a ſponge.

SPO'NSAL—SPON-SAL. *adj.* [*ſponſalis*, Lat.] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION—SPON-SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſponſio*, Lat.] The act of becoming ſurety for another.

SPO'NSOR—SPON-SOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſurety; one who makes a promiſe or gives ſecurity for another.

SPONTA'NEOUS—SPON-TA-NE-OUS. *adj.* [*ſpontanée*, Fr. from *ſponte*, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulſion or reſtraint; acting of itſelf; acting of its own accord.

SPONTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſpontaneous.*] Voluntarily of its own accord.

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpontaneous.*] Voluntarineſs; freedom of will; accord unforced.

To SPOOM—SPOOM. *v. n.* [Probably from *ſpume*, or *foam*, as a ſhip driven with violence ſpumes, or raiſes a foam.]

SPOON—SPOON. *n. ſ.* [*ſpaen*, Dut. *ſpone*, Dan. *ſpoonn*, Iſland.] A concave veſſel with a handle, uſed in eating liquids.

SPO'ONBILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *bill.*] A bird.

SPO'ONFUL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *full.*] As much as is generally taken at once in a ſpoon. A medical ſpoonful is half an ounce.—Any ſmall quantity of liquid.

SPO'ONMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *meat.*] Liquid food; nouriſhment taken with a ſpoon.

SPOO'NWORT, or *Scurvygraſs. n. ſ.* See SCURVYGRASS.

To SPOON—SPOON. *v. n.* In ſea language, is when a ſhip being under ſail in a ſtorm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind.

SPORA'DICAL. *adj.* [σποραδικὸς; *ſporadique*, Fr.] A *ſporadical* diſeaſe is an endemial diſeaſe, what in a particular ſeaſon affects but few people.

SPORT—SPORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpott*, a make-game, Iſland.] Play; diverſion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment.—Mock; contemptuous mirth.—That with which one plays.—Play; idle gingle.—Diverſion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing.

To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert; to make merry.—To repreſent by any kind of play.

To SPORT. *v. n.* To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton.—To trifle.

SPO'RTFUL. *adj. ſport* and *full.*] Merry; frolick; wanton; ludicrous; done in jeſt.

SPO'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonly; merrily.

SPORTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonneſs; play; merriment; frolick.

SPO'RTIVE—SPORT-IVE. *adj.* [from *ſport.*] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

SPO'RTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſportive.*] Gaiety; play; wantonneſs.

SPO'RTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſport* and *man.*] One who purſues the recreations of the field.

SPOT—SPOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpette*, Dan. *ſpotte*, Flem.] A blot; a mark made by diſcoloration.—A taint; a diſgrace; a reproach.—A ſcandalous woman; a diſgrace to her ſex.—A ſmall extent of place.—Any particular place.—*Upon the* SPOT. Immediately; without changing place. [*Sur le champ.*]

To SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with diſcolorations; to maculate.—To corrupt; to diſgrace; to taint.

SPO'TLESS—SPOT-LESS. *adj.* [from *ſpot.*] Free from ſpots.—Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

SPO'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpot.*] One that ſpots; one that maculates.

SPO'TTY. *adj.* [from *ſpot.*] Full of ſpots; maculated.

SPOU'SAL—SPOU-SAL. *adj.* [from *ſpouſe.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

SPOU'SAL. *n. ſ.* [*eſpouſailles*, Fr. *ſponſalia*, Lat.] Marriage; nuptials.

SPOUSE—SPOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſponſa*, *ſponſus*, Lat. *eſpouſe*, Fr.] One joined in marriage; a huſband or wife.

SPOU'SED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; eſpouſed; joined together as in matrimony.

SPOU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *ſpouſe.*] Wanting a huſband or wife.

SPOUT—SPOUT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpuyt*, Dut.] A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or veſſel out of which any thing is poured.—Water falling in a body; a cataract, ſuch as is ſeen in the hot climates when clouds ſometimes diſcharge all their water at once.

To

To SPOUT—SPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a ſpout.

To SPOUT. *v. n.* To iſſue as from a ſpout.

To SPRAIN—SPRAIN. *v. a.* [Corrupted from *ſtrain.*] To ſtretch the ligaments of a joint without diſlocation of the bone.

SPRAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extenſion of ligaments without diſlocation of the joint.

SPRANG—SPRANG. The preterite of *ſpring.*

SPRAT—SPRAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſprot*, Dut.] A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

To SPRAWL—SPRAWL. *v. n.* [*ſpradle*, Dan. *ſpartelen*, Dut.] To ſtruggle as in the convulſions of death.—To tumble with agitation and contortion of the limbs.

SPRAY—SPRAY. *n. ſ.* [Of the ſame race with *ſprit* and *ſprout.*] The extremity of a branch.—The foam of the ſea, commonly written *ſpry.*

To SPREAD—SPREAD. *v. a.* [ſpnedan, Sax. *ſpreyden*, Dut.] To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger ſpace than before.—To cover by extenſion.—To cover over.—To ſtretch; to extend.—To publiſh; to divulge; to diſſeminate.—To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuſe.

To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itſelf.

SPREAD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extent; compaſs.—Expanſion of parts.

SPREA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpread.*] One that ſpreads.—Publiſher; divulger; diſſemmator.

SPRIG—SPRIG. *n. ſ.* [*yſbrig*, Welſh, ſo *Davies:* but it is probably of the ſame race with *ſpring.*] A ſmall branch; a ſpray.

SPRIG *Chryſtal. n. ſ.* In perpendicular fiſſures, chryſtal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the ſtone, and near the other leſſening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *ſprig* or rock *chryſtal.*

SPRI'GGY. *adj.* [from *ſprig.*] Full of ſmall branches.

SPRIGHT—SPRI*GH*T. *n. ſ.* The *gh* is ſilent in this word and all its derivations. [Contraction of *ſpirit*, *ſpiritus*, Lat. it was anciently written *ſprete* or *ſpryte*; and *ſpirit*, as now written, was long conſidered in verſe as a monoſyllable: this word ſhould therefore be ſpelled *ſprite*, and its derivatives *ſpritely*, *ſpriteful*; but cuſtom has determined otherwiſe.] Spirit; ſhade; ſoul; incorporeal agent.—Walking ſpirit; apparition.—Power which gives cheerfulneſs or courage.

To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a ſpright: A ludicrous uſe.

SPRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*ſpright* and *full.*] Lively; briſk; gay; vigorous.

SPRI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſprightful.*] Briſkly; vigorouſly.

SPRI'GHTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſprightly.*] Livelineſs; briſkneſs; vigour; gaiety; vivacity.

SPRI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *ſpright.*] Gay; briſk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.

To SPRING—SPRING. *v. n.* Preterite *ſprung* or *ſprang*, anciently *ſprong.* [ſpningan, Sax. *ſpringen*, Dut.] To ariſe out of the ground and grow by vegetative power.—To begin to grow.—To proceed as from ſeed.—To come into exiſtence; to iſſue forth.—To ariſe; to appear.—To iſſue with effect or force.—To proceed as from anceſtors.—To proceed as from a ground, cauſe, or reaſon.—To grow; to thrive.—To bound; to leap; to jump.—To fly with elaſtick power.—To riſe from a covert.—To iſſue from a fountain.—To proceed as from a ſource.—To ſhoot; to iſſue with ſpeed and violence.

To SPRING. *v. a.* To ſtart; to rouſe game.—To produce to light.—To make a leak by ſtarting a plank.—To diſcharge a mine.—To contrive as a ſudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly.—To produce haſtily.

SPRING—SPRING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſeaſon in which plants ſpring and vegetate; the vernal ſeaſon.—An elaſtick body; a body which when diſtorted has the power of reſtoring itſelf to its former ſtate.—Elaſtic force.—Any active power; any cauſe by which motion is produced or propagated.—A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a ſudden ſtruggle.—A leak; a ſtart of plank.—A fountain; an iſſue of water from the earth.—A ſource; that by which any thing is ſupplied.—Riſe; beginning.—Courſe; original.

SPRING. *adv.* [from the noun.] With elaſtic vigour.

SPRINGE—SPRINGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] A gin; a nooſe which faſtened to any elaſtic body catches by a ſpring or jerk.

SPRI'NGINESS—SPRIN-GI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpringy.*] Elaſticity; power of reſtoring itſelf.

SPRI'NGHALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpring* and *halt.*] A lameneſs by which the horſe twitches up his legs.

SPRI'NGTIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpring* and *tide.*] Tide at the new moon; high tide.

SPRI'NGLE—SPRIN-GLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] A ſpringe; an elaſtic nooſe.

SPRI'NGY—SPRIN-GY. *adj.* [from *ſpringe.*] Elaſtic; having the power of reſtoring itſelf.

To SPRI'NKLE—SPRIN-KLE. *v. a.* [*ſprinkelen*, Dut.] To ſcatter; to diſperſe in ſmall maſſes.—To ſcatter in drops.—To beſprinkle; to waſh, wet, or duſt by ſprinkling.

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of ſcattering in ſmall drops.

To SPRIT—SPRIT. *v. n.* [ſpnyttan, Sax. *ſpruyten*, Dut.] To ſhoot; to germinate; to ſprout.

SPRIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Shoot; ſprout.

SPRI'TSA'IL. *n. ſ.* [*ſprit* and *ſail.*] The ſail which belongs to the boltſprit-maſt.

SPRITE—SPRITE. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from *ſpirit.*] A ſpirit; an incorporeal agent.

SPRI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [See SPRIGHTFULLY.] Vigorouſly; with life and ardour.

To SPROUT—SPROUT. *v. n.* [ſpnyttan, Sax. *ſpruyten*, Dut.] To ſhoot by vegetation; to germinate.—To ſhoot into ramifications.—To grow.

SPROUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE—SPRUCE. *adj.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance.

To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dreſs with affected neatneſs.

SPRU'CEBEER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

SPRU'CE-

SPRU'CENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſprūce.*] Neatneſs without elegance.

SPRUNG—SPRUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſpring.*

SPU'MOUS—SPU-MOUS. *adj.* [*ſpumeus*, Lat.] Frothy; foamy.

SPUN—SPUN. The preter. and part. paſſive of *ſpin.*

SPUNGE—SPUNGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpongia*, Latin.] A ſponge. See SPONGE.

To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [Rather *To ſponge.*] To hang on others for maintenance.

SPU'NGINGHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpunge* and *houſe.*] A houſe to which debtors are taken before commitment to priſon, where the bailiffs ſponge upon them, or riot at their coſt.

SPU'NGY—SPUNG-Y. *adj.* [from *ſpunge.*] Full of ſmall holes, and ſoft like a ſpunge.—Wet; moiſt; watery.—Drunken; wet with liquor.

SPUNK. *n. ſ.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See SPONK.

SPUR—SPUR. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpuna, Sax. *ſpore*, Dan. Iſlan. and Dut. *eſperon*, Fr.] A ſharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horſe to drive him forward.—Incitement; inſtigation.—A ſtimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teazes.—The ſharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.—Any thing ſtanding out; a ſnag.

To SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prick with the ſpur; to drive with the ſpur.—To inſtigate; to incite; to urge forward.—To drive by force.

To SPUR. *v. n.* To travel with great expedition.—To preſs forward.

SPU'RGA'LLED. *adj.* [*ſpur* and *gall.*] Hurt with the ſpur.

SPURGE—SPURGE. *n. ſ.* [*eſpurge*, Fr. *ſpurgie*, Dut. from *purgo*, Lat.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in Engliſh for all milky purgative plants.

SPURGE *Laurel*, or *Mezereon. n. ſ.* [*thymelæa.*] A plant.

SPU'RIOUS—SPU-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*ſpurius*, Latin.] Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.—Not legitimate; baſtard.

SPU'RLING—SPUR-LING. *n. ſ.* [*eſperlan*, Fr.] A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

To SPURN—SPURN. *v. a.* [ꝩpopnan, Sax.] To kick; to ſtrike or drive with the foot.—To reject; to ſcorn; to put away with contempt; to diſdain.—To treat with contempt.

To SPURN. *v. n.* To make contemptuous oppoſition; to make inſolent reſiſtance.—To toſs up the heels; to kick or ſtruggle.

SPURN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Kick; inſolent and contemptuous treatment.

SPU'RNEY. *n. ſ.* A plant.

SPU'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpur.*] One who makes ſpurs.

SPU'RRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpergula*, Latin.] A plant.

To SPURT—SPURT. *v. n.* [See *To* SRIRT.] To fly out with a quick ſtream.

SPU'RWA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*ſpur* and *way.*] A horſeway; a bridle-road; diſtinct from a road for carriages.

To SPU'TTER—SPUT-TER. *v. n.* [*ſputo*, Lat.] To emit moiſture in ſmall flying drops.—To fly out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe.—To ſpeak haſtily and obſcurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the ſpittle by haſty ſpeech.

To SPUTTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noiſe and heſitation.

SPU'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſputter.*] One that ſputters.

SPY—SPY. *n. ſ.* [*yſpio*, Welſh; *eſpion*, Fr. *ſpie*, Dut. *ſpeculator*, Lat. It is obſerved by a German, that *ſpy* has been in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been expreſſed: thus the *Arimaſpians* of old, fabled to have but one eye, were ſo called from *ari*, which, among the nations of *Caucaſus*, ſtill ſignifies *one*, and *ſpi*, which has been received from the old Aſiatick languages for an *eye*, *ſight*, or one that *ſees*. *Johnſon.*] One ſent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one ſent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

To SPY. *v. a.* [See SPY. *n. ſ.*] To diſcover by the eye at a diſtance, or in a ſtate of concealment; to eſpy.—To diſcover by cloſe examination.—To ſearch or diſcover by artifice.

To SPY. *v. n.* To ſearch narrowly.

SPY'BOAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpy* and *boat.*] A boat ſent out for intelligence.

SQUAB—SQUAB, or SQUAB. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Unfeathered; newly hatched.—Fat; thick and ſtout; awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſofa or couch; a ſtuffed cuſhion.

SQUAB. *adv.* With a heavy ſudden fall; plump and flat. A low word.

SQUA'BPIE. *n. ſ.* [*ſquab* and *pie.*] A particular kind of pie made of many ingredients.

To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat.

SQUA'BBISH. *adj.* [from *ſquab.*] Thick; heavy; fleſhy.

To SQUA'BBLE—SQUAB-BLE, or SQUAB-BLE. *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swediſh.] To quarrel; to debate peeviſhly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.

SQUA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.

SQUA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquabble.*] A quarrelſome fellow; a brawler.

SQUA'DRON—SQUA-DRON. *n. ſ.* [*eſcadron*, Fr. *ſquadrone*, Italian, from *quadratus*, Latin.] A body of men drawn up ſquare.—A part of an army; a troop.—Part of a fleet, a certain number of ſhips.

SQUA'DRONED. *adj.* [from *ſquadron.*] Formed into ſquadrons.

SQUA'LID—SQUAL-ID. *adj.* [*ſqualidus*, Latin.] Foul; naſty; filthy.

To SQUALL—SQUALL. *v. n.* [*ſquala*, Swed.] To ſcream out as a child or woman frighted

SQUALL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Loud ſcream.—Sudden guſt of wind. A ſailor's word.

SQUA'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquall.*] Screamer; one that ſcreams.

SQUA'LLY. *adj.* [from *ſquall.*] Windy; guſty. A ſailor's word.

SQUA'MOUS—SQUAM-OUS. *adj.* [from *ſquameus*, Lat.] Scaly; covered with ſcales.

To SQUANDER—SQUAND-ER. *v. a.* [*verſchwenden*, Teutonick.] To ſcatter laviſhly; to ſpend profuſely; to throw

throw away in idle prodigality.—To ſcatter; to diſſipate; to diſperſe.

SQUA'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquander.*] A ſpendthriſt; a prodigal; a waſter; a laviſher.

12
SQUARE—SQUARE. *adj.* [*yſgwâr*, Welſh; *quadratus*, Lat.] Cornered; having right angles.—Forming a right angle.—Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three ſquare, five ſquare.—Parallel; exactly ſuitable.—Strong; ſtout; well ſet. As, a *ſquare* man.—Equal; exact; honeſt; fair. As, *ſquare* dealing.—[In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the *ſquare*, as 4 is the *ſquare* root of 16; becauſe $4\times4=16$; and likewiſe 6 the *ſquare* root of 36, as $6\times6=36$.

SQUARE. *n. ſ.* [*quadra*, Lat.] A figure with right angles and equal ſides.—An area of four ſides, with houſes on each ſide.—Content of an angle.—A rule or inſtrument by which workmen meaſure or form their angles.—Rule; regularity; exact proportion; juſtneſs of workmanſhip or conduct.—Squadron; troops formed ſquare.—A *ſquare* number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itſelf produces the ſquare.—Quarternion; number four.—Level; equality.—Quartile; the aſtrological ſituation of planets, diſtant ninety degrees from each other.—Rule; conformity. A proverbial uſe: thus we ſay, to *break no ſquares*.

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Lat. from the noun.] To form with right angles.—To reduce to a ſquare.—To meaſure; to reduce to a meaſure.—To adjuſt; to regulate; to mould; to ſhape.—To accommodate; to fit.—To reſpect in quartile.

To SQUARE. *v. n.* To ſuit with; to fit with.—To quarrel; to go to oppoſite ſides. Obſolete.

SQUA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquare.*] The ſtate of being ſquare.

11
SQUASH—SQUASH. *n. ſ.* [from *quaſh.*] Any thing ſoft and eaſily cruſhed.—[*Melopepo.*] An Indian kind of pumpion that grows luxuriouſly.—Any thing unripe; any thing ſoft. In contempt.—A ſudden fall.—A ſhock of ſoft bodies.

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To cruſh into pulp.

11
To SQUAT—SQUAT. *v. n.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To ſit cowering; to ſit cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Cowering; cloſe to the ground.—Short and thick; having one part cloſe to another, as thoſe of an animal contracted and cowering.

SQUAT. *n. ſ.* The poſture of cowering or lying cloſe.—A ſudden fall.

SQUAT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of mineral, conſiſting of tin ore and ſpar incorporated.

14
To SQUEAK—SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*ſqwaka*, Swed.] To ſet up a ſudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.—To cry with a ſhrill acute tone.—To break ſilence or ſecrecy for fear or pain.

SQUEAK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill quick cry; a cry of pain.

14
To SQUEAL—SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*ſqwala*, Swediſh.] To cry with a ſhrill ſharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* ſeems a ſhort ſudden cry, and *ſqueal* a cry continued.

14 15
SQUEA'MISH—SQUEAM-ISH. *adj.* [for *quawmiſh* or *qualmiſh*, from *qualm.*] Nice; faſtidious; eaſily diſguſted; having the ſtomach eaſily turned; being apt to take offence without much reaſon. It is uſed always in diſlike either real or ironical.

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſqueamiſh.*] Niceneſs; delicacy; faſtidiouſneſs.

14
To SQUEEZE—SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [cpiꝛan, Sax. *ys-gwaſgu*, Welſh.] To preſs; to cruſh between two bodies.—To oppreſs; to cruſh; to haraſs by extortion.—To force between cloſe bodies.

To SQUEEZE. *v. n.* To act or paſs, in conſequence of compreſſion.—To force way through cloſe bodies.

SQUEEZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Compreſſion; preſſure.

13
SQUELCH—SQUELCH. *n. ſ.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.

15
SQUIB—SQUIB. *n. ſ.* [*ſchieben*, Germ. to puſh forward. This etymology, though the beſt that is yet found, is not very probable.] A ſmall pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Uſed in ſport.—Any petty fellow.

15
SQUILL—SQUILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſquilla*, *ſcilla*, Lat. *ſquille*, Fr.] A plant.—A fiſh.—An inſect.

15 11 15
SQUI'NANCY—SQUIN-AN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*ſquinance*, *ſquinancie*, Fr. *ſquinatia*, Ital.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinſey.

15
SQUINT—SQUINT. *adj.* [*ſquinte*, Dutch, oblique, tranſverſe.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking ſuſpiciouſly.

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of viſion.

To SQUINT. *v. a.* To form the eye to oblique viſion.—To turn the eye obliquely.

SQUI'NTEYED. *adj.* [*ſquint* and *eye.*] Having the ſight directed oblique.—Indirect; oblique; malignant.

16
SQUIRE—SQUIRE. *n. ſ.* [Contraction of *eſquire*; *eſcuyer*, Fr. See ESQUIRE.] A gentleman next in rank to a knight.—An attendant on a noble warriour.—An attendant at court.

2 13
SQUI'RREL—SQUIR-REL. *n. ſ.* [*eſcurueil*, Fr. *ſciurus*, Lat.] A ſmall animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.

1
To SQUIRT—SQUIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a quick ſtream. Of uncertain etymology.

To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To prate; to ſet fly. Low cant.

SQUIRT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An inſtrument by which a quick ſtream is ejected.—A ſmall quick ſtream.

SQUI'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquirt.*] One that plies a ſquirt.

1
To STAB—STAB. *v. a.* [*ſtaven*, old Dutch.] To pierce with a pointed weapon.—To wound mortally or miſchievouſly.

STAB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtab or wound with a ſharp pointed weapon.—A dark injury; a ſly miſchief.—A ſtroke; a blow.

STA'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtab.*] One who ſtabs; a privy murderer.

11 15 15 13
STABI'LIMENT—STA-BIL-I-MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtabilis*, Lat.] Support; firmneſs; act of making firm.

STABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtabilité*, Fr. from *ſtabilitas*, Latin.] Stableneſs; ſteadineſs; ſtrength to ſtand.—Fixedneſs; not fluidity.—Firmneſs of reſolution.

12 0
STA'BLE—STA-BLE. *adj.* [*ſtable*, Fr. *ſtabilis*, Latin.] Fixed; able to ſtand.—Steady; conſtant; fixed in reſolution or conduct.—Strong; fixed in ſtate.

STA'BLE—STA-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtabulum*, Lat.] A houſe for beaſts.

To STA'BLE. *v. n.* [*ſtabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beaſts.

STA'BLEBOY. } *n. ſ.* [*ſtable* and *boy*, or *man*.] One
STA'BLEMAN. } who attends in the ſtable.

STA'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtable*.] Power to ſtand.—Steadineſs; conſtancy; ſtability.

STA'BLESTAND. *n. ſ.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or preſumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the ſtealing of the king's deer in the foreſt.

To STA'BLISH—STAB-LISH. *v. a.* [*eſtablir*, Fr. *ſtabilio*, Lat.] To eſtabliſh; to fix; to ſettle.

STACK—STACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtacca*, Ital.] A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together.—A number of chimneys or funnels ſtanding together.

To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.

STA'DTHOLDER—STADT-HOLD-ER. *n. ſ* [*ſtadt* and *houden*, Dutch.] The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF—STAFF. *n. ſ.* plur. *ſtaves*. [ſtæf, Sax. *ſtaff*, Dan. *ſtaf*, Dut.] A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking.—A prop; a ſupport.—A ſtick uſed as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *ſtaff* of length.—Any long piece of wood.—An enſign of an office; a badge of authority.—[*Stef*, Iſlandick.] A ſtanza; a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that, when the ſtanza is concluded, the ſame order begins again. This is vulgarly called a ſtave.

STAG—STAG. *n. ſ.* The male red deer; the male of the hind.

STAGE—STAGE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtage*, Fr.] A floor raiſed to view on which any ſhow is exhibited.—The theatre; the place of ſcenic entertainments.—Any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed.—A place in which reſt is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermiſſion. [*Statio*, Lat.]—A ſingle ſtep of gradual proceſs.

STA'GECO'ACH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtage* and *coach*.] A coach that keeps its ſtages; a coach that paſſes and repaſſes on certain days for the accommodation of paſſengers.

STA'GEPLA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*ſtage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment.

STA'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtage*.] A player.—One who has long acted on the ſtage of life; a practitioner; a perſon of cunning.

To STA'GGER—STAG-GER. *v. n.* [*ſtaggeren*, Dut.] To reel; not to ſtand or walk ſteadily.—To faint; to begin to give way.—To heſitate; to fall into doubt; to become leſs confident or determined.

To STA'GGER. *v. a.* To make to ſtagger; to make to reel.—To ſhock; to alarm; to make leſs ſteady or confident.

STA'GGERS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A kind of horſe apoplexy.—Madneſs; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of uſe.

STA'GNANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtagnant*.] The ſtate of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT—STAG-NANT. *adj.* [*ſtagnans*, Lat.] Motionleſs; ſtill; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

To STA'GNATE—STAG-NATE. *v. n.* [*ſtagnum*, Lat.] To lye motionleſs; to have no courſe or ſtream.

STAGNA'TION—STAG-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtagnate*.] Stop of courſe; ceſſation of motion.

STAID—STAID. *participial adjective.* [from *ſtay*.] Sober; grave; regular; compoſed; not wild; not volatile.

STA'IDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtaid*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildneſs.

To STAIN—STAIN. *v. a.* [*yſtaenio*, Welſh, from *ys* and *taenu*.] To blot; to ſpot; to maculate.—To diſgrace; to ſpot with guilt or infamy.

STAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Blot; ſpot; diſcoloration.—Taint of guilt or infamy.—Cauſe of reproach; ſhame.

STA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtain*.] One who ſtains; one who blots.

STAIR—STAIR. *n. ſ.* [ſtæzen, Sax. *ſteghe*, Dutch.] Steps by which we riſe an aſcent from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Stair*, ſays *Johnſon*, was anciently uſed for the whole order of ſteps; but *ſtair* now, if it be uſed at all, ſignifies, only one flight of ſteps: The truth is, that it is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular number, and when it is, it means one ſtep of thoſe compoſing the whole flight of ſtairs.

STA'IRCA'SE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtair* and *caſe*.] The part of the fabrick that contains the ſtairs.

STAKE—STAKE. *n. ſ.* [ſtaca, Sax. *ſtaek*, Dut. *eſtaca*, Span.] A poſt or ſtrong ſtick fixed in the ground.—A piece of wood.—Any thing placed as a paliſade or fence.—The poſt to which a beaſt is tied to be baited.—Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning.—The ſtate of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.—A ſmall anvil, which ſtands upon a ſmall iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occaſion offers.

To STAKE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten, ſupport, or defend with poſts ſet upright.—To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

STALE—STALE. *adj.* [*ſtelle*, Dutch.] Old; long kept; altered by time. *Stale* is not uſed of perſons otherwiſe than in contempt.—Uſed 'till it is of no uſe or eſteem; worn out of regard or notice.

STALE. *n. ſ.* [from ſtælan, Sax. to ſteal.] Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpoſe.—[From *ſtale*, adj.] Urine; old urine.—Old beer; beer ſomewhat acidulated.—[*Stele*, Dutch, a ſtick.] A handle.

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.

STA'LELY. *adv.* [from *ſtale*.] Of old; long time.

STA'LENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtale*.] Oldneſs; ſtate of being long kept; ſtate of being corrupted by time.

To STALK—STALK. *v. n.* [ſtealcan, Saxon.] To walk with high and ſuperb ſteps. It is uſed commonly in a ſenſe of diſlike.—To walk behind a ſtalking horſe or cover.

STALK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] High, proud, wide, and ſtately ſtep.—[*Stele*, Dutch.] The ſtem on which flowers or fruits grow.—The ſtem of a quill.

STA'LKINGHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtalking* and *horſe*.] A horſe either

either real or fictitious by which a fowler ſhelters himſelf from the ſight of the game; a maſk; a pretence.

STA`LKY. *adj.* [from *ſtalk.*] Hard like a ſtalk.

5

STALL—STALL. *n. ſ.* [ꝛtal, Sax. *ſtal*, Dut. *ſtalla*, Ital.] A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horſe is kept in the ſtable.—A bench or form where any thing is ſet to ſale.—[*Stall*, Swediſh; *ſtal*, Armorick.] A ſmall houſe or ſhed in which certain trades are practiſed.—The ſeat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

To STALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep in a ſtall or ſtable.—[For *inſtall.*] To inveſt.

To STALL. *v. n.* To inhabit; to dwell.—To kennel.

STA`LLFED. *adj.* [*ſtall* and *fed.*] Fed not with graſs but dry food.

STA`LLWORN. *adj.* [*ſtall* and *worn.*] Long kept in the ſtable. [ꝛtapelꝛeno, Sax. ſtout.]

11 1

STA'LLION—STALL-ION. *n. ſ.* [*yſtalwyn*, an old Welſh word: the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. *Wotton. Eſtallion*, Fr. *ſtallone*, Ital. *ſtalhengſt*, Dut. *Junius* thinks it derived from ꝛtælan, to leap.] A horſe kept for mares.

11 15 11

STA'MINA—STAM-I-NA. n. ſ. [Latin.] The firſt principles of any thing.—The ſolids of a human body.—[In botany.] Thoſe little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompaſſing round the ſtyle, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

STAMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſtamineus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of threads.—Stamineous flowers are ſo far imperfect as to want thoſe coloured leaves which are called petala, and conſiſt only of the ſtylus and the ſtamina.

11 1

To STA'MMER—STAM-MER. *v. n.* [ꝛtamen, a ſtammerer, Sax. *ſtamelen*, *ſtammeren*, to ſtammer, Dutch.] To ſpeak with unnatural heſitation; to utter words with difficulty.

STA'MMERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtammer.*] One who ſpeaks with heſitation.

11

To STAMP—STAMP. *v. a.* [*ſtampen*, Dut. *ſtamper*, Dan.] To ſtrike by preſſing the foot haſtily downwards.—To pound; to beat as in a mortar.—[*Eſtamper*, Fr. *ſtampare*, Ital. *eſtampar*, Span.] To impreſs with ſome mark or figure.—To fix a mark by impreſſing it.—To make by impreſſing a mark.—To mint; to form; to coin.

To STAMP. *v. n.* To ſtrike the foot ſuddenly downwards.

STAMP. *n. ſ.* [*eſtampe*, Fr. *ſtampa*, Ital.] Any inſtrument by which a hollow impreſſion is made.—A mark ſet on any thing; impreſſion.—A thing marked or ſtamped.—A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impreſſion; a cut; a plate.—A mark ſet upon things that pay cuſtoms to the government.—A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing.—Authority; currency; value derived from any ſuffrage or atteſtation.—Make; caſt; form.

STA'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtamp.*] An inſtrument of pounding.

STAN, amongſt our foreſathers, was the termination of the ſuperlative degree: ſo *Athelſtan*, moſt noble; *Betſtan*, the beſt; *Leofſtan*, the deareſt; *Wiſtan*, the wiſeſt; *Dunſtan*, the higheſt.

10

To STANCH—STANCH. *v. a.* [*eſtancher*, Fr. *ſtagnare*, Ital.] To ſtop blood; to hinder from running.

To STANCH. *v. n.* To ſtop.

STANCH. *adj.* [This ſeems to come from the verb.] Sound; ſuch as will not run out.—Firm; ſound of principle; truſty; hearty; determined.—Strong; not to be broken.

10 13

STA`NCHLESS—STANCH-LESS. *adj.* [from *ſtanch.*] Not to be ſtopped.

11

To STAND—STAND. *v. n.* preterite *I ſtood*, *I have ſtood.* [ꝛtandan, Gothick and Saxon; *ſtaan*, Dutch; *ſtare*, Ital. *eſtar*, Span. *ſtare*, Lat.] To be upon the feet; not to ſit or lie down.—To be not demoliſhed or overthrown.—To be placed as an edifice.—To remain erect; not to fall.—To become erect.—To ſtop; to halt; not to go forward.—To be at a ſtationary point without progreſs or regreſſion.—To be in a ſtate of firmneſs, not vacillation.—To be in any poſture of reſiſtance or defence.—To be in a ſtate of hoſtility; to keep the ground.—Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.—To ſtay; not to fly.—To be placed with regard to rank or order.—To remain in the preſent ſtate.—[*Eſtar*, Spaniſh.] To be in any particular ſtate; to be: emphatically expreſſed.—Not to become void; to remain in force.—To conſiſt; to have its being or eſſence.—To be with reſpect to terms of a contract.—To have a place.—To be in any ſtate at the time preſent.—To be in a permanent ſtate.—To be with regard to condition or fortune.—To have any particular reſpect.—To be without action.—To depend; to reſt; to be ſupported.—To be with regard to ſtate of mind.—To ſucceed; to be acquitted; to be ſafe.—To be with reſpect to any particular.—To be reſolutely of a party.—To be in the place; to be repreſentative.—To remain; to be fixed.—To hold a courſe.—To have direction towards any local point.—To offer as a candidate.—To place himſelf; to be placed.—To ſtagnate; not to flow.—To be with reſpect to chance.—To remain ſatisfied.—To be without motion.—To make delay.—To inſiſt; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.—To be expoſed.—To perſiſt; to perſevere.—To perſiſt in a claim.—To adhere; to abide.—To be conſiſtent.—*To* STAND *by.* To ſupport; to defend; not to deſert.—*To* STAND *by.* To be preſent without being an actor.—*To* STAND *by.* To repoſe on; to reſt in.—*To* STAND *for.* To propoſe one's ſelf a candidate.—To maintain; to profeſs to ſupport.—*To* STAND *off.* To keep at a diſtance. Not to comply. To forbear friendſhip or intimacy.—To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.—*To* STAND *out.* To hold reſolution; to hold a poſt; not to yield a point.—*To* STAND *out.* Not to comply; to ſecede.—*To* STAND *out.* To be prominent or protuberant.—*To* STAND *to.* To ply; to perſevere.—*To* STAND *to.* To remain fixed in a purpoſe; to abide by a contract or aſſertion.—*To* STAND *under.* To undergo; to ſuſtain.—*To* STAND *up.* To ariſe in order to gain notice.—*To* STAND *up.* To make a party.—*To* STAND *upon.* To concern; to intereſt.—*To* STAND *upon.* To value; to take pride.—*To* STAND *upon.* To inſiſt.

To STAND. *v. a.* To endure; to reſiſt without flying or yielding.—To await; to abide; to ſuffer.—To keep; to maintain with *ground.*

STAND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtation; a place where one waits ſtanding.—Rank; poſt; ſtation.—A ſtop; a halt.—Stop; interruption.—The act of oppoſing.—Higheſt mark; ſtationary point; point from which the

next motion is regreſſive.—A point beyond which one cannot proceed.—Difficulty; perplexity; embaraſſment; heſitation.—A frame or table on which veſſels are placed.

STA'NDARD — STAND-ARD. *n. ſ.* [*eſtendart*, Fr.] An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe.—[From *ſtand.*] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the teſt of other things of the ſame kind.—That which has been tried by the proper teſt.—A ſettled rate.—A ſtanding ſtem or tree.

STA'NDARDBE`ARER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtandard* and *bear.*] One who bears a ſtandard or enſign.

STA'NDER—STAND-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*] One who ſtands.—A tree that has ſtood long.—STA'NDER *by.* One preſent; a mere ſpectator.

STA'NDING—STAND-ING. *part. adj.* [from *ſtand.*] Settled; eſtabliſhed.—Laſting; not tranſitory.—Stagnant; not running.—Placed on feet.

STA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*] Continuance; long poſſeſſion of an office, character, or place.—Station; place to ſtand in.—Power to ſtand.—Rank; condition.—Competition; candidateſhip.

STA'NDISH—STAND-ISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtand* and *diſh.*] A caſe for pen and ink.

STANK. *adj.* Weak; worn out.

STANK. The preterite of *ſtink.*

STA'NNARY—STAN-NA-RY. *adj.* [from *ſtannum*, Lat.] Relating to the tinworks.

STA'NZA—STAN-ZA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtanza*, Ital. *ſtance*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other; ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a houſe, and came to ſignify a ſubdiviſion of a poem; a ſtaff.

STA`PLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtape*, Fr. *ſtapel*, Dut.] A ſettled mart; an eſtabliſhed emporium.—I know not the meaning in the following paſſage.

STAPLE—STA-PLE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Settled; eſtabliſhed in commerce.—According to the laws of commerce.

STA`PLE—STA-PLE. *n. ſ.* [ſtapul, Sax. a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

STAR—STAR. *n. ſ.* [ſteorna, Sax. *ſterre*, Dut.] One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky.—The pole-ſtar.—Configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune.—A mark of reference; an aſteriſk.

STAR *of Bethlehem. n. ſ.* [*ornithogalum*, Lat.] A plant.

STA'RAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

STA'RBO`ARD. *n. ſ.* [ſteorbord, Sax.] Is the right-hand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left.

STARCH—STARCH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarc*, Teutonick, ſtiff.] A kind of viſcous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened, and was formerly coloured.

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

STA'RCHAMBER. *n. ſ.* [*camera ſtellata*, Lat.] A kind criminal court of equity. Now aboliſhed.

STA`RCHED—STARCH-ED. *adj.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffened with ſtarch.—Stiff; preciſe; formal.

STA`RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] One whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

STA`RCHLY. *adv.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffly; preciſely.

STA`RCHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffneſs; preciſeneſs.

To STARE—STARE. *v. n.* [ſtarian, Sax. *ſterren*, Dut.] To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, or horrour.—*To* STARE *one in the face.*—To be undeniably evident.—To ſtand out.

STARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fixed look.—[*Sturnus*, Lat.] Starling. A bird.

STA`RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes.

STA'RFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *fiſh.*] A fiſh branching out into ſeveral points.

STA'RGA`ZER—STAR-GAZ-ER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *gaze.*] An aſtronomer, or aſtrologer. In contempt.

STARK — STARK. *adj.* [ſtearc, ſtarc, Sax. *ſterk*, Dut.] Stiff; ſtrong; rugged. It is now ſeldom uſed in this ſenſe.—Deep; full.—Mere ſimple; plain; groſs.

STARK. *adv.* Is uſed to intend or augment the ſignification of a word: as *ſtark mad*, mad in the higheſt degree. It is now little uſed but in low language.

STA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtar.*] Having no light of ſtars.

STA'RLI`GHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *light.*] Luſtre of the ſtars.

STA'RLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the ſtars.

STA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *like.*] Stellated; having various points reſembling a ſtar in luſtre.—Bright; illuſtrious.

STA`RLING — STAR-LING. *n. ſ.* [ſtærling, Sax.] A ſmall ſinging bird.

STA'RRED—STARR-ED. *adj.* [from *ſtar.*] Influenced by the ſtars with reſpect to fortune.—Decorated with ſtars.

STA'RRY—STAR-RY. *adj.* [from *ſtar.*] Decorated with ſtars.—Conſiſting of ſtars; ſtellar.—Reſembling ſtars.

To START—START. *v. n.* [*ſtartzen*, Germ.] To feel a ſudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehenſion of danger.—To riſe ſuddenly.—To move with ſudden quickneſs.—To ſhrink; to winch.—To deviate.—To ſet out from the barrier at a race.—To ſet out on any purſuit.

To START. *v. a.* To alarm; to diſturb ſuddenly.—To make to ſtart or fly haſtily from a hiding place.—To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly.—To diſcover; to bring within purſuit.—To put ſuddenly out of place.

START. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of terrour; a ſudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.—A ſudden rouſing to action; excitement.—Sally; vehement eruption; ſudden effuſion.—Sudden fit; intermitted action.—A quick ſpring or motion.—Firſt emiſſion from the barrier; act of ſetting out.—*To get the* START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.

STA`RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtart.*] One that ſhrinks from his purpoſe.

STA`RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtarting.*] By ſudden fits; with frequent intermiſſion.

To STA`RTLE—STAR-TLE. *v. n.* [from *ſtart.*] To ſhrink; to move on feeling a ſudden impreſſion of alarm or terrour.

To STA`RTLE. *v. a.* To fright; to ſhock; to impreſs with ſudden terrour, ſurpriſe, or alarm.

STA`RTLE—STAR-TLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; ſhock; ſudden impreſſion of terrour.

STA'RTUP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtart* and *up*.] One that comes ſuddenly into notice.

To STARVE—STARVE. *v. n.* [ꝛteapꝛan, Sax. *ſterven*, Dut. to die.] To periſh with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cauſe, *of* leſs properly.—To be killed with cold.—To ſuffer extreme poverty.—To be deſtroyed with cold.

To STARVE. *v. a.* To kill with hunger.—To ſubdue by famine.—To kill with cold.—To deprive of force or vigour.

STA'RVELING—STARVE-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarve*.] An animal thin and weak for want of nouriſhment.

STATE—STATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatus*, Lat.] Condition; circumſtances of nature or fortune.—Modification of any thing.—Stationary point; criſis; height; point from which the next movement is regreſſion.—[*Eſtat*, Fr.] Eſtate; ſigniory; poſſeſſion.—The community; the publick; the commonwealth.—A republick; a government not monarchical.—Rank; condition; quality.—Solemn pomp; appearance of greatneſs.—Dignity; grandeur.—A ſeat of dignity.—A canopy; a covering of dignity.—A perſon of high rank. Obſolete.—The principal perſons in the government.—Joined with another word it ſignifies publick.

To STATE. *v. a.* [*conſtater*, Fr.] To ſettle; to regulate.—To repreſent in all the circumſtances of modification.

STA'TELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtately*.] Grandeur; majeſtick appearance; auguſt manner; dignity.—Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

STA'TELY—STATE-LY. *adj.* [from *ſtate*.] Auguſt; grand; lofty; elevated; majeſtick; magnificent.—Elevated in mien or ſentiment.

STA'TELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Majeſtically.

STA'TESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſtate* and *man*.] A politician; one verſed in the arts of government.—One employed in publick affairs.

STA'TESWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſtate* and *woman*.] A woman who meddles with publick affairs. In contempt.

STA'TICAL or STA'TIC—STAT-IC. *adj.* [from the noun.] Relating to the ſcience of weighing.

STA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ſtatikh; *ſtatique*, Fr.] The ſcience which conſiders the weight of bodies.

STA'TION—STA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*ſtation*, Fr. *ſtatio*, Lat.] The act of ſtanding.—A ſtate of reſt.—A place where any one is placed.—Poſt aſſigned; office.—Situation; poſition.—Employment; office.—Character; ſtate.—Rank; condition of life.

To STA'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain poſt, rank, or place.

STA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *ſtation*.] Fixed; not progreſſive.

STA'TIONER—STA-*TION*-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtation*.] A bookſeller.—A ſeller of paper.

STA'TUARY—STAT-U-A-RY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatuaire*, Fr. from *ſtatua*, Lat.] The art of carving images or repreſentations of life.—One that practiſes or profeſſes the art of making ſtatues.

STA'TUE—STAT-UE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatue*, Fr. *ſtatua*, Lat.] An image; a ſolid repreſentation of any living being.

STA'TURE—STAT-URE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtature*, Fr. *ſtatura*, Lat.] The height of any animal.

STA'TUTABLE—STAT-UT-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *ſtatute*.] According to ſtatute.

STA'TUTE—STAT-UTE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatut*, Fr. *ſtatutum*, Lat.] A law; an edict of the legiſlature.

To STAVE—STAVE. *v. a.* In the plural *ſtaves*. [from *ſtaff*.] To break in pieces; uſed originally of barrels made of ſmall parts or ſtaves.—To puſh off as with a ſtaff.—To pour out by breaking the caſk.—To furniſh with rundles or ſtaves.

To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with ſtaves.

To STAVE *and Tail*. *v. a.* To part dogs by interpoſing a ſtaff, and by pulling the tail.

STAVE—STAVE. A corruption from the plural ſtaves. A part of a pſalm or hymn.

STAVES—STAVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of *ſtaff*. Which ſee.

To STAY—STAY. *v. n.* [*ſtaen*, Dut.] To continue in a place; to forbear departure.—To continue in a ſtate.—To wait; to attend.—To ſtop; to ſtand ſtill.—To dwell; to be long.—To reſt confidently.

To STAY. *v. a.* To ſtop; to withold; to repreſs.—To delay; to obſtruct; to hinder from progreſſion.—To keep from departure.—[*Eſtayer*, Fr.] To prop; to ſupport; to hold up.

STAY. *n. ſ.* [*eſtaye*, Fr.] Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.—Stand; ceſſation of progreſſion. A ſtop; an obſtruction; a hindrance from progreſs.—Reſtraint; prudence; caution.—A fixed ſtate.—A prop; a ſupport.—Tackling. [See STAYS.]—[In the plural.] Boddice.—Steadineſs of conduct.

STA'YED—STAY-ED or STAYED. *part. adj.* [from *ſtay*.] Fixed; ſettled; ſerious; not volatile.—Stopped.

STA'YEDLY. *adv.* [from *ſtayed*.] Compoſedly; gravely; prudently; ſoberly; calmly; judiciouſly.

STA'YEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtayed*.] Solidity; weight.—Compoſure; prudence; gravity; judiciouſneſs.

STA'YLACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtay* and *lace*.] A lace with which women faſten their boddice.

STAYS—STAYS. *n. ſ.* Without ſingular.—Boddice; a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat made of whalebone, worn by ladies.—Ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling aft. All maſts, topmaſts, and flagſtaves have *ſtays*, except the ſprit-ſail topmaſt: the mainmaſt, foremaſt, with the maſts belonging to them, have alſo back *ſtays*, which help to keep the maſt from pitching forward or overboard.—Any ſupport; any thing that keeps another extended.

STEAD—STEAD. *n. ſ.* [ꝛteb, Sax.] Room; place which another had or might have.—Uſe; help. *To ſtand in ſtead*; to be of great uſe; to help; to advantage.—The frame of a bed.

STEA'DFAST. *adj.* [*ſtead* and *faſt*.] Faſt in place; firm; fixed.—Conſtant; reſolute.

STEA'DFASTLY. *adv.* [from *ſtedfaſt*.] Firmly; conſtantly.

STEA'DFASTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteadfaſt*.] Immutability; fixedneſs.—Firmneſs; conſtancy; reſolution.

STEA'DILY—STEAD-I-LY. *adv.* [from *ſteady*.] Without tottering; without ſhaking.—Without variation or irregularity.

STEA'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteady*.] State of being not tottering

tottering nor eaſily ſhaken.—Firmneſs; conſtancy.—Conſiſtent unvaried conduct.

STEA'DY—STEAD-Y. *adj.* [ſtæðiz, Sax.] Firm; fixed; not tottering.—Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention.

STEAK—STEAK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyck*, Iſlan. and Erſe, a piece; *ſteka*, Swed. to boil.] A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried; a collop.

To STEAL—STEAL. *v. a.* Preterite *I ſtole*, part. paſſ. *ſtolen*. [ſtelan, Sax. *ſtelen*, Dut.] To take by theft; to take clandeſtinely; to take without right. To *ſteal* generally implies ſecrecy, to *rob*, either ſecrecy or violence.—To withdraw or convey without notice.—To gain or effect by private means.

To STEAL. *v. n.* To withdraw privily; to paſs ſilently.—To practiſe theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thieviſhly; to have the habit of thieving.

STE'ALER—STEAL-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteal.*] One who ſteals; a thief.

STE'ALINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtealing.*] Slily; by inviſible motion; by ſecret practiſe.

STEA'LTH—STEALTH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteal.*] The act of ſtealing; theft.—The thing ſtolen.—Secret act; clandeſtine practice. *By ſtealth* means ſecretly; clandeſtinely; with deſire of concealment: but, like *ſteal*, is often uſed in a good ſenſe.

STEAM—STEAM. *n. ſ.* [ſteme, Sax.] The ſmoke or vapour of any thing moiſt or hot.

To STEAM. *v. n.* [ſteman, Sax.] To ſmoke or vapour with moiſt heat.—To ſend up vapours.—To paſs in vapours.

STEED—STEED. *n. ſ.* [ſteda, Sax.] A horſe for ſtate or war.

STEEL—STEEL. *n. ſ.* [ſtal, Sax. *ſtael*, Dut.] A kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain cloſer and finer than common iron.—It is often uſed metonymically for weapons or armour—Chalybeate medicines.—It is uſed proverbially for hardneſs: as heads of *ſteel*.

To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To point or edge with ſteel.—To make hard or firm. It is uſed, if it be applied to the mind, very often in a bad ſenſe.

STEE'LY—STEEL-Y. *adj.* [from *ſteel.*] Made of ſteel.—Hard; firm.

STEE'LYARD—STEEL-YARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſteel* and *yard.*] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulorum.

STEEN—STEEN, *or Stean.* *n. ſ.* A veſſel of clay or ſtone.

STEEP—STEEP. *adj.* ſteap, Sax.] Riſing or deſcending with little inclination.

STEEP. *n. ſ.* Precipice; aſcent or deſcent approaching to perpendicularity.

To STEEP—STEEP. *v. a.* [*ſtippen*, Dut.] To ſoak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

STEE'PLE—STEE-PLE. *n. ſ.* [ſteopl, ſtypel, Sax.] A turret of a church generally furniſhed with bells. A ſpire.

STEE'PLY. *adv.* [from *ſteep.*] With precipitous declivity.

STEE'PNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteep.*] Precipitous declivity.

STEE'PY. *adj.* [from *ſteep.*] Having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for *ſteep*.

STEER—STEER. *n. ſ.* [ſtyre, ſteor, ſtiore. Sax. *ſtier*, Dut.] A young bullock.

To STEER—STEER. *v. a.* [ſteoran, ſtyran, Sax. *ſtieren*, Dut.] To direct; to guide in a paſſage.

To STEER. *v. n.* To direct a courſe.

STEE'RAGE—STEER-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteer.*] The act or practice of ſteering.—Direction; regulation of a courſe.—That by which any courſe is guided.—Regulation, or management of any thing.—The ſtern or hinder part of the ſhip.

STEE'RSMATE. } *n. ſ.* [*ſteer* and *man*, or *mate.*] A pilot;
STEE'RSMAN. } one who ſteers a ſhip.

STE'LE—STELE. *n. ſ.* [ſtela, Sax. *ſtele*, Dut.] A ſtalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR—STEL-LAR. *adj.* [from *ſtella.*] Aſtral; relating to the ſtars.

STE'LLATE. *adj.* [*ſtellatus*, Lat.] Pointed in the manner of a painted ſtar.

STEM—STEM. *n. ſ.* [*ſtemma*, Lat.] The ſtalk; the twig.—Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.—[*Stammen*, Swed.] The prow or forepart of a ſhip.

To STEM. *v. a.* [*ſtæmma*, Iſland.] To oppoſe a current; to paſs croſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream.

STENCH—STENCH. *n. ſ.* [from ſtencan, Sax.] A ſtink; a bad ſmell.—I find it it uſed once for a good ſmell.

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make to ſtink.—[For *ſtaunch*, corruptly.] To ſtop; to hinder to flow.

To STEP—STEP. *v. n.* [ſtœppan, Sax. *ſtappen*, Dut.] To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot.—To advance by a ſudden progreſſion.—To move mentally.—To go; to walk.—To take a ſhort walk.—To walk gravely and ſlowly.

STEP. *n. ſ.* [ſtæp, Sax. *ſtap*, Dut.] Progreſſion by one removal of the foot.—One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a ſtair.—Quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one removal of the foot.—A ſmall length; a ſmall ſpace.—Walk; paſſage.—Progreſſion; act of advancing.—Footſtep; print of the foot.—Gait; manner of walking.—Action; inſtance of conduct.

STEP, in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage. [Steop, Sax. from ſtepan, to *deprive* or *make an orphan*: for the Saxons not only ſaid a *ſtep-mother*, but a *ſtep-daughter*, or *ſtep-ſon*; to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now ſeldom applied but to the mother, it ſeems to mean, in the mind of thoſe who uſe it, a woman who has *ſtepped* into the vacant place of the true mother.]

STE'PPINGSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtep* and *ſtone.*] Stone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt.

STE'RCORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*ſtercoraceus*, Lat.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

STE'RCORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtercora*, Lat.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

STE-

STEREO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [στερεὸς and μετρέω; *ſtereometrie*, Fr.] The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies.

STE'RIL—STER-IL. *adj.* [*ſterile*, Fr. *ſterilis*, Lat.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity.

STERI'LITY—STER-IL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſterilité*, Fr. *ſterilitas*, from *ſterilis*, Lat.] Barrenneſs; want of fecundity; unfruitfulneſs.

To STE'RILIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſteril.*] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

STE'RLING—STER-LING. *adj.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the moſt probable of which is that offered by *Camden*, who derives it from the *Eaſterlings*, who were employed as coiners.] An epithet by which genuine Engliſh money is diſcriminated.—Genuine; having paſt the teſt.

STE'RLING. *n. ſ.* [*ſterlingum*, low Lat. from the adjective.] Engliſh coin; money.—Standard rate.

STERN—STERN. *adj.* [ſtyrn, Sax.] Severe of countenance; truculent of aſpect.—Severe of manners; harſh; unrelenting; cruel.—Hard; afflictive.

STERN. *n. ſ.* [ſteon, Sax. Of the ſame original with *ſteer.*] The hind part of the ſhip where the rudder is placed.—Poſt of management; direction.—The hinder part of any thing.

STE'RNLY—STERN-LY. *adj.* [from *ſtern.*] In a ſtern manner; ſeverely; truculently.

STE'RNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtern.*] Severity of look.—Severity or harſhneſs of manners.

STE'RNUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſternutatio*, Lat.] The act of ſneezing.

STERNU'TATORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſternutatoire*, Fr. from *ſternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to ſneeze.

To STEW—STEW. *v. a.* [*eſtuver*, Fr. *ſtoven*, Dut.] To ſeeth any thing in a ſlow moiſt heat.

To STEW. *v. n.* To be ſeethed in a ſlow moiſt heat.

STEW — STEW. *n. ſ.* [*eſtuve*, Fr. *ſtufa*, Ital. *eſtufa*, Span.] A bagnio; a hot-houſe.—A brothel; a houſe of proſtitution. [This ſignification is by ſome imputed to this, that there were licenſed brothels near the *ſtews* or fiſhponds in Southwark; but probably *ſtew*, like bagnio, took a bad ſignification from bad uſe.]—[*Stowen*, Dut. to ſtore.] A ſtorepond; a ſmall pond where fiſh are kept for the table.

STE'WARD — STEW-ARD. *n. ſ.* [ſtypaꝺ, Sax.] One who manages the affairs of another. — An officer of ſtate.

STE'WARDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteward.*] The office of a ſteward.

STICK—STICK. *n. ſ.* [ſticca, Sax. *ſtecco*, Ital, *ſteck*, Dut.] A piece of wood ſmall and long.

To STICK. *v. a.* preterite *ſtuck*; participle paſſ. *ſtuck.* [ſtician, Sax.] To faſten on ſo as that it may adhere.

To STICK. *v. n.* To adhere; to unite itſelf by its tenacity or penetrating power.—To be inſeparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill ſenſe.—To reſt upon the memory painfully.—To ſtop; to loſe motion.—To reſiſt tranſmiſſion.—To be conſtant; to adhere with firmneſs.—To be troubleſome by adhereing.—To remain; not to be loſt.—To dwell upon; not to forſake.—To cauſe difficulties or ſcruple.—To ſcruple; to heſitate.—To be ſtopped; to be unable to proceed.—To be embarraſſed; to be puzzled.—*To* STICK *out.* To be prominent with deformity.—*To* STICK *out.* To be unemployed.

To STICK. *v. a.* [ſtician, Sax. *ſteken*, Dut.] To ſtab; to pierce with a pointed inſtrument.—To fix upon a pointed body.—To faſten by tranſfixion.—To ſet with ſomething pointed.

STI'CKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſticky.*] Adheſive quality; viſcoſity glutinouſneſs; tenacity.

To STI'CKLE—STIC-KLE. *v. n.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed ſeconds with ſtaves or *ſticks* to interpoſe occaſionally.] To take part with one ſide or other.—To conteſt; to altercate; to contend rather with obſtinacy than vehemence.—To trim; to play faſt and looſe; to act a part between oppoſites.

STI'CKLEBAG. *n. ſ.* [Properly *ſtickleback*, from *ſtick*, to prick.] The ſmalleſt of freſh-water fiſh.

STI'CKLER—STICK-LER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtickle.*] A ſidesman to fencers; a ſecond to a duelliſt; one who ſtands to judge a combat.—An obſtinate contender about any thing.

STI'CKY. *adj.* [from *ſtick.*] Viſcous; adheſive; glutinous.

STIFF—STIFF. *adj.* [ſtif, Sax. *ſtif*, Dan. *ſtyf*, Swed. *ſtifur*, Iſlan. *ſtiif*, Dut.] Rigid; inflexible; reſiſting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not eaſily flexible; not pliant.—Not ſoft; not giving way; not fluid; not eaſily yielding to the touch.—Strong; not eaſily reſiſted.—Hardy; ſtubborn; not eaſily ſubdued.—Obſtinate; pertinacious.—Harſh; not written with eaſe; conſtrained.—Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not diſengaged in behaviour; ſtarched; affected.

To STI'FFEN—STIFF-EN. *v. a.* [ſtiffian, Sax.] To make ſtiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.—To make obſtinate.

To STI'FFEN. *v. n.* To grow ſtiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.—To grow hard; to be hardened.—To grow leſs ſuſceptive of impreſſion; to grow obſtinate.

STI'FFLY—STIFF-LY. *adv.* [from *ſtiff.*] Rigidly; inflexibly; ſtubbornly.

STI'FFNECKED. *adj.* [*ſtiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; obſtinate; contumacious.

STI'FFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtiff.*] Rigidity; inflexibility; hardneſs; inepitude to bend.—Inepitude to motion.—Tenſion; not laxity.—Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; contumaciouſneſs.—Unpleaſing formality; conſtraint.—Rigorouſneſs; harſhneſs.—Manner of writing, not eaſy but harſh and conſtrained.

To STI'FLE—STI-FLE. *v. a.* [*eſtoufer*, Fr.] To oppreſs or ſtill by cloſeneſs of air; to ſuffocate.—To keep in; to hinder from emiſſion.—To extinguiſh by hindering communication.—To extinguiſh by artful or gentle means.—To ſuppreſs; to conceal.

STI'GMA—STIG-MA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtigma*, Lat.] A brand; a mark with a hot iron.—A mark of infamy.

STIGMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *ſtigma.*] Branded or marked
STI'GMATIC. } with ſome token of infamy.

To STI'GMATIZE—STIG-MA-TIZE. *v. a.* [*ſtigmatiſer*, Fr. from *ſtigma.*] To mark with a brand; to diſgrace with a note of reproach.

STI'LAR—STI-LAR. *adj.* [from *ſtile.*] Belonging to the ſtile of a dial.

STILE—STILE. *n. ſ.* [ſtizele, from ſtizan, Sax. to climb.] A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one encloſure to another.—[*Stile*, Fr.] A pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſun dial.

STI'LETTO—STI-LET-TO. *n. ſ.* [Ital. *ſtilet*, Fr.] A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point.

To STILL—STILL. *v. a.* [ſtillan, Sax. *ſtillen*, Dut.] To ſilence; to make ſilent.—To quiet; to appeaſe.—To make motionleſs.

STILL. *adj.* [*ſtil*, Dut.] Silent; uttering no noiſe. It is well obſerved by *Junius*, that *ſt* is the ſound commanding ſilence.—Quiet; calm.—Motionleſs.

STILL. *n. ſ.* Calm; ſilence.

STILL. *adv.* [ſtille, Sax.] To this time; till now.—Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding.—In an encreaſing degree.—Always; ever; continually.—After that.—In continuance.

STILL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] A veſſel for diſtillation; an alembick.

To STILL. *v. a.* [from *diſtil.*] To diſtil; to extract or operate upon by diſtillation.

STI'LLATI'TIOUS—STIL-LA-TITI-OUS. *adj.* [*ſtillatitius*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a ſtill.

STI'LLATORY—STIL-LA-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill* or *diſtil.*] An alembick; a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed.—The room in which ſtills are placed; laboratory.

STI'LLBO'RN—STILL-BORN. *adj.* [*ſtill* and *born.*] Born lifeleſs; dead in the birth.

STI'LLNESS—STILL-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill.*] Calm; quiet.—Silence; taciturnity.

STI'LLSTAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtill* and *ſtand.*] Abſence of motion.

STI'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſtill.*] Silently; not loudly.—Calmly; not tumultuouſly.

STILTS — STILTS. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyltor*, Swed. *ſtelten*, Dut. ſtœlcan.] Supports on which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk.

To STI'MULATE—STIM-U-LATE. *v. a.* [*ſtimulo*, Lat.] To prick.—To prick forward; to excite by ſome pungent motive.—[In phyſick.] To excite a quick ſenſation, with a derivation towards the part.

STI'MULA'TION—STIM-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtimulatio*, Lat.] Excitement; pungency.

To STING—STING. *v. a.* Preterite, *I ſtung*, participle paſſive *ſtang*, and *ſtung*. [ſtingan, Sax. *ſtungen*, ſore pricked, Iſlan.] To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of waſps or ſcorpions.—To pain acutely.

STING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.—Any thing that gives pain.—The point in the laſt verſe of an epigram.

STI'NGILY—STIN-GI-LY. *adv.* [from *ſtingy.*] Covetouſly.

STI'NGINESS—STIN-GI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtingy.*] Avarice; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs.

STI'NGLESS—STING-LESS. *adj.* [from *ſting.*] Having no ſting.

STI'NGO—STIN-GO. *n. ſ.* [from the ſharpneſs of the taſte.] Old beer. A cant word.

STI'NGY—STIN-GY. *adj.* [A low word.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

To STINK—STINK. *v. n.* Preterite *I ſtunk* or *ſtank*. [ſtinian, Sax. *ſtinken*, Dut.] To emit an offenſive ſmell, commonly a ſmell of putrefaction.

STINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Offenſive ſmell.

STI'NKARD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] A mean ſtinking paltry fellow.

STI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] Something intended to offend by the ſmell.

STI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtinking.*] With a ſtink.

STI'NKPOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtink* and *pot.*] An artificial compoſition offenſive to the ſmell.

To STINT—STINT. *v. a.* [*ſtynta*, Swed. *ſtunta*, Iſlan.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to reſtrain; to ſtop.

STINT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Limit; bound; reſtraint.—A proportion; a quantity aſſigned.

STIPEND — STI-PEND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtipendium*, Lat.] Wages; ſettled pay.

STIPE'NDIARY—STI-PEN-DI-A-RY. *adj.* [*ſtipendiarius*, Lat.] Receiving ſalaries; performing any ſervice for a ſtated price.

STIPE'NDIARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtipendiaire*, Fr. *ſtipendiarius*, Lat.] One who performs any ſervice for a ſettled payment.

STI'PTIC—STIP-TIC, or STI'PTICAL. *adj.* [στυπτικὸς.] Having the power to ſtaunch blood; aſtringment. This by analogy ſhould be written *ſtyptick*.

To STI'PULATE—STIP-U-LATE. *v. n.* [*ſtipulor*, Lat. *ſtipuler*, Fr.] To contract; to bargain; to ſettle terms.

STI'PULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtipulation*, Fr. from *ſtipulate.*] Bargain.

To STIR—STIR. *v. a.* [ſtiran, Sax. *ſtooren*, Dut.] To move; to remove from its place.—To agitate; to bring into debate.—To incite; to inſtigate; to animate.—*To* STIR *up*. To incite; to animate; to inſtigate.—*To* STIR *up*. To put in action.

To STIR. *v. n.* To move one's ſelf; to go out of the place; to change place.—To be in motion; not to be ſtill; to paſs from inactivity to motion.—To become the object of notice.—To riſe in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar uſe.

STIR. *n. ſ.* [*ſtur*, Runick. a battle; *yſtwrf*, noiſe, Welſh.] Tumult; buſtle.—Commotion; publick diſturbance; tumultuous diſorder; ſeditious uproar.—Agitation; conflicting paſſion.

STI'RRER—STIRR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtir.*] One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.—A riſer in the morning.—An inciter; an inſtigator.—STIRRER *up*. An inciter; an inſtigator.

STI'RRUP—STIRR-UP. *n. ſ.* [ſtizenap, ſtiap, from ſtizan, Sax. to climb, and nap, a cord.] An iron hoop ſuſpended by a ſtrap, in which the horſeman ſets his foot when he mounts or rides.

To STITCH — STITCH. *v. a.* [*ſticke*, Dan.] To ſew, to work on with a needle.—To join; to unite, generally

nerally with ſome degree of clumſineſs or inaccuracy.—*To* STITCH *up*. To mend what was rent.

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practiſe needlework.

STITCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A paſs of the needle and thread through any thing.—[From ꝼticran, Sax.] A ſharp lancinating pain.

16

To STIVE—STIVE. *v. a.* [Suppoſed of the ſame original with *ſtew*.] To ſtuff up cloſe.—To make hot or ſultry.

7 12 8

STOCCA`DO—STOC-CA-DO. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoccato*, from *ſtocco*, a rapier, Ital.] A thruſt with the rapier.

7

STOCK—STOCK. *n ſ.* [ꝼtoc, Sax. *ſtock*, Dut. *eſtoc*, Fr.] The trunk; the body of a plant.—The trunk into which a graft is inſerted.—A log; a poſt.—A man proverbially ſtupid.—The handle of any thing.—A ſupport of a ſhip while it is building.—Something made of linen; a cravat; a cloſe neckcloth.—Anciently a ſtocken.—A race; a lineage; a family.—The principal; capital ſtore; fund already provided.—Quantity; ſtore; body.—A fund eſtabliſhed by the government, of which the value riſes and falls by artifice or chance.

To STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore; to fill ſufficiently.—To lay in ſtore.—To put in the ſtocks. See STOCKS.—*To* STOCK *up*. To extirpate.

STO´CKDOVE. *n. ſ.* Ringdove.

STO´CKFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtokkviſch*, Dut.] Dried cod, ſo called from its hardneſs.

STOCKGI´LLYFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*leucoium*, Lat.] A plant.

7 15

STO´CKING—STOCK-ING. *n. ſ.* The covering of the leg.

To STO´CKING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in ſtockings.

STO´CKJOBBER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtock* and *job*.] A low wretch who gets money by buying and ſelling ſhares in the funds.

STO´CKLO´CK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtock* and *lock*.] Lock fixed in wood.

7

STOCKS—STOCKS. *n. ſ.* [Commonly without ſingular.] Priſon for the legs.

STO`CKSTI´L. *adj.* [*ſtock* and *ſtill*.] Motionleſs as logs.

8 15

STO`ICK—STO-ICK. *n. ſ.* [ςωικὸς; *ſtoique*, Fr.] A philoſopher who followed the ſect of *Zeno*; holding the neutrality of external things.

8

STOLE—STOLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtola*, Lat.] A long veſt.

STOLE. The preterite of *ſteal*.

8 o

STO`LEN—STOL-EN. Participle paſſive of *ſteal*.

I 11

STO´MACH—STOM-ACH. *n. ſ.* [*eſtomach*, Fr. *ſtomachus*, Lat.] The ventricle in which food is digeſted.—Appetite; deſire of food.—Inclination; liking.—[*Stomachus*, Lat.] Anger; reſolution.—Sullenneſs; reſentment.—Pride; haughtineſs.

To STO´MACH. *v. a.* [*ſtomachor*, Lat.] To reſent; to remember with anger and malignity.

To STO´MACH. *v. n.* To be angry.

STO´MACHED. *adj.* [from *ſtomach*] Filled with paſſions of reſentment.

I II I

STO´MACHER—STOM-A-CHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomach*.] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt.

I II I

STO´MACHFUL—STOM-ACH-FUL. *adj.* [*ſtomachoſus*, Lat. *ſtomach* and *full*.] Sullen; ſtubborn; perverſe.

STO´MACHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomachful*.] Stubbornneſs; ſullenneſs; obſtinacy.

II 15

STOMA´CHIC — STO-MACH-IC. *adj.* [*ſtomachique*, Fr.] Relating to the ſtomach; pertaining to the ſtomach.

STOMA´CHICK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomach*.] A medicine for the ſtomach.

8

STONE—STONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtains*, Goth. ꝼtan, Sax. *ſteen*, Dut.] Stones are bodies inſipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor ſoluble in water.—Piece of ſtone cut for building.—Gem; precious ſtone.—Any thing made of ſtone.—Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the diſeaſe ariſing from a calculous.—The caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed.—Teſticle.—A weight containing fourteen pounds.—STONE is uſed by way of exaggeration.—*To leave no* STONE *unturned*. To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

STONE. *adj.* Made of ſtone.

To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt or beat or kill with ſtones.—To harden.

STO`NECHATTER. *n. ſ.* A bird.

STO`NECUTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtone* and *cutter*.] One whoſe trade is to hew ſtones.

STO`NEFRU`IT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp.

STO`NEHO`RSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *horſe*.] A horſe not caſtrated.

STO`NEPIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where ſtones are dug.

STO`NEPITCH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtone* and *pitch*.] Hard inſpiſſated pitch.

STO`NEPLOVER. *n. ſ.* A bird.

STO`NEWORK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *work*.] Building of ſtone.

8 15

STO`NY—STO-NY. *adj.* [from *ſtone*.] Made of ſtone,—Abounding with ſtones.—Petrifick.—Hard inflexible; unrelenting.

STOOD. The preterite of *To ſtand*.

4

STOOL—STOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſtols*, Goth. ꝼtol, Sax. *ſtoel*, Dut.] A ſeat without a back, ſo diginguiſhed from a chair.—Evacuation by purgative medicines.

STO`OLBA`LL. *n. ſ.* [*ſtool* and *ball*.] A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool.

4

To STOOP—STOOP. *v. n.* [ꝼtupian, Sax. *ſtuypen*, Dut.] To bend down; to bend forward.—To lean forward ſtanding or walking.—To yield; to bend; to ſubmit.—To deſcend from rank or dignity.—To yield; to be inferiour.—To ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority; to condeſcend.—To come down on prey as a falcon.—To alight from the wing.—To ſink to a lower place.

STOOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Act of ſtooping; inclination downward.—Deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority.—Fall of a bird upon his prey.—[Stoppa, Sax. *ſtoope*, Dut.] A veſſel of liquor.

STO`OPINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtooping*.] With inclination downwards.

7

To STOP—STOP. *v. a.* [*eſtouper*, Fr. *ſtoppare*, Ital. *ſtoppen*, Dut.] To hinder from progreſſive motion.—To hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe.—To hinder from action.—To put an end to the motion or action of any thing.—To ſuppreſs.—To regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers.—To cloſe any aperture.—To obſtruct; to encumber.

To STOP. *v. n.* To ceaſe to go forward.

STOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ceſſation of progreſſive motion.—Hindrance of progreſs; obſtruction.—Hindrance of action.—Ceſſation of action.—Interruption.—Prohibition of ſale.—That which obſtructs; obſtacle; impediment.

—In-

—Inſtrument by which the ſounds of wind muſick are regulated.—Regulation of muſical chords by the fingers.—The act of applying the ſtops in muſick.—A point in writing, by which ſentences are diſtinguiſhed.

STO'PCO'CK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtop* and *cock.*] A pipe made to let out liquor, ſtopped by a turning cock.

STO'PPAGE—STOP-PAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop.*] The act of ſtopping; the ſtate of being ſtopped.

STO'PPLE—STOP-PLE, or *Stopper*. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop.*] That by which any hole or the mouth of any veſſel is filled up.

STO'RAX. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyrax*, Lat.] A tree.—A reſinous and odoriferous gum.

STORE—STORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtôr*, in old Swed. and Run. is *much*, and is prefixed to other words to intend their ſignification; *ſtor*, Dan. *ſtoor*, Iſlan. is *great*. The Teutonic dialects nearer to Engliſh ſeem not to have retained this word.] Large number; large quantity; plenty.—A ſtock accumulated; a ſupply hoarded.—The ſtate of being accumulated; hoard.—Storehouſe; magazine.

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh; to repleniſh.—To ſtock againſt a future time.—To lay up; to hoard.

STO'REHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtore* and *houſe.*] Magazine; treaſury; place in which things are hoarded and repoſited againſt a future time.

STORK—STORK. *n. ſ.* [ſtopc, Sax.] A bird of paſſage famous for the regularity of its departure.

STO'RKSBILL. *n. ſ.* An herb.

STORM—STORM. *n. ſ.* [*yſtorm*, Welſh. ſtopm, Sax. *ſtorm*, Dut. *ſtormo*, Ital.] A tempeſt; a commotion of the elements.—Aſſault on a fortified place.—Commotion; ſedition; tumult; clamour; buſtle.—Affliction; calamity; diſtreſs.—Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.

To STORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force.

To STORM. *v. n.* To raiſe tempeſts.—To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.

STO'RMY. *adj.* [from *ſtorm.*] Tempeſtuous.—Violent; paſſionate.

STO'RY—STO-RY. *n. ſ.* [ſtœp, Sax. *ſtorie*, Dut. *ſtoria*, Ital. ιſτορία.] Hiſtory; account of things paſt.—Small tale; petty narrative; account of a ſingle incident.—An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.—[ſtop, place, Sax.] A floor; a flight of rooms.

To STO'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in hiſtory; to relate.—To range one under another.

STO'RYTELLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtory* and *tell.*] One who relates tales; An hiſtorian. In contempt.

STOVE—STOVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoo*, Iſlan. a fire place; ſtopoa, Sax. *eſtuve*, Fr. *ſtove*, Dut.] A hot houſe; a place artificially made warm.—A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

To STOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a houſe artificially heated.

STOUT—STOUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtout*, Dut. *ſtolz*, proud, Germ. *ſtautan*, Goth. is to ſtrike.] Strong; luſty; valiant.—Brave; bold; intrepid.—Obſtinate; pertinacious; reſolute; proud.—Strong; firm.

STOUT. *n. ſ.* A cant name for ſtrong beer.

STOU'TLY. *adv.* [from *ſtout.*] Luſtily; boldly; obſtinately.

STOU'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtout.*] Strength; valour.—Boldneſs; fortitude.—Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs.

To STOW—STOW. *v. a.* [ſtop, Sax. *ſtoe*, old Friſick, a place; *ſtowen*, Dut. to lay up.] To lay up; to repoſite in order; to lay in the proper place.

STO'WAGE—STOW-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtow.*] Room for laying up.—The ſtate of being laid.

STOWE, *ſtoe*. Whether ſingly or jointly are the ſame with the Saxon ſtop, a place.

To STRA'DDLE—STRAD-DLE. *v. n.* [Suppoſed to come from *ſtriddle* or *ſtride.*] To ſtand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

To STRA'GGLE—STRAG-GLE. [Of this word no etymology is known; it is probably formed from *ſtray*, from *ſtravviare*, Ital. of *extraviam*, Lat.] To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.—To wander diſperſedly.—To exuberate; to ſhoot too far.—To be diſperſed; to be apart from any main body; to ſtand ſingle.

STRA'GGLER—STRAG-GLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtraggle.*] A wanderer; a rover; one who forſakes his company; one who rambles without any ſettled direction.—Any thing that puſhes beyond the reſt, or ſtands ſingle.

STRAIGHT—STRAIGHT. *adj.* [*ſtrack*, old Dut. It is obſerved by *Ainſworth*, that for *not* crooked we ought to write *ſtraight*, and for narrow *ſtrait*; but for *ſtreight*, which is ſometimes found, there is no good authority, *Johnſon.*] Not crooked; right.—Narrow; cloſe. This ſhould properly be *ſtrait*, *eſtroit*, Fr. [See STRAIT.]

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [*ſtrax*, Dan. *ſtrak*, Dut.] Immediately; directly. This ſenſe is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *ſtraight* line is the ſhorteſt line between two points.

To STRAI'GHTEN—STRAIGHT-EN. *v. a.* [from *ſtraight.*] To make not crooked; to make ſtraight.

STRAI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtraight.*] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedneſs.

STRAI'GHTWAYS. *adv.* [*ſtraight* and *way.*] Immediately ſtraight.

To STRAIN—STRAIN. *v. a.* [*eſtreindre*, Fr.] To ſqueeze through ſomething.—To purify by filtration.—To ſqueeze in an embrace.—To ſprain; to weaken by too much violence.—To put to its utmoſt ſtrength.—To make ſtrait or tenſe.—To puſh beyond the proper extent.—To force; to conſtrain; to make uneaſy or unnatural.

To STRAIN. *v. n.* To make violent efforts.—To be filtred by compreſſion.

STRAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An injury by too much violence.—[ſtrenge, Sax.] Race; generation; deſcent.—Hereditary diſpoſition.—A ſtile or manner of ſpeaking.—Song; note; ſound.—Rank; character.—Turn; tendency.—Manner of violent ſpeech or action.

STRAI'NER—STRAIN-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrain.*] An inſtrument of filtration.

STRAIT—STRAIT. *adj.* [*eſtroit*, Fr. *ſtretto*, Ital.] Narrow; cloſe; not wide.—Cloſe; intimate.—Strict; rigorous.—Difficult; diſtreſsful.—It is uſed in oppoſition to crooked, but is then more properly written *ſtraight*. [See STREIGHT.]

STRAIT. *n. ſ.* A narrow paſs, or frith.—Diſtreſs; difficulty.

12 o
To STRAI'TEN—STRAIT-EN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrait.*] To make narrow.—To contract; to confine.—To make tight; to intend.—To deprive of neceſſary room.—To diſtreſs; to perplex.

STRAI'TLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrait.*] Narrowly.—Strictly; rigorouſly.—Cloſely; intimately.

STRAI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrait.*] Narrowneſs.—Strictneſs; rigour.—Diſtreſs; difficulty.—Want; ſcarcity.

STRA'ITLA'CED. *adj.* [*ſtrait* and *lace.*] Stiff; conſtrained; without freedom.

11
STRAND—STRAND. *n. ſ.* [ſtrand, Sax. *ſtrande*, Dut. *ſtrend*, Iſlan.] The verge of the ſea or of any water.

To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the ſhallows.

12
STRANGE—STRANGE. *adj.* [*eſtrange*, Fr. *extraneus*, Lat.] Foreign; of another country.—Not domeſtick.—Wonderful; cauſing wonder.—Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.—Unknown; new.—Remote. Uncommonly good or bad.—Unacquainted.

STRANGE. *interj.* An expreſſion of wonder.

12 15
STRA'NGELY—STRANGE-LY. *adv.* [from *ſtrange.*] With ſome relation to foreigners.—Wonderfully; in a way to cauſe wonder, but with a degree of diſlike.

STRA'NGENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrange.*] Foreignneſs; the ſtate of belonging to another country.—Uncommunicativeneſs; diſtance of behaviour.—Remoteneſs from common apprehenſion; uncouthneſs.—Mutual diſlike.—Wonderfulneſs; power of raiſing wonder.

12 1
STRA'NGER—STRANG-ER. *n. ſ.* [*eſtranger*, Fr.] A foreigner; one of another country.—One unknown.—A gueſt; one not a domeſtick.—One unacquainted.—One not admitted to any communication or fellowſhip.

11 o
To STRA'NGLE—STRAN-GLE. *v. a.* [*ſtrangulo*, Lat.] To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.—To ſuppreſs; to hinder from birth or appearance.

11 1
STRA'NGLER—STRAN-GLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] One who ſtrangles.

11 1
STRA'NGLES—STRAN-GLES. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] Swellings in a horſe's throat.

11 6 12 1
STRA'NGULA'TION—STRAN-GU-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] The act of ſtrangling; ſuffocation; the ſtate of being ſtrangled.

11 o 15
STRA'NGURY—STRAN-GU-RY. *n. ſ.* [στραγγυρία; *ſtrangurie*, Fr.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

11
STRAP—SRRAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtroppe*, Dut. *ſtroppa*, Ital.] A narrow long ſlip of cloath or leather.

STRAPPA'DO. *n. ſ.* Chaſtiſement by ſtripes.

11 15
STRA'PPING—STRAPP-ING. *adj.* Vaſt; large; bulky. Uſed of large men or women in contempt.

11 11
STRA'TA—STRA-TA. n.ſ. [The plural of *ſtratum*, Lat.] Beds; layers. A philoſophical term.

11 11 13
STRA'TAGEM—STRAT-A-GEM. *n. ſ.* [στρατήγημα; *ſtratageme*, Fr.] An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived.—An artifice; a trick by which ſome advantage is obtained.

11 15 16
To STRA'TIFY—STRAT-I-FY. *v. a.* [*ſtratifier*, Fr. from *ſtratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

10 1
STRATUM—STRA-TUM. n.ſ. [Lat.] A bed; a layer. A term of philoſophy.

5
STRAW—STRAW. *n. ſ.* [ſtreop, Sax. *ſtroo*, Dut.] The ſtalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threſhed.—Any thing proverbially worthleſs.

5 13 15
STRA'WBERRY—STRAW-BER-RY. *n. ſ.* [*fragaria*, Lat.] A plant.

STRA'WBERRY *Tree. n. ſ.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

STRA'WBUILT. *adj.* [*ſtraw* and *built.*] Made up of ſtraw.

STRA'WCOLOURED. *adj.* [*ſtraw* and *colour.*] Of a light yellow.

STRA'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [*ſtraw* and *worm.*] A worm bred in ſtraw.

STRA'WY. *adj.* [from *ſtraw.*] Made of ſtraw; conſiſting of ſtraw.

12
To STRAY—STRAY. *v. n. ſtroe*, Dan. to ſcatter; *ſtravviare*, Ital. to wander.] To wander; to rove.—To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.—To err; to deviate from the right.

STRAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing loſt by wandering.—Act of wandering.

14
STREAK—STREAK. *n. ſ.* [ſtpice, Sax. *ſtreke*, Dut. *ſtricia*, Ital.] A line of colour different from that of the ground colour of any thing.

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

STRE'AKY. *adj.* [from *ſtreak.*] Striped; variegated by hues.

14
STREAM—STREAM. *n. ſ.* [ſtpeam, Sax. *ſtraum*, Iſland. *ſtroom*, Dut.] A running water; the courſe of running water; current.—Any thing iſſuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.—Any thing forcible and continued.

14
To STREAM—STREAM. *v. n.* [*ſtreyma*, Iſlan.] To flow; to run in a continuous current.—To flow with a current; to pour out water in a ſtream; to be overflown.—To iſſue forth with continuance.

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks.

STREA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtream.*] An enſign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing looſely from a ſtock.

STRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *ſtream.*] Abounding in running water.—Flowing with a current.

14
STREET—STREET. *n. ſ.* [ſtpæt, Sax. *ſtraz*, Germ. *ſtrada*, Span. and Ital. *ſtreede*, Dan. *ſtraet*, Dut. *ſtratum*, Lat.] A way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houſes.—Proverbiably, a publick place.

STRE'ETWA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtreet* and *walk.*] A common proſtitute that offers herſelf to ſale in the open ſtreet.

13
STRENGTH—STRENGTH. *n. ſ.* [ſtpenȝð, Sax.] Force; vigour; power of the body.—Power of endurance; firmneſs; durability; toughneſs; hardneſs.—Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.—Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.—Potency of liquors.—Fortification; fortreſs.—Support; maintenance of power.—Armament; force; power.—Perſuaſive prevalence; argumentative force.

To

To STRE'NGTHEN—STRENGTH-EN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrength.*] To make ſtrong.—To confirm; to eſtabliſh.—To animate; to fix in reſolution.—To make to increaſe in power or ſecurity.

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow ſtrong.

STRE'NGTHENER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrengthen*: by contrac-
STRE'NGTHNER. } tion *ſtrengthner.*] That which gives ſtrength; that which makes ſtrong.—[In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmneſs of the ſolids: cordials are ſuch as drive on the vital actions; but theſe ſuch as confirm the ſtamina.

STRE'NGTHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtrength,*] Wanting ſtrength; deprived of ſtrength.—Wanting potency; weak.—Uſed of liquors.

STRE'NUOUS—STREN-U-OUS. *adj.* [*ſtrenuus,* Lat.] Brave; bold; active; valiant.—Zealous; vehement.

STRE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrenuous.*] Vigorouſly; actively.—Zealouſly; vehemently; with ardour.

STRE'PEROUS—STREP-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*ſtrepo,* Lat.] Loud; noiſy.

STRESS—STRESS. *n. ſ.* [ꝑꝛece, Sax. violence; or from *diſtreſs.*] Importance; important part.—Violence; force, either acting or ſuffered.

To STRESS. *v. a.* [Evidently from *diſtreſs.*] To diſtreſs to put to hardſhips or difficulties.

To STRETCH—STRETCH. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛecan, Sax. *ſtrecken,* Dut.] To extend; to ſpread out to a diſtance.—To elongate, or ſtrain to a greater ſpace.—To expand; to diſplay.—To ſtrain to the utmoſt.—To make tenſe.—To carry by violence farther than is right: as, to *ſtretch* a text.

To STRETCH. *v. n.* To be extended.—To bear extenſion without rupture.—To ſally beyond the truth.

STRETCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extenſion; reach; occupation of more ſpace.—Force of body extended.—Effort; ſtruggle: from the act of running.—Utmoſt extent of meaning.—Utmoſt reach of power.

STRE'TCHER—STRETCH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtretch.*] Any thing uſed for extenſion.—The timber againſt which the rower in a boat plants his feet.

To STREW—STREW, or STEW. *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful: it is generally written *ſtrew,* but *Skinner* likewiſe propoſes *ſtrow,* and *Junius* writes *ſtraw.* Their reaſons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Strawan,* Goth. *ſtroyen,* Dut. ꝑꝛeepian, Sax. *ſtrawen,* Germ. *ſtrôer,* Dan. Perhaps *ſtrow* is beſt, being that which better reconciles etymology with pronunciation. *Johnſon.*] To ſpread by being ſcattered.—To ſpread by ſcattering.—To ſcatter looſely.

STRE'WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrew.*] Any thing ſcattered in decoration.

STRI'Æ—STRI-Æ. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] In natural hiſtory, the ſmall channels in the ſhells of cockles and ſcallops.

STRI'ATE. } *adj.* [from *ſtriæ,* Lat. *ſtrié,* Fr.] Formed
STRI'ATED. } in ſtriæ.

STRI'CKEN—STRICK-EN. The ancient participle of *ſtrike.*

STRI'CKLE, or *Strickleſs,* or *Stritchel.* *n. ſ.* That which ſtrikes the corn to level it with the buſhel.

STRICT—STRICT. *adj.* [*ſtrictus,* Lat.] Exact; accurate; rigorouſly nice.—Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.—Confined; not extenſive.—Cloſe; tight.—Tenſe; not relaxed.

STRI'CTLY—STRICT-LY. *adv.* [from *ſtrict.*] Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.—Rigorouſly; ſeverely; without remiſſion or indulgence.—Cloſely; with tenſeneſs.

STRI'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrict.*] Exactneſs; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.—Severity; rigour.—Cloſeneſs; tightneſs; not laxity.

STRI'CTURE—STRIC-TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrictura,* Lat. a ſpark.] A ſtroke; a touch.—Contraction; cloſure by contraction.—A ſlight touch upon a ſubject; not a ſet diſcourſe.

STRIDE—STRIDE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑꝛæde, Sax.] A long ſtep; a ſtep taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

To STRIDE. *v. n.* preter. *I ſtrode* or *ſtrid*; part. paſſ. *ſtridden.* [from the noun.] To walk with long ſteps.—To ſtand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE. *v. a.* To paſs by a ſtep.

STRI'DULOUS—STRID-U-LOUS. *adj.* [*ſtridulus,* Latin.] Making a ſmall noiſe.

STRIFE—STRIFE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrive.*] Contention; conteſt; diſcord.—Oppoſition of nature or appearance; contrariety; contraſt.

STRI'FEFUL—STRIFE-FUL. *adj.* [*ſtrife* and *full.*] Contentious; diſcordant.

To STRIKE—STRIKE. *v. a.* preter. *I ſtruck* or *ſtrook*; part. paſſ. *ſtrucken, ſtricken.* [ꝑꝛican, Sax. *ſtreichen,* Germ. *adſtrykia,* Iſland. *ſtricker,* Dan.] To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.—To daſh; to throw by a quick motion.—To notify by the ſound of a hammer on a bell.—To ſtamp; to impreſs.—To puniſh; to afflict.—To contract; to lower; to vale. It is thus only uſed in the phraſes to *ſtrike ſail,* or to *ſtrike a flag.*—To alarm; to put into emotion.—[*Fœdus ferire.*] To make a bargain.—To produce by a ſudden action.—To affect ſuddenly in any particular manner.—To cauſe to ſound by blows. With *up* only emphatical.—To forge; to mint.—It is uſed in the participle, I know not well how, for *advanced in years.*—*To* STRIKE *off.* To eraſe from a reckoning or account.—To ſeparate as by a blow.—*To* STRIKE *out.* To produce by colliſion.—To blot; to efface.—To bring to light.—To form at once by a quick effort.

To STRIKE. *v. n.* To make a blow.—To collide; to claſh.—To act by repeated percuſſion.—To ſound by the ſtroke of a hammer.—To make an attack.—To act by external influx.—To ſound with blows.—To be daſhed upon ſhallows; to be ſtranded.—To paſs with a quick or ſtrong effect.—To pay homage, as by lowering the ſail.—To be put by ſome ſudden act or motion into any ſtate; to break forth.—*To* STRIKE *in with.* To conform; to ſuit itſelf to; to join with at once.—*To* STRIKE *out.* To ſpread or rove; to make a ſudden excurſion.

STRIKE—STRIKE. *n. ſ.* A buſhel; a dry meaſure of capacity.

STRI'KEBLOCK. *n. ſ.* Is a plane ſhorter than the jointer, having its ſole made exactly flat and ſtraight, and is uſed for the ſhooting of a ſhort joint.

STRI'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrike.*] One that ſtrikes.

STRI'KING. *part. adj.* [from *ſtrike.*] Affecting; ſurpriſing.

STRING—STRING. *n. ſ.* [ꝑꝛinꝛ, Sax. *ſtreng,* Germ.

and Dan. *ſtringhe*, Dut. *ſtringo*, Lat.] A ſlender rope; a ſmall cord; any ſlender and flexible band; a ribband; any thing tied.—A thread on which any things are filed.—Any ſet of things filed on a line.—The chord of a muſical inſtrument.—A ſmall fibre.—A nerve; a tendon.—The nerve of the bow.—Any concatenation or ſeries, as *a* ſtring *of propoſitions*.—*To have two* STRINGS *to the bow*. To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double ſecurity.

To STRING. *v. a.* Preterite *I ſtrung*, part. paſſ. *ſtrung*. [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtrings.—To put a ſtringed inſtrument in tune.—To file on a ſtring.—To make tenſe.

STRI'NGED—STRING-ED. *adj.* [from *ſtring*.] Having ſtrings produced by ſtrings.

STRI'NGENT—STRIN-GENT. *adj.* [*ſtringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting.

STRI'NGHALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtring* and *halt*.] A ſudden twitching and ſnapping up of the hinder leg of a horſe much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulſive motion of the muſcles that extend or bend the hough.

STRI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtring*.] Having no ſtrings.

STRI'NGY—STRING-Y. *adj.* [from *ſtring*.] Fibrous; conſiſting of ſmall threads.

To STRIP—STRIP. *v. a.* [*ſtreopen*, Dut. berτripτe, ſtripped, Sax.] To make naked; to deprive of covering.—To deprive; to diveſt.—To rob; to plunder; to pillage.—To peel; to decorticate.—To deprive of all.—To take off covering.—To caſt off.—To ſeparate from ſomething adheſive or connected.

STRIP. *n. ſ.* [Probably for *ſtripe*.] A narrow ſhred.

To STRIPE—STRIPE. *v. a.* [*ſtrepen*, Dut.] To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrepe*, Dut.] A lineary variation of colour. This ſeems to be the original notion of the word.—A ſhred of a different colour.—A weal; or diſcolouration made by a laſh or blow.—A blow; a laſh.

STRI'PLING—STRIP-LING. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one arrived to the ſtate of adoleſcence.

To STRIVE—STRIVE. *v. n.* Preterite *I ſtrove*, anciently *I ſtrived*; part. paſſ. *ſtriven*. [*ſtreven*, Dut. *eſtriver*, Fr.] To ſtruggle; to labour; to make an effort.—To conteſt; to contend; to ſtruggle in oppoſition to another: with *againſt* or *with* before the perſon oppoſed.—To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

STROKE—STROKE, or *Strook*. Old preterite of *ſtrike*, now commonly *ſtruck*.

STROKE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrook*, the preterite of *ſtrike*.] A blow; a knock; a ſudden act of one body upon another.—A hoſtile blow.—A ſudden diſeaſe or affliction.—The ſound of the clock.—The touch of a pencil.—A touch; a maſterly or eminent effort.—An effect ſuddenly or unexpectedly produced.—Power; efficacy.

To STROKE. *v. a.* [ſτrιacan, Sax.] To rub gently with the hand by way of kindneſs or endearment; to ſooth.—To rub gently in one direction.

To STROLL—STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be a vagrant.

STRO'LLER—STROLL-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtroll*.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

STRONG—STRONG. *adj.* [ſτpanȝ, Sax.] Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.—Fortified; ſecure from attack.—Powerful; mighty.—Supplied with forces.—Hale; healthy.—Forcibly acting in the imagination.—Ardent; eager; poſitive; zealous.—Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the ſight or ſmell forcibly.—Potent; intoxicating.—Having a deep tincture; affecting the taſte forcibly.—Affecting the ſmell powerfully.—Hard of digeſtion; not eaſily nutrimental.—Furniſhed with abilities for any thing.—Valid; confirmed.—Violent; vehement; forcible.—Cogent; concluſive.—Able; ſkilful; of great force of mind.—Firm; compact; not ſoon broken.—Forcibly written; compriſing much meaning in few words.

STR'ONGFI'STED. *adj.* [*ſtrong* and *fiſt*.] Stronghanded.

STRO'NGLY—STRONG-LY. *adv.* [from *ſtrong*.] Powerfully; forcibly.—With ſtrength; with firmneſs; in ſuch a manner as not eaſily to be forced.—Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

STROOK—STROOK. The preterite of *ſtrike*, uſed in poetry for *ſtruck*.

STRO'PHE—STRO-PHE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrophe*, Fr. ſτροφη.] A ſtanza.

STROVE—STROVE. The preterite of *ſtrive*.

To STROW—STROW. *v. n.* [See to STREW.] To ſpread by being ſcattered.—To ſpread by ſcattering; to beſprinkle.—To ſpread.—To ſcatter; to throw at random.

STRUCK—STRUCK. The old preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtrike*.

STRU'CTURE—STRUC-TURE. [*ſtructure*, Fr. *ſtructura*, from *ſtructus*, Lat.] Act of building; practice of building.—Manner of building; form; make.—Edifice; building.

To STRU'GGLE—STRUG-GLE. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To labour; to act with effort.—To ſtrive; to contend; to conteſt.—To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or diſtreſs.

STRU'GGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Labour; effort.—Conteſt; contention.—Agony; tumultuous diſtreſs.

STRU'MOUS—STRU-MOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtruma*,] Having ſwelling in the glands.

STRU'MPET—STRUM-PET. *n. ſ.* A whore; a proſtitute. Of doubtful original.

STRUNG—STRUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtring*.

To STRUT—STRUT. *v. n.* [*ſtruſſen*, Germ.] To walk with affected dignity; to ſwell with ſtatelineſs.—To ſwell; to protuberate.

STRUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An affectation of ſtatelineſs in the walk.

STUB—STUB. *n. ſ.* [ſτybb, Sax. *ſtubbe*, Dan. *ſtob*, Dut. *ſtipes*, Lat.] A thick ſhort ſtock left when the reſt is cut off.—A log; a block.

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.

STU'BBED. *adj.* [from *ſtub*.] Truncated; ſhort and thick.

STU'BBEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtubbed*.] The ſtate of being ſhort, thick, and truncated.

STU'BBLE

STU'BBLE—STUB-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtubble*, Fr. *ſtoppel*, Dut. *ſtipula*, Lat.] The ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

STU'BBORN—STUB-BORN. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by *Minſhew* from *ſtoutborn*, referred by *Junius* to στιβαρος, and deduced by Mr. *Lye*, from *ſtub*, perhaps (ſays *Johnſon*) from *ſtub-horn*.] Obſtinate; inflexible; contumacious—Perſiſting; perſevering; ſteady.—Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not eaſily admitting impreſſion.—Hardy; firm—Harſh; rough; rugged.—In all its uſes it commonly implies ſomething of a bad quality.

STU'BBORNLY. *adv.* [from *ſtubborn*.] Obſtinately; contumaciouſly; inflexibly.

STU'BBORNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtubborn*.] Obſtinacy; vicious ſtoutneſs; contumacy; inflexibility.

STU'BBY. *adj.* [from *ſtub*.] Short and thick; ſhort and ſtrong.

STU'BNAIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſtub* and *nail*.] A nail broken off; a ſhort thick nail.

STU'CCO—STUC-CO. *n. ſ.* [Ital. *ſtuc*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaſter for walls.

STUCK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtick*.

STUD—STUD. *n. ſ.* [ſtuðu, Sax.] A poſt; a ſtake. In ſome ſuch meaning perhaps it is to be taken in the following paſſage, which I do not underſtand—A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance.—[Stode, Saxon; *ſtod*, Iſlandick, is a ſtallion.] A collection of breeding horſes and mares.

To STUD—STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ſtuds or ſhining knobs.

STU'DENT—STU-DENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtudens*, Lat.] A man given to books; a ſcholar; a bookiſh man.

STU'DIED—STUD-IED. *adj.* [from *ſtudy*.] Learned; verſed in any ſtudy; qualified by ſtudy.—Having any particular inclination. Out of uſe.

STU'DIER—STUD-I-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtudy*.] One who ſtudies.

STU'DIOUS—STU-DI-OUS. *adj.* [*ſtudieux*, Fr. *ſtudioſus*, Lat.] Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.—Delight; buſy.—Attentive to; careful.—Contemplative; ſuitable to meditation.

STU'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſtudious*.] Contemplatively; with cloſe application to literature.—Diligently; carefully; attentively.

STU'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtudious*.] Addiction to ſtudy.

STU'DY—STUD-Y. *n. ſ.* [*eſtude*, Fr.] *ſtudium*, Lat.] Application of mind to books and learning.—Perplexity; deep cogitation—Attention; meditation; contrivance.—Any particular kind of learning.—Apartment ſet off for literary employment.

To STU'DY. *v. n.* [*ſtudeo*, Lat. *eſtudier*, French.] To think with very cloſe application; to muſe.—To endeavour diligently.

To STU'DY. *v. a.* To apply the mind to.—To conſider attentively.—To learn by application.

STUFF—STUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoffe*, Dut. *eſtoffe*, Fr.] Any matter or body.—Materials out of which any thing is made.—Furniture; goods.—That which fills any thing.—Eſſence; elemental part.—Any mixture or medicine.—Cloth or texture of any kind—Textures of wool thinner and ſlighter than cloath.—Matter or thing. In contempt.—It is now ſeldom uſed in any ſenſe but in contempt or diſlike.

To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill very full with any thing.—To fill to uneaſineſs.—To thruſt into any thing.—To fill by being put into any thing.—To ſwell out by ſomething thruſt in.—To fill with ſomething improper or ſuperfluous—To obſtruct the organs of ſcent or reſpiration—To fill meat with ſomething of high reliſh.—To form by ſtuffing.

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonouſly.

STU'FFING—STUF-FING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtuff*.] That by which any thing is filled.—Reliſhing ingredients put into meat.

STUCK—STUCK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtuc*, Fr. *ſtucco*, Ital.] A compoſition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaiſter of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments reſembling ſculpture are made.

STUM—STUM. *n. ſ.* [*ſtum*, Swediſh, ſuppoſed to be contracted from *muſtum*, Lat.] Wine yet unfermented; the cremor or froth on muſt.—New wine uſed to raiſe fermentation in dead and vapid wines.—Wine revived by a new fermentation.

To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun] To renew wine by mixing freſh wine and raiſing a new fermentation.

To STU'MBLE—STUM-BLE. *v. n.* [This word *Junius* derives from *ſtump*, and ſays the original meaning is to *ſtrike* or *trip againſt a ſtump*. Mr. *Johnſon*, rather thinks it comes from *tumble*.] To trip in walking.—To ſlip; to err; to ſlide into crimes or blunders.—To ſtrike againſt by chance; to light on by chance.

To STU'MBLE. *v. a.* To obſtruct in progreſs; to make to trip or ſtop.—To make to boggle; to offend.

STU'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A trip in walking.—A blunder; a failure.

STU'MBLER—STUM-BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtumble*.] One that ſtumbles.

STU'MBLINGBLO'CK. STU'MBLINGSTO'NE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtumble*.] Cauſe of ſtumbling; cauſe of errour; cauſe of offence.

STUMP—STUMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtumpe*, Daniſh; *ſtompe*, Dut. *ſtompen*, Dan. to lop.] The part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away.

STU'MPY. *adj.* [from *ſtump*.] Full of ſtumps; hard; ſtiff; ſtrong.

To STUN—STUN. *v. a.* [ſtunan, Sax. ȝeſtun; noiſe.] To confound or dizzy with noiſe.—To make ſenſeleſs or dizzy with a blow.

STUNG—STUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſting*.

STUNK—STUNK. The preterite of *ſtink*.

To STUNT—STUNT. *v. a.* [*ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To hinder from growth.

STUPE—STUPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupa*, Lat.] A piece of cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to an hurt or ſore.

STUPEFA'CTION—STU-PE-FAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupefaction*,

tion, Fr. *ſtupefactus*, Lat.] Inſenſibility; dulneſs; ſtupidity; ſluggiſhneſs of mind; heavy folly.

STU'PEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſtupefactus*, Lat. *ſtupefactif*, Fr.] Cauſing inſenſibility; dulling; obſtructing the ſenſes; narcotick; opiate.

STUPE'NDOUS—STU-PEN-DOUS. *adj.* [*ſtupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing; aſtoniſhing.

STU'PID—STU-PID. *adj.* [*ſtupide*, Fr. *ſtupidus*, Lat.] Dull; wanting ſenſibility; wanting apprehenſion; heavy; ſluggiſh of underſtanding.—Performed without ſkill or genius.

STUPI'DITY—STU-PID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupidité*, Fr. *ſtupiditas*, Lat.] Dulneſs; heavineſs to mind; ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding.

STU'PIDLY—STU-PID-LY. *adv.* [from *ſtupid.*] With ſuſpenſion or inactivity of underſtanding.—Dully; without apprehenſion.

STU'PIFI'ER—STU-PI-FI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtupify.*] That which cauſes ſtupidity.

To STU'PIFY—STU-PI-FY. *v. a.* [*ſtupefacio*, Lat. This word ſhould therefore be ſpelled *ſtupefy*; but the authorities are againſt it.] To make ſtupid; to deprive of ſenſibility; to dull.

STU'POR—STU-POR. n. ſ. [Lat. *ſtupeur*, Fr.] Suſpenſion or diminution of ſenſibility.

To STU'PRATE—STU-PRATE. *v. a.* [*ſtupro*, Lat.] To raviſh; to violate.

STU'PRA'TION—STU-PRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupratio*, from *ſtupro*, Lat.] Rape; violation.

STU'RDILY—STUR-DI-LY. *adv.* [from *ſturdy.*] Stoutly; hardily.—Obſtinately; reſolutely.

STU'RDINESS—STUR-DI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſturdy.*] Stoutneſs; hardineſs.—Brutal ſtrength.

STU'RDY—STUR-DY. *adv.* [*eſtourdi*, Fr.] Hardy; ſtout; brutal; obſtinate. It is always uſed of men with ſome diſagreeable idea of coarſeneſs or rudeneſs.—Strong; forcible.—Stiff; ſtout.

STU'RGEON—STUR-GEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſturio*, *turſio*, Lat.] A ſea-fiſh.

To STU'TTER.—STUT-TER. *v. n.* [*ſtutten*, to hinder, Dut.] To ſpeak with heſitation; to ſtammer.

STU'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtut.*] One that ſpeaks with heſitation; a ſtammerer.

STY—STY. *n. ſ.* [ſtiȝe, Sax.] A cabbin to keep hogs in—Any place of beſtial debauchery.

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a ſty.

STY'GIAN—STYG-I-AN. *adj.* [*ſtygius*, Latin.] Helliſh; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

STYLE—STYLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtylus*, Lat.] Manner of writing with regard to language.—Manner of ſpeaking appropriate to particular characters.—Title; appellation.—Courſe of writing. Unuſual.—A pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax.—Any thing with a ſharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.—The ſtalk which riſes from amid the leaves of a flower.—STYLE *of Court*, is properly the practice obſerved by any court in its way of proceeding.

To STYLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name.

STYP'TIC — STYP-TIC. *adj.* [στυπτικὸς; *ſtyptique*, Fr. This is uſually written *ſtiptick.*] The ſame as aſtringent; but generally expreſſes the moſt efficacious ſort of aſtringents, or thoſe which are applied to ſtop hæmorrhages.

STY'PTI'CITY—STYP-TIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [Properly *ſtipticity.*] The power of ſtanching blood.

SUA'VITY—SUAV-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuavité*, Fr. *ſuavitas*, Lat.] Sweetneſs to the ſenſes.—Sweetneſs to the mind.

SUB—SUB, in compoſition, ſignifies a ſubordinate degree.

SUBA'CID. *adj.* [*ſub* and *acidus*, Lat.] Sour in a ſmall degree. See *acid.*

SUBA'CRID. *adj.* [*ſub* and *acrid.*] Sharp and pungent in a ſmall degree.

SUBA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubactus*, Lat.] The act of reducing to any ſtate, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very ſmall powder.

SU'BALTERN—SUB-AL-TERN. *adj.* [*ſubalterne*, French.] Inferiour; ſubordinate; that which in different reſpects is both ſuperiour and inferiour. It is uſed in the army of all officers below a captain.

SUBA'LTERNATE. *adj.* [*ſubalternus*, Lat.] Succeeding by turns.

SU'BASTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*ſub* and *aſtringent.*] Aſtringent in a ſmall degree.

SUBCLA'VIAN—SUB-CLA-VI-AN. *adj.* [*ſub* and *clavus*, Latin.]

SU'BCONTRA'CTED. *part. adj.* [*ſub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract.

SU'BCUTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *cutaneous.*] Lying under the ſkin.

SUBDE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdeaconus*, Latin.]

SUBDE'AN. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdecanus*, Lat.] The vicegerent of a dean.

SUBDECU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

To SU'BDIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *diverſify.*] To diverſify again what is already diverſified.

To SU'BDIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*ſubdiviſer*, Fr. *ſub* and *divide.*] To divide a part into yet more parts.

SU'BDIVI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdiviſion*, Fr. from *ſubdivide.*] The act of ſubdividing.—The parts diſtinguiſhed by a ſecond diviſion.

To SUBDU'CE—SUB-DUCE, or SUBDU'CT—SUB-DUCT. *v. a.* [*ſubduco*, *ſubductus*, Lat.] To withdraw; to take away.—To ſubſtract by arithmetical operation.

SUBDU'CTION—SUB-DUC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubduct.*] —The act of taking away.—Arithmetical ſubſtraction.

To SUBDU'E—SUB-DUE. *v. a.* [from *ſubdo*, or *ſubjugo*, Lat.] To cruſh; to oppreſs; to ſink; to overpower.—To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.—To tame; to ſubact.

SU'BDU'ER—SUB-DU-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubdue.*] Conquerour; tamer.

SUBDU'PLE. } *adj.* [*ſubduple*, Fr. *ſub* and *duplus*,
SUBDU'PLICATE. } Lat.] Containing one part of two.

SUBJA'CENT—SUB-JA-CENT. [*ſubjacens*, Lat.] Lying under.

To SUBJE'CT—SUB-JECT. *v. a.* [*ſubjectus*, Latin.] To put under.—To reduce to ſubmiſſion; to make ſubordinate; to make ſubmiſſive.—To enſlave; to make obnoxious.—To expoſe; to make liable—To ſubmit; to make accountable.—To make ſubſervient.

SU'BJECT—SUB-JECT. *adj.* [*ſubjectus*, Lat.] Placed or ſituated under.—Living under the dominion of another.—Expoſed; liable; obnoxious.—Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.

SU'BJECT. *n. ſ.* [*ſujet*, Fr.] One who lives under the dominion of another.—That on which any operation either mental or material is performed.—That in which any thing inheres or exiſts.—[In Grammar.] The nominative caſe to a verb, is called by Grammarians the *ſubject* of the verb.

SUBJE'CTION—SUB-JECT-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubject*.] The act of ſubduing.—[*Sujettion*, Fr.] The ſtate of being under government.

SUBJE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſubject*.] Relating not to the object but the ſubject.

To SUBJO'IN. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *joindre*, Fr. *ſubjungo*, Lat.] To add at the end; to add afterwards.

To SU'BJUGATE—SUB-JU-GATE. *v. a.* [*ſubjuguer*, Fr. *ſubjugo*, Lat.] To conquer; to ſubdue; to bring under dominion by force.

SUBJUGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubjugate*.] The act of ſubduing.

SUBJU'NCTION—SUB-JUNC-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubjungo*, Lat.] The ſtate of being ſubjoined; the act of ſubjoining.

SUBJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*ſubjunctivus*, Lat. *ſubjonctif*, Fr.] Subjoined to ſomething elſe—[In Grammar.]

SUBLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſublatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

SUBLI'MABLE—SUB-LIM-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *ſublime*.] Poſſible to be ſublimed.

SU'BLIMATE—SUB-LI-MATE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſublime*.] Any thing raiſed by fire in the retort—Quickſilver raiſed in the retort.

To SU'BLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *ſublime*.] To raiſe by the force of chemical fire.—To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

SU'BLIMA'TION—SUB-LI-MA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſublimation*, Fr. from *ſublimate*.] A chemical operation which raiſes bodies in the veſſel by the force of fire. *Sublimation* differs very little from diſtillation, excepting that in diſtillation, only the fluid parts of bodies are raiſed, but in this the ſolid and dry; and that the matter to be diſtilled may be either ſolid or fluid, but *ſublimation* is only concerned about ſolid ſubſtances.—Exaltation; elevation; act of heightning or improving.

SUBLI'ME—SUB-LIME. *adj.* [*ſublimis*, Lat.] High in place; exalted aloft.—High in excellence; exalted by nature.—High in ſtile or ſentiment; lofty; grand.—Elevated by joy.—Haughty; proud.

SUBLI'ME. *n ſ.* The grand or lofty ſtile. *The ſublime* is a Galliciſm, but now naturalized.

To SUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*ſublimer*, Fr. from the adjective.] To raiſe by a chemical fire.—To raiſe on high.—To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

To SUBLI'ME—SUB-LIME. *v. n.* To riſe in the chemical veſſel by the force of fire.

SUBLI'MELY—SUB-LIME-LY. *adv.* [from *ſublime*.] Loftily; grandly.

SUBLI'MITY—SUB-LIM-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſublime*; *ſublimité*, Fr. *ſublimitas*, Lat.] Height of place; local elevation.—Height of nature; excellence.—Loftineſs of ſtyle or ſentiment.

SUBLU'NAR—SUB-LU-NAR, or SU'BLUNARY—SUB-LU-NA-RY. *adj.* [*ſublunaire*, Fr. *ſub* and *luna*, Lat.] Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terreſtrial; of this world.

SU'BMARI'NE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *mare*.] Lying or acting under the ſea.

To SUBME'RGE—SUB-MERGE. *v. a.* [*ſubmerger*, Fr. *ſubmergo*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water.

SUBME'RSION—SUB-MER-SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubmerſion*, Fr. from *ſubmerſus*, Lat.] The act of drowning; ſtate of being drowned.

To SUBMI'NISTER.
To SUBMI'NISTRATE. } *v. a.* [*ſubminiſtro*, Lat.] To ſupply; to afford. A word not much in uſe.

To SUBMI'NISTER. *v. n.* To ſubſerve.

SUBMI'SS—SUB-MISS. *adj.* [from *ſubmiſſus*, Latin.] Humble; ſubmiſſive; obſequious.

SUBMI'SSION—SUB-MIS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſoumiſſion*, Fr. from *ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] Delivery of himſelf to the power of another.—Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependance; humble or ſuppliant behaviour.—Acknowledgment of a fault; confeſſion of errour.—Obſequiouſneſs; reſignation; obedience.

SUBMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [*ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] Humble; teſtifying ſubmiſſion or inferiority.

SUBMI'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſubmiſſive*.] Humbly; with confeſſion of inferiority.

SUBMI'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubmiſſive*.] Humility; confeſſion of fault, or inferiority.

SUBMI'SSLY. *adv.* [from *ſubmiſs*.] Humbly; with ſubmiſſion.

To SUBMI'T—SUB-MIT. *v. a.* [*ſoumettre*, Fr. *ſubmitto*, Lat.] To let down; to ſink.—To ſubject; to reſign without reſiſtance to authority.—To leave to diſcretion; to refer to judgment.

To SUBMI'T. *v. n.* To be ſubject; to acquieſce in the authority of another; to yield.

SUBMU'LTIPLE. *n. ſ.* A *ſumbmultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *ſubmultiple* of 21, as being contained in it ſeven times exactly.

SUBO'RDINACY—SUB OR-DI-NA-CY, or SUBO'RDINANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubordinate*.] *Subordinacy* is the proper and analogical word. The ſtate of being ſubject—Series of ſubordination.

SUBO'RDINATE—SUB-OR-DI-NATE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Inferiour in order; in nature; in dignity or power.—Deſcending in a regular ſeries.

To SUBO'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *ordino*, Lat.] To range

range under. Not much in uſe, but proper and elegant.

SUBO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *ſubordinate.*] In a ſeries regularly deſcending.

SU'BORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubordination*, Fr. from *ſubordinate.*] The ſtate of being inferior to another.—A ſeries regularly deſcending.

To SUBO'RN—SUB-ORN. *v. a.* [*ſuborner*, Fr. *ſubormo*, Lat.] To procure privately; to procure by ſecret colluſion.—To procure by indirect means.

SU'BORNA'TION—SUB-OR-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubornation*, Fr. from *ſuborn.*] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

SUBO'RNER—SUB-ORN-ER. *n. ſ.* [*ſuborneur*, Fr. from *ſuborn.*] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOE'NA—SUB-POE-NA. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *pœna*, Lat.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBRE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *rector.*] The rector's vicegerent.

To SUBSCRI'BE—SUB-SCRIBE. *v. a.* [*ſouſcrire*, Fr. *ſubſcribo*, Lat.] To give conſent to, by underwriting the name.—To atteſt by writing the name.—To contract; to limit. Not uſed.

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. n.* To give conſent.—To promiſe a ſtipulated ſum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRI'BER—SUB-SCRIB-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Lat.] One who ſubſcribes—One who contributes to any undertaking.

SUBSCRI'PTION—SUB-SCRIP-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Lat.] Any thing underwritten.—Conſent or atteſtation given by underwriting the name.—The act or ſtate of contributing to any undertaking.—Submiſſion; obedience. Not in uſe.

SU'BSEQUENCE—SUB-SE-QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſequer*, Lat.] The ſtate of following; not precedence.

SUBSE'CUTIVE—SUB-SEC-U-TIVE. *adj.* [from *ſubſequor.*] Following in train.

SU'BSEQUENT. *adj.* [*ſubſequent*, Fr. *ſubſequens*, Lat.] Following in train; not preceding.

SU'BSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *ſubſequent.*] Not ſo as to go before; ſo as to follow in train.

To SUBSE'RVE—SUB-SERVE. *v. a.* [*ſubſervio*, Lat.] To ſerve in ſubordination; to ſerve inſtrumentally.

SUBSE'RVIENCE--SUB-SER-VI-ENCE, or SUBSE'RVIENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſerve.*] Inſtrumental fitneſs or uſe.

SUBSE'RVIENT—SUB-SER-VI-ENT. *adj.* [*ſubſerviens*, Latin.] Subordinate; inſtrumentally uſeful.

To SUBSI'DE—SUB-SIDE. *v. n.* [*ſubſido*, Lat.] To ſink; to tend downwards.

SUBSI'DENCE, or SUBSI'DENCY—SUB-SI-DEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſide.*] The act of ſinking; tendency downward.

SUBSI'DIARY—SUB-SID-I-A-RY. *adj.* [*ſubſidiaire*, Fr. *ſubſidiare*, Lat. from *ſubſidy.*] Aſſiſtant; brought in aid.

SU'BSIDY—SUB-SI-DY. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſide*, Fr. *ſubſidium*, Lat.] Aid, commonly ſuch as is given in money.

To SUBSI'ST—SUB-SIST. *v. n.* [*ſubſiſter*, Fr. *ſubſiſto*, Lat.] To continue; to retain the preſent ſtate or condition.—To have means of living; to be maintained.—To inhere; to have exiſtence.

SUBSI'STENCE—SUB-SIS-TENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſiſtance*, Fr. from *ſubſiſt.*] Real being.—Competence; means of ſupporting life.

SUBSI'STENT. *adj. ſubſiſtens*, Lat.] Having real being.

SU'BSTANCE—SUB-STANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtance*, Fr. *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] Being; ſomething exiſting; ſomething of which we can ſay that it is.—That which ſupports accidents.—The eſſential part.—Something real, not imaginary; ſomething ſolid, not empty—Body; corporeal nature.—Wealth; means of life.

SUBSTA'NTIAL—SUB-STAN-TIAL. *adj.* [*ſubſtantielle*, French, from *ſubſtance.*] Real; actually exiſting.—True; ſolid; real; not merely ſeeming.—Corporeal; material.—Strong; ſtout; bulky.—Reſponſible; moderately wealthy.

SUBSTA'NTIALS—SUB-STAN-TIALS. *n. ſ.* [Without ſingular.] Eſſential parts.

SU'BSTANTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*] The ſtate of real exiſtence.—Corporeity; materiality.

SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *ſubſtantial.*] In manner of a ſubſtance; with reality of exiſtence.—Strongly; ſolidly.—Truly; ſolidly; really; with fixed purpoſe.—With competent wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*] The ſtate of being ſubſtantial.—Firmneſs; ſtrength; power of holding or laſting.

To SUBSTA'NTIATE—SUB-STAN-TIATE. *v. a.* [from *ſubſtance.*] To make to exiſt.

SU'BSTANTIVE—SUB-STAN-TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtantif*, Fr. *ſubſtantivum*, Lat.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

SU'BSTANTIVE. *adj.* [*ſubſtantivus*, Lat.] Solid; depending only on itſelf.—Betokening exiſtence.

To SU'BSTITUTE—SUB-STI-TUTE, *v. a.* [*ſubſtituer*, *ſubſtitutus*, from *ſub* and *ſtatuo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

SU'BSTITUTE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtitut*, Fr. from the verb.] One placed by another to act with delegated power.

SU'BSTITU'TION—SUB-STI-TU-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtitution*, Fr. from *ſubſtitute.*] The act of placing any perſon or thing in the room of another.

To SUBSTRA'CT—SUB-STRACT. *v. a.* [*ſubtraho*, Lat. *ſouſtraction*, Fr.] To take away part from the whole—To take one number from another.

SUBSTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſoubſtraire*, *ſoubſtraction*, Fr.] The act of taking away part from the whole—[In arithmetick.] The taking of a leſſer number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, exceſs, or difference between the numbers given.

SUBSU'LTORY. *adj.* [*ſubſultus*, Lat.] Bounding; moving by ſtarts.

SUBSU'LTORILY. *adv.* [from *ſubſultory.*] In a bounding manner.

To SUBTE'ND—SUB-TEND. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *tendo*, Lat.] To be extended under.

SU'BTER—SUB-TER. [Latin.] In compoſition, ſignifies *under*.

SU'BTERFLU'ENT. *adj.* [*ſubterfluo*, Latin.] Running under.

SU'BTERFU'GE—SUB-TER-FUGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſupterfuge*, Fr. *ſubter* and *fugic*, Lat.] A ſhift; an evaſion; a trick.

SU'BTERRA'NE—SUB-TER-RA-NE-OUS, or SU'BTERRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *terra*, Lat. *ſouſterraine*, French. *Subterranean* or *ſubterraneous* is the word now uſed.] Lying under the earth; placed below the ſurface.

SU'BTILE. *adj.* [*ſubtile*, Fr. *ſubtilis*, Lat. This word is often written *ſubtle*. And is pronounced as if written SUT-TLE, the ſame mode prevails alſo with its derivatives.] Thin; not denſe; not groſs.—Nice; fine; delicate; not coarſe.—Piercing; acute.—Cunning; artful; ſly; ſubdolous.—In this ſenſe it is now always written *ſubtle*.—Deceitful.—Refined; acute beyond exactneſs.

SU'BTILELY. *adv.* [from *ſubtile*.] Finely; not groſsly.—Artfully; cunningly.

SU'BTILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubtile*.] Fineneſs; rareneſs.—Cunning; artfulneſs.

SU'BTILTY. *n. ſ.*] [*ſubtilité*, Fr. from *ſubtile*.] Thinneſs; fineneſs; exility of parts.—Nicety.—Refinement; too much acuteneſs.—Cunning; artifice; ſlyneſs.

SU'BTILIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubtilize*.] Subtilization is making any thing ſo volatile as to riſe readily in ſteam or vapour.—Refinement; ſuperfluous acuteneſs.

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. a.* [*ſubtilizer*, Fr. from *ſubtile*.] To make thin; to make leſs groſs or coarſe.—To refine; to ſpin into uſeleſs niceties.

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.

SU'BTLE. *adj.* [Written often for *ſubtile*, eſpecially in the ſenſe of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.

SU'BTLY. *adv.* [from *ſubtle*.] Slily; artfully; cunningly.—Nicely; delicately.

SUBVE'RSION—SUB-VER-SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubverſion*, French. *ſubverſus*, Lat.] Overthrow; ruin; deſtruction.

SUBVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *ſubvert*.] Having tendency to overturn.

To SU'BVERT—SUB-VERT. *v. a.* [*ſubvertir*, Fr. *ſubverto*, Lat.] To overthrow; to overturn; to deſtroy; to turn upſide down.—To corrupt; to confound.

SUBVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubvert*.] Overthrower; deſtroyer.

SU'BURB—SUB-URB. *n. ſ.* [*ſuburbium*, Lat.] It is now ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.—Building without the walls of the city.—The confines; the outpart.

SU'CCEDA'NEOUS—SUC-CE-DA-NE-OUS. *adj.* [*ſuccedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place of ſomething elſe.

SU'CCEDA'NEUM, *n. ſ.* [Lat.] That which is put to ſerve for ſomething elſe.

To SUCCE'ED—SUC-CEED. *v. n.* [*ſucceder*, Fr. *ſuccedo*, Lat.] To follow in order.—To come into the place of one who has quitted.—To obtain one's wiſh; to terminate an undertaking in the deſired effect.—To terminate according to wiſh.—To go under cover.

To SUCCE'ED. *v. a.* To follow; to be ſubſequent or conſequent to.—To proſper; to make ſucceſsful.

SUCCE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceed*.] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.

SUCCE'SS—SUC-CESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſucces*, French. *ſucceſſus*, Lat.] The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Succeſs* without any epithet is commonly taken for good ſucceſs.

SUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* [*ſucceſs* and *full*.] Proſperous; happy; fortunate.

SUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſucceſsful*.] Proſperouſly; luckily; fortunately.

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceſsful*.] Happy concluſion; deſired event; ſeries of good fortune.

SUECE'SSION—SUC-CES-SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſucceſſion*, Fr. *ſucceſſio*, Lat.] Conſecution; ſeries of one thing or perſon following another.—A ſeries of things or perſons following one another.—A lineage; an order of deſcendants.—The power or right of coming to the inheritance of anceſtors.

SUCCE'SSIVE—SUC-CES-SIVE. *adj.* [*ſucceſſif*, Fr.] Following in order; continuing a courſe or conſecution uninterrupted.—Inherited by ſucceſſion. Not in uſe.

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [*ſucceſſivement*, Fr. from *ſucceſſive*.] In uninterrupted order; one after another.

SUCCE'SSLESS. *adj.* [from *ſucceſs*.] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event deſired.

SUCCE'SSOR—SUC-CES-SOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſucceſſeur*, French. *ſucceſſor*, Lat.] One that follows in the place or character of another; correlative to *predeceſſour*.

SUCCI'NCT—SUC-CINCT. *adj.* [*ſuccinct*, Fr. *ſuccinctus*, Lat.] Tucked or girded up; having the cloaths drawn up to diſengage the legs.—Short; conciſe; brief.

SUCCI'NCTLY—SUC-CINCT-LY. *adj.* [from *ſuccinct*.] Briefly; conciſely; without ſuperfluity of diction.

SU'CCORY—SUC-CO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A plant.

To SU'CCOUR—SUC-COUR. *v. a.* [*ſecourir*, Fr. *ſuccurro*, Lat.] To help; to aſſiſt in difficulty or diſtreſs; to relieve.

SU'CCOUR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *ſecours*, Fr.] Aid; aſſiſtance; relief of any kind; help in diſtreſs.—The perſon or things that bring help.

SU'CCOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuccour*.] Helper; aſſiſtant; reliever.

SU'CCOURLESS. *adj.* [from *ſuccour*.] Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

SU'CCULENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucculent*.] Juicineſs.

SU'CCULENT—SUC-CU-LENT. *adj.* [*ſucculent*, Fr. *ſucculentus*, Lat.] Juicy; moiſt.

To SUCCU'MB—SUC-CUMB. *v. n.* [*ſuccumbo*, Lat. *ſuccomber*, Fr.] To yield; to ſink under any difficulty. Chiefly in uſe, among the Scotch.

SUCCU'SSION—SUC-CUS-SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuccuſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſhaking.—[In phyſick.] Is ſuch a ſhaking of the nervous parts as is procured by ſtrong ſtimuli, like ſternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly uſed in apoplectic affections.

SUCH—SUCH. *pronoun.* [*ſulleiks*, Gothick; *ſulk*, Dut. ꝑilc, Saxon.] Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows; as, *ſuch* a power *as* a king's; *ſuch* a gift *as* a king-

dom.—The ſame that. With *as*.—Comprehended under the term premiſed.—A manner of expreſſing a particular perſon or thing.

As, I ſaw him yeſterday with *ſuch* and *ſuch* a one.

To SUCK—SUCK. *v. a.* [ſucan, Sax. *ſugo*, *ſuctum*, Lat. *ſuccer*, Fr.] To draw by making a rarefraction of the air.—To draw in with the mouth.—To draw the teat of a female.—To draw with the milk.—To empty by ſucking.—To draw or drain.

To Suck. *v. n.* To draw by rarefying the air.—To draw the breaſt.—To draw; imbibe.

Suck. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of ſucking.—Milk given by females.

Su'cker. *n. ſ.* [*ſuceur*, Fr. from *ſuck*.] Any thing that draws.—The embolus of a pump.—A round piece of leather, laid wet on a ſtone, and drawn up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which preſſing upon its edges, holds it down to the ſtone.—A pipe through which any thing is ſucked.—A young twig ſhooting from the ſtock. This word was perhaps originally *ſurcle*, [*ſurculus*, Lat.]

Su'ckingbottle. *n. ſ.* [*ſuck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to children ſupplies the want of the teat.

To Su'ckle—Suckle. *v. a.* [from *ſuck*.] To nurſe at the breaſt.

Su'ckling—Suck-ling. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck*.] A young creature yet fed by the teat.

Su'ction—Suc-*tion*. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck*; *ſuccion*, Fr.] The act of ſucking.

SUDA'TION—SU-DA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*ſudo*, Lat.] Sweat.

Su'datory — Su-da-to-ry. *n. ſ.* [*ſudo*, Lat.] Hot houſe; ſweating bath.

SU'DDEN—SUD-DEN. *adj.* [*ſoudain*, Fr. ſoden, Sax.] Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.—Haſty; violent; raſh; paſſionate; precipitate.

Su'dden. *n. ſ.* Any unexpected occurrence; ſurpriſe. Not in uſe.—*On or of a* Sudden, *or upon a Sudden*. Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accuſtomed preparatives.

Su'ddenly. *adv.* [from *ſudden*.] In an unexpected manner; without preparation; haſtily.

Su'ddenness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſudden*.] State of being ſudden; unexpected preſence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

SU'DORI'FIC—SU-DO-RIF-IC. *adj.* [*ſudorifique*, Fr. *ſudor* and *facio*, Lat.] Provoking or cauſing ſweat.

Su'dori'fic. *n. ſ.* A medicine promoting ſweat.

Suds—Suds. *n. ſ.* [from ſeoban, to ſeeth; whence ſodden, Sax.] A lixivium of ſoap and water.—*To be in the* Suds. A familiar phraſe for being in any difficulty.

To Sue—Sue. *v. a.* [*ſuivre*, Fr.] To proſecute by law.—To gain by legal procedure.

To Sue. *v. n.* To beg; to intreat; to petition.

SU'ET—SU-ET. *n. ſ.* [*ſuet*, an old French word, according to *Skinner*.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

Su'ety—Su-et-y. *adj.* [from *ſuet*.] Conſiſting of ſuet; reſembling ſuet.

To SU'FFER—SUF-FER. *v. a.* [*ſuffero*, Lat. *ſouffrir*, Fr.] To bear; to undergo; to feel with ſenſe of pain.—To endure; to ſupport; not to ſink under.—To allow; to permit; not to hinder.—To paſs through; to be affected by.

To Su'ffer. *v. n.* To undergo pain or inconvenience.—To undergo puniſhment.—To be injured.

Su'fferable. *adj.* [from *ſuffer*.] Tolerable; ſuch as may be endured.

Su'fferably. *adv.* [from *ſufferable*.] Tolerably; ſo as to be endured.

Su'fferance. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuffer*, *ſouffrance*, Fr.] Pain inconvenience; miſery.—Patience; moderation.—Toleration; permiſſion; not hindrance.

Su'fferer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuffer*.] One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.—One who allows; one who permits.

Su'ffering. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuffer*.] Pain ſuffered.

To SUFFI'CE—SUF-FICE. The *c* in this word ſounds like a *z*: but not in its derivatives. *v. n.* [*ſuffire*, Fr. *ſufficio*, Lat.] To be enough; to be ſufficient; to be equal to the end or purpoſe.

To Suffi'ce. *v. a.* To afford; to ſupply.—To ſatisfy.

Suffi'ciency—Suf-fici-en-cy. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffiſance*, Fr. from *ſufficient*.] State of being adequate to the end propoſed.—Qualification for any purpoſe.—Competence; enough.—Supply equal to want.—It is uſed frequently for that conceit which makes a man think himſelf equal to things above him: and is commonly compounded with *ſelf*.

Suffi'cient—Suf-fici-ent. *adj.* [*ſuffiſant*, Fr. *ſufficiens*, Lat.] Equal to any end or purpoſe; enough; competent; not deficient.—Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwiſe.

Suffi'ciently. *adv.* [from *ſufficient*.] To a ſufficient degree; enough.

To SU'FFOCATE—SUF-FO-CATE. *v. a.* [*ſuffoquer*, Fr. *ſuffoco*, Lat.] To choak by excluſion or interception of air.

Su'ffoca'tion — Suf-fo-ca-*tion*. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffocation*, Fr. from *ſuffocate*.] The act of choaking; the ſtate of being choaked.

SU'FFRAGAN — SUF-FRA-GAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffragant*, Fr. *ſuffraganeus*, Lat.] A biſhop conſidered as ſubject to his metropolitan.

Su'ffrage—Suf-frage. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffrage*, Fr. *ſuffragium*, Lat.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

SUFFU'MIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffumigation*, Fr. *ſuffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raiſed by fire.

To SUFFU'SE—SUF-FUSE. *v. a.* [*ſuffuſus*, Lat.] To ſpread over with ſomething expanſible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suffu'sion—Suf-fu-*sion*. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffuſion*, Fr. from *ſuffuſe*.] The act of overſpreading with any thing.—That which is ſuffuſed or ſpread.

SU'GAR — SUG-AR, and vulgarly Shug-ar. *n. ſ.* [*ſucre*, Fr. *ſaccharum*, Lat.] The native ſalt of the *ſugar*-cane, obtained by the expreſſion and evaporation of its juice.—Any thing proverbially ſweet.—A chymical dry chryſtallization.

To Su'GAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate or ſeaſon with ſugar.—To ſweeten.

Su'GGARY. *adj.* [from *ſugar*.] Sweet; taſting of ſugar.

To SU'GGEST—SUG-GEST. *v. a.* [*ſuggero, ſuggeſtum*, Lat. *ſuggerer*, Fr.] To hint; to intimate; to inſinuate good or ill; to tell privately.—To inform ſecretly.

SUGGE'STION—SUG-GEST-ION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuggeſtion*, Fr. from *ſuggeſt*.] Private hint; intimation; inſinuation; ſecret notification.

SU'ICIDE—SU-I-CIDE. *n.ſ.* [*ſuicidium*, Lat.] Self-murder; the horrid crime of deſtroying one's ſelf.

SUIT—SUIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuite*, Fr.] A ſet; a number of things correſpondent one to the other.—Cloaths made one part to anſwer another.—Conſecution; ſeries; regular order.—*Out of* SUITS. Having no correſpondence. A metaphor borrowed from cards.—[From *To Sue*.] A petition; an addreſs of entreaty.—Courtſhip.—[In law.] *Suit* is ſometimes put for the inſtance of a cauſe, and ſometimes for the cauſe itſelf deduced in judgment.

To SUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to adapt to ſomething elſe.—To be fitted to; to become.—To dreſs; to clothe.

To SUIT. *v. n.* To agree; to accord.

SUI'TABLE — SUIT-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *ſuit*.] Fitting; according with; agreeable to.

SUI'TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuitable*.] Fitneſs; agreeableneſs.

SUI'TABLY. *adv.* [from *ſuitable*.] Agreeably; according to.

SUI'TER, or SUI'TOR—SUIT-OR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuit*.] One that ſues; a petitioner; a ſupplicant.—A woer; one who courts a miſtreſs.

SUI'TRESS—SUIT-RESS *n. ſ.* [from *ſuiter*.] A female ſupplicant.

SU'LLEN—SUL-LEN. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is obſcure.] Gloomily angry; ſluggiſhly diſcontented.—Miſchievous; malignant.—Intractable; obſtinate—Gloomy; dark; cloudy; diſmal.—Heavy; dull; ſorrowful.

SU'LLENLY. *adv.* [from *ſullen*.] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably.

SU'LLENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſullen*.] Gloomineſs; moroſeneſs; ſluggiſh anger; malignity; intractability.

SU'LLENS. *n. ſ.* [Without ſingular.] Moroſe temper; gloomineſs of mind. A burleſque word.

To SU'LLY—SUL-LY. *v. a.* [*ſouiller*, Fr.] To ſoil; to tarniſh; to dirt; to ſpot.

SU'LLY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarniſh; ſpot.

SU'LPHUR—SUL-PHUR. n. ſ. [Lat.] Brimſtone.

SULPHU'REOUS — SUL-*PH*U-RE-OUS, or SU'LPHUROUS. *adj.* [*ſulphureus*, Lat.] Made of brimſtone; having the qualities of brimſtone; containing ſulphur; impregnated with ſulphur.

SULPHU'REOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſulphureous*.] The ſtate of being ſulphureous.

SU'LTAN—SUL-TAN. *n. ſ.* [Arabic.] The Turkiſh emperour.

SULTA'NA—SUL-TA-NA, or SU'LTANESS—SUL-TA-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſultan*.] The queen of an Eaſtern emperour.

SU'LTRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſultry*.] The ſtate of being ſultry; cloſe and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY — SUL-TRY. *adj.* [This is imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *ſulphury*, or *ſaveltry*.] Hot without ventilation; hot and cloſe; hot and cloudy.

SUM—SUM. *n. ſ.* [*ſumma*, Lat. *ſomme*, Fr.] The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total.—Quantity of money.—[*Somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgement; the whole abſtracted.—The amount; the reſult of reaſoning or computation.—Height; completion.

To SUM. *v. a.* [*ſommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to caſt up. It has *up* emphatical.—To compriſe; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compaſs.

SU'MLESS *adj.* [from *ſum*.] Not to be computed.

SU'MMARILY. *adv.* [from *ſummary*.] Briefly; the ſhorteſt way.

SU'MMARY—SUM-MA-RY. *adj.* [*ſommaire*, Fr. from *ſum*.] Short; brief; compendious.

SU'MMARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Compendium; abridgement.

SU'MMER — SUM-MER. *n. ſ.* [ſumeꝛ, Sax. *ſomer*, Dut.] The ſeaſon in which the ſun arrives at the hither ſolſtice.—[*Trabs ſummaria*.] The principal beam of a floor.

To SU'MMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the ſummer.

To SU'MMER. *v. a.* To keep warm.

SU'MMERHO'USE. *n. ſ.* [from *Summer* and *houſe*.] An apartment in a garden uſed in the Summer.

SU'MMERSAULT, or SU'MMERSE'T — SUM-MER-SET. *n. ſ.* [*ſoubreſault*, Fr. *Somerſet* is a corruption.] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SU'MMIT—SUM-MIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſummitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmoſt height.

To SU'MMON—SUM-MON. *v. a.* [*ſummoneo*, Lat.] To call with authority; to admoniſh to appear; to cite.—To excite; to call up; to raiſe. With *up* emphatical.

SU'MMONER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſummon*.] One who cites; one who ſummons.

SU'MMONS—SUM-MONS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A call of authority: admonition to appear; citation.

SU'MPTER—SUMP-TER. *n.ſ.* [*ſommier*, Fr. *ſomaro*, Ital.] A horſe that carries the cloaths or furniture.

SU'MPTION—SUMP-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptus*, Lat.] The act of taking.

SU'MPTUARY—SUMP-TU-A-RY. *adj.* [*ſumptuarius*, Lat.] Relating to expence; regulating the coſt of life.

SU'MPTUO'SITY—SUMP-TU-OS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptuous*.] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs.

SU'MPTUOUS—SUMP-TU-OUS, or SUMP-TUOUS. *adj.* [*ſumptuoſus*, from *ſumptus*, Lat.] Coſtly; expenſive; ſplendid.

SU'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſumptuous*.] Expenſively; with great coſt.

SU'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptuous*.] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs.

SUN—SUN. *n. ſ.* [*ſunno*, Goth. ſunna, ſunne, Sax. *ſon*, Dut.] The luminary that makes the day.—A ſunny place; a place eminently warmed by the ſun.—Any thing eminently ſplendid.—*Under the* SUN. In this world. A proverbial expreſſion.

To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſolate; to expoſe to the ſun; to warm in the ſun.

SU'NBE'AM. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *beam.*] Ray of the ſun.

SU'NBEAT. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *beat.*] Shone on by the ſun.

SU'NBRI'GHT. *adj.* [*ſun* and *bright.*] Reſembling the ſun in brightneſs.

SU'NBU'RNING. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *burning.*] The effect of the ſun upon the face.

SU'NBURNT. *participial adj.* [*ſun* and *burnt.*] Tanned; diſcoloured by the ſun.

SU'NDAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *day.*] The day anciently dedicated to the ſun; the firſt day of the week; the Chriſtian ſabbath.

To SU'NDER—SUN-DER. *v. a.* [ſýnðrian, Sax.] To part; to ſeparate; to divide.

SU'NDEW. *n. ſ.* An herb.

SU'NDI'AL. *n. ſ.* [*dial* and *ſun.*] A marked plate on which the ſhadow points the hour.

SU'NDRY — SUN-DRY. *adj.* [ſundeꝛ, Sax.] Several; more than one.

SU'NFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*corona ſolis*, Lat.] A plant.

SU'NFLOWER, *Little. n. ſ.* [*helianthemum*, Lat.] A plant.

SUNG—SUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſing.*

SUNK—SUNK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſink.*

SU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *ſun.*] Wanting ſun; wanting warmth.

SU'NLIKE. *adj.* [*ſun* and *like.*] Reſembling the ſun.

SU'NNY—SUN-NY. *adj.* [from *ſun.*] Reſembling the ſun; bright.—Expoſed to the ſun; bright with the ſun.—Coloured by the ſun.

SU'NRISE. } *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *riſing.*] Morning; the
SUNRI'SING. } appearance of the ſun.

SU'NSET. *n. ſ* [*ſun* and *ſet.*] Cloſe of the day; evening.

SU'NSHINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *ſhine.*] Action of the ſun; place where the heat and luſtre of the ſun are powerful.

SU'NSHI'NY—SUN-SHIN-Y. *adj.* [from *ſunſhine.*] Bright with the ſun.—Bright like the ſun.

To SUP—SUP. *v. a.* [*ſuper*, Norman Fr. ſupan, Sax. *ſoepen*, Dut.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to ſip.

To SUP. *v. n.* [*ſouper*, Fr.] To eat the evening meal.

SUP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall draught; a mouthful of liquor.

SU'PER—SU-PER, in compoſition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*ſuperabilis*, Lat. *ſuperable*, Fr.] Conquerable; ſuch as may be overcome.

SU'PERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperable.*] Quality of being conquerable.

To SU'PERABOU'ND. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *abound.*] To be exuberant; to be ſtored with more than enough.

SU'PERABU'NDANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *abundance.*] More than enough; great quantity.

SU'PERABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *abundant.*] Being more than enough.

SU'PERABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *ſuperabundant.*] More than ſufficiently.

To SU'PERA'DD. *v. n.* [*ſuperaddo*, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing ſo as to make it more.

SU'PERADDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *addition.*] The act of adding to ſomething elſe.—That which is added.

To SU'PERA'NNUATE — SU-PER-AN-NU-ATE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *annus*, Lat.] To impair or diſqualify by age or length of life.

SU'PERA'NNUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperannuate.*] The ſtate of being diſqualified by years.

SU'PE'RB — SU-PERB. *adj.* [*ſuperbe*, Fr. *ſuperbus*, Lat.] Grand; pompous; lofty; auguſt; ſtately; magnificent.

SU'PERCA'RGO. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *cargo.*] An officer in the ſhip whoſe buſineſs is to manage the trade.

SU'PERCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *celeſtial.*] Placed above the firmament.

SU'PERCI'LIOUS—SU-PER-CIL-I-OUS. *adj.* [from *ſupercilium*, Lat.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; deſpotick; overbearing.

SU'PERCI'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſupercilious.*] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuouſly.

SU'PERCILI'OUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupercilious.*] Haughtineſs; contemptuouſneſs.

SU'PERCONCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *conception.*] A conception made after another conception.

SU'PERCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *conſequence.*] Remote conſequence.

SU'PERCRE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *creſco*, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing.

SU'PERE'MINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *emineo*, Lat.] Un-
SU'PERE'MINENCY. } common degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

SU'PERE'MINENT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *eminent.*] Eminent in a high degree.

To SU'PERE'ROGATE — SU-PER-ER-O-GATE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires.

SU'PERE'ROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupererogate.*] Performance of more than duty requires.

SU'PERE'ROGATORY. *adj.* [from *ſupererogate.*] Performed beyond the ſtrict demands of duty.

SU'PERE'XCELLENT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *excellent.*] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

SU'PEREXCRE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *excreſcence.*] Something ſuperfluouſly growing.

To SU'PERFE'TATE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *fœtus*, Lat.] To conceive after conception.

SU'PERFETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperfetation*, Fr. from *ſuperfetate.*] One conception following another, ſo that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together.

SU'PERFICE—SU-PER-FICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperficie*, Fr. *ſuperficies*, Lat.] Outſide; ſurface.

SU'PERFI'CIAL—SU-PER-FICI-AL. *adj.* [*ſuperficiel*, Fr. from *ſuperficies*, Lat.] Lying on the ſurface; not reach-

reaching below the ſurface.—Shallow; contrived to cover ſomething.—Shallow; not profound; ſmattering, not learned.

Su`perfi'cia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperficial.*] The quality of being ſuperficial.

Su`perfi'cially. *adv.* [from *ſuperficial.*] On the ſurface; not below the ſurface.—Without penetration; without cloſe heed.—Without going deep; without ſearching to the bottom of things.

Su`perfi'cialneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperficial.*] Shallowneſs; poſition on the ſurface.—Slight knowledge; falſe appearance; ſhow without ſubſtance.

SU`PERFI'CIES—6 1 15 15 14 *SU-PER-FIC-I-ES. n. ſ.* [Latin.] Outſide; ſurface; ſuperfice.

Su`perfi`ne. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *fine.*] Eminently fine.

Su`perflu`ity—6 1 6 15 15 Su-per-flu-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperfluité*, Fr. from *ſuperfluous.*] More than enough; plenty beyond uſe or neceſſity.

Supe'rfluous—6 1 6 1 Su-per-flu-ous. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *fluo*, Lat. *ſuperflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; more than enough; unneceſſary; offenſive by being more than ſufficient.

Supe'rfluousneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperfluous.*] The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

Sup`erflu'x. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluxus*, Lat.] That which is more than is wanted.

Su`perincu'mbent. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *incumbens*, Lat.] Lying on the top of ſomething elſe.

To Su`perindu`ce. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *induco*, Lat.] To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe.—To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Su`perindu'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *induce.*] The act of ſuperinducing.

Su`perinje'ction. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *injection.*] An injection ſucceeding upon another.

To SU`PERINTE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *intend.*] To overſee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

Su`perinte'ndence. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *intend.*]
Su`perinte'ndency. } Superiour care; the act of overſeeing with authority.

Su`perinte'ndent. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperintendant*, Fr. from *ſuperintend.*] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Su`perio'rity—6 13 15 7 15 15 Su-pe-ri-or-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperiour.*] Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

Supe`riour—6 14 15 1 Su-pe-ri-our. *adj.* [*ſuperieur*, Fr. *ſuperior*, Lat.] Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.—Upper; higher locally.—Free from emotion or concern; unconquered.

Supe`riour. *n. ſ.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPE'RLATIVE—6 1 11 15 SU-PER-LA-TIVE. *adj.* [*ſuperlatif*, Fr. *ſuperlativus*, Lat.] Implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree.—Riſing to the higheſt degree.

Supe'rlatively. *adv.* [from *ſuperlative.*] In a manner of ſpeech expreſſing the higheſt degree.—In the higheſt degree.

Supe'rlativeneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperlative.*] The ſtate of being in the higheſt degree.

Su`perlu`nar. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *luna.*] Not ſublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

Supe'rnal—6 1 11 Su-per-nal. *adj.* [*ſupernus*, Lat.] Having an higher poſition; locally above us.—Relating to things above; placed above; cæleſtial; heavenly.

SU`PERNA`TANT. *adj.* [*ſupernatus*, Lat.] Swimming above.

Su`pernata'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupernato*, Lat.] The act of ſwimming on the top of any thing.

Su`perna'tural. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *natural.*] Being above the powers of nature.

Su`perna'turally. *adv.* [from *ſupernatural.*] In a manner above the courſe or power of nature.

Su`pernu`merary. *adj.* [*ſupernumeraire*, Fr. *ſuper* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a ſtated, a neceſſary, an uſual, or a round number.

To Su`perſcri`be. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſcribo*, Lat.] To inſcribe upon the top or outſide.

Su`perſcri'ption—6 1 15 1 Su-per-ſcrip-tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſcriptio*, Lat.] The act of ſuperſcribing.—That which is written on the top or outſide.

To Su`perſe`de—6 1 14 Su-per-ſede. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſedeo*, Lat.] To make void or inefficacious by ſuperiour power; to ſet aſide.

SU`PERSE`DEAS. [In law.] Is a writ which lieth in divers and ſundry caſes; in all which it ſignifies a command or requeſt to ſtay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cauſe whereupon the writ is granted.

SU`PERSTITI'ON—6 1 15 1 SU-PER-STI*TI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperſtition*, Fr. *ſuperſtitio*, Lat.] Unneceſſary fear or ſcruples in religion; obſervance of unneceſſary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality.—Falſe religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; falſe worſhip.—Over-nicety; exactneſs too ſcrupulous.

Su`perſti'tious. *adj.* [*ſuperſtitieux*, Fr. *ſuperſtitioſus*, Lat.] Addicted to ſuperſtition: full of idle fancies or ſcruples with regard to religion.—Over accurate; ſcrupulous beyond need.

Su`perſti'tiouſly. *adv.* [from *ſuperſtitious.*] In a ſuperſtitious manner.

To SU`PERSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*ſuperſtruo*, *ſuperſtructus*, Lat.] To build upon any thing.

Su`perſtru'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperſtruct.*] An edifice raiſed on any thing.

Su`perſtru'ctive. *adj.* [from *ſuperſtruct.*] Built upon ſomething elſe.

Su`perſtru'cture. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſtructure.*] That which is raiſed or built upon ſomething elſe.

To SU`PERVE`NE — 6 1 14 SU-PER-VENE. *v. n.* [*ſuper-venio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition.

Su`perve`nient. *adj.* [*ſuperveniens*, Lat.] Added; additional.

Su`perve'ntion—6 1 13 1 Su-per-ven-tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupervene.*] The act of ſupervening.

To SU`PERVI`SE—6 1 16 SU-PER-VISE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *viſus*, Lat.] To overlook; to overſee; to intend.

Su`pervi`ſor—6 1 16 1 Su-per-vis-or. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupervi ſe.*] An overſeer; an inſpector; a ſuperintendant.

SUPI`NE—6 16 SU-PINE. *adj.* [*ſupinus*, Lat.] Lying with the face upward.—Leaning backwards with expoſure to the ſun.—Negligent; careleſs; indolent; drouſy; thoughtleſs; inattentive.

Supi`nely

SUPI`NELY—SU-PINE-LY. *adv.* [from *ſupine.*] With the face upward.—Drowſily; thoughtleſly; indolently.

SUPI`NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupine.*] Poſture with the face upward.—Drowſineſs; careleſſneſs; indolence.

SU'PPER—SUP-PER. *n. ſ.* [*ſouper*, Fr. See SUP.] The laſt meal of the day; the evening repaſt.

SU'PPERLESS. *adj.* [from *ſupper.*] Wanting ſupper; faſting at night.

To SUPPLA'NT—SUP-PLANT. *v. a.* [*ſupplanter*, Fr. *ſub* and *planta*, Lat.] To trip up the heels.—To diſplace by ſtratagem; to turn out.—To diſplace; to overpower; to force away.

SUPPLA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupplant.*] One that ſupplants; one that diſplaces.

SUPPLE. *adj.* [*ſouple*, Fr. Pliant flexible.—Yielding; ſoft; not obſtinate.—Flattering; fawning; bending.—That which makes ſupple.

To SUPPLE—SUP-PLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pliant; to make ſoft; to make flexible.—To make compliant.

To SUPPLE. *v. n.* To grow ſoft; to grow pliant.

SU'PPLEMENT—SUP-PLE-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſupplement*, Fr. *ſupplementum*, Lat.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are ſupplied.

SU'PPLEME'NTAL, SU'PPLEME'NTARY—SUP-PLE-MENT. *adj.* [from *ſupplement.*] Additional; ſuch as may ſupply the place of what is loſt or wanting.

SU'PPLENESS.—SUP-PLE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſoupleſſe*, Fr. from *ſupple.*] Pliantneſs; flexibility; readineſs to take any form.—Readineſs of compliance; facility.

SU'PPLIANT—SUP-PLI-ANT. *adj.* [*ſuppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beſeeching; precatory; ſubmiſſive.

SU'PPLIANT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective] An humble petitioner; one who begs ſubmiſſively.

SU'PPLICANT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupplicate.*] One that entreats or implores with great ſubmiſſion; an humble petitioner.

To SU'PPLICATE—SUP-PLI-CATE. *v. n.* [*ſupplier*, Fr. *ſupplico*, Lat. from *ſupplex.*] To implore; to entreat; to petition ſubmiſſively and humbly.

SU'PPLICA`TION—SUP-PLI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſupplication*, Fr. from *ſupplicate.*] Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.—Petitionary worſhip; the adoration of a ſuppliant or petitioner.

To SUPPLY`.—SUP-PLY. *v. a.* [*ſuppleo*, Lat. *ſuppleer*, Fr.] To fill up as any deficiencies happen.—To give ſomething wanted; to yield; to afford.—To relieve.—To ſerve inſtead of.—To give or bring, whether good or bad.—To fill any room made vacant.—To accommodate; to furniſh.

SUPPLY`. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies.

To SUPPO`RT—SUP-PORT. *v. a.* [*ſupporter*, Fr. *ſupportare*, Ital.] To ſuſtain; to prop; to bear up.—To endure any thing painful without being overcome.—To endure.—To ſuſtain; to keep from fainting.

SUPPO`RT. *n. ſ.* [*ſupport*, Fr. from the verb.] Act or power of ſuſtaining.—Prop; ſuſtaining power.—Neceſſaries of life.—Maintenance; ſupply.

SUPPO`RTABLE. *adj.* [*ſupportable*, Fr. from *ſupport.*] Tolerable; to be endured.

SUPPO`RTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupportable.*] The ſtate of being tolerable.

SUPPO`RTER—SUP-PORT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupport.*] One that ſupports.—Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling.—Suſtainer; comforter.—Maintainer; defender.

SUPPO`SABLE—SUP-POS-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] That may be ſuppoſed.

SUPPO`SAL—SUP-POS-AL. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] Poſition without proof; imagination; belief.

To SUPPO`SE—SUP-POSE. *v. a.* [*ſuppoſer*, Fr. *ſuppono*, Lat.] To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illuſtration without maintaining the truth of the poſition.—To admit without proof.—To imagine; to believe without examination.—To require as previous to itſelf.

SUPPO`SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Suppoſition; poſition without proof; unevidenced conceit.

SUPPO`SER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] One that ſuppoſes.

SU`PPOSI'TION—SUP-PO-SITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppoſition*, Fr. from *ſuppoſe.*] Poſition laid down; hypotheſis; imagination yet unproved.

SU'PPOSITITI'OUS. *adj.* [from *ſuppoſitus*, *ſuppoſititius*, Lat.] Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

SU'PPOSITI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſititious.*] State of being counterfeit.

To SUPPRESS—SUP-PRESS. *v. a.* [*ſupprimo*, *ſuppreſſus*, Lat. *ſupprimer*, Fr.] To cruſh; to overpower; to overwhelm; to ſubdue; to reduce from any ſtate of activity or commotion.—To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.—To keep in; not to let out.

SUPPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppreſſion*, Fr. *ſuppreſſio*, Lat. from *ſuppreſs.*] The act of ſuppreſſing.—Not publication.

SUPPRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppreſs.*] One that ſuppreſſes, cruſhes, or conceals.

To SU'PPURATE—SUP-PU-RATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *ſuppurer*, Fr.] To generate *pus* or matter.

To SU'PPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SU'PPURA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppuration*, Fr. from *ſuppurate.*] The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus. The matter ſuppurated.

SU'PPURATIVE. *adj.* [*ſuppuratif*, Fr. from *ſuppurate.*] Digeſtive; generating matter.

SU'PPUTA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſupputation*, Fr. *ſupputo*, Lat.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

To SUPPU`TE—SUP-PUTE. *v. a.* [from *ſupputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.

SU`PRA—SU-PRA. [Lat.] in compoſition ſignifies *above*, or *before.*

SU`PRAV'ULGAR. *adj.* [*ſupra* and *vulgar.*] Above the vulgar.

SUPRE'MACY—SU-PREM-A-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupreme.*] Higheſt place; higheſt authority; ſtate of being ſupreme.

SUPRE`ME—SU-PREME. *adj.* [*ſupremus*, Lat.] Higheſt in dignity; higheſt in authority. It may be obſerved that *ſuperiour* is uſed often of local elevation, but *ſupreme* only of intellectual or political.—Higheſt; moſt excellent.

SUPRE'MELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the higheſt degree.

SUR. [*ſur*, Fr.] In compoſition, means *upon* or *over and above*.

SU'RADDITION. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *addition*.] Something added to the name.

To SURCE'ASE—SUR-CEASE. *v. n.* [*ſur* and *ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſo*, Lat.] To be at an end; to ſtop; to ceaſe; to be no longer in uſe or being.—To leave off; to practiſe no longer; to refrain finally.

SURCEA'SE. *n. ſ.* Ceſſation; ſtop.

SURCHA'RGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurcharge*, Fr. from the verb.] Overburthen; more than can be well born.

To SURCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*ſurcharger*, Fr.] To overload; to overburthen.

SURCI'NGLE—SUR-CIN-GLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horſe.—The girdle of a caſſock.

SURD—SURD. *adj.* [*ſurdus*, Lat.] Deaf; wanting the ſenſe of hearing.—Unheard; not perceived by the ear.—Not expreſſed by any term.

SURE—SURE. This word, with its derivatives is pronounced as if an *h* preceded the *u*, thus, SHURE. *adj.* [*ſeure*, Fr.] Certain; unfailing; infallible.—Certainly doomed.—Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing.—Safe; firm; certain; paſt doubt or danger.—Firm; ſtable; not liable to failure.—*To be* SURE. Certainly.

SURE *adv.* [*ſurement*, Fr.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtleſs. It is generally without emphaſis; and, notwithſtanding its original meaning, expreſſes rather doubt than aſſertion.

SU'REFO'OTED. *adj.* [*ſure* and *foot*.] Treading firmly; not ſtumbling.

SU'RELY—SURE-LY. *adv.* [from *ſure*.] Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often uſed rather to intend and ſtrengthen the meaning of the ſentence, than with any diſtinct and explicable meaning.—Firmly; without hazard.

SU'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſure*.] Certainty.

SU'RETISHIP—SURE-TI-SHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurety*.] The office of a ſurety or bondſman; the act of being bound for another.

SU'RETY—SURE-TY. *n. ſ.* [*ſureté*, Fr.] Certainty; indubitableneſs.—Foundation of ſtability; ſupport.—Evidence; ratification; confirmation.—Security againſt loſs or damage; ſecurity for payment.—Hoſtage; bondſman; one that gives ſecurity for another; one that is bound for another.

SU'RFACE—SUR-FACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *face*, Fr.] Superficies; outſide; ſuperfice.

To SU'RFEIT—SUR-FEIT. *v. a.* [from *ſur* and *faire*, Fr. *to do more than enough, to overdo*.] To feed with meat or drink to ſatiety and ſickneſs; to cram overmuch.

To SU'RFEIT—SUR-FEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to ſatiety and ſickneſs.

SU'RFEIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sickneſs or ſatiety cauſed by overfulneſs.

SU'RFEITER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurfeit*.] One who riots; a glutton.

SU'RFEITWATER. *n. ſ.* [*ſurfeit* and *water*.] Water that cures ſurfeits.

SURGE—SURGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurgo*, Lat.] A ſwelling ſea; wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water; billow; wave.

To SURGE. *v. n.* [from *ſurgo*, Lat.] To ſwell; to riſe high.

SU'RGEON—SUR-GEON. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted by converſation from *chirurgeon*.] One who cures by manual operation; one whoſe duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the phyſician.

SU'RGERY—SUR-GE-RY. *n. ſ.* [for *chirurgery*.] The act of curing by manual operation. Alſo the ſhop of a Surgeon.

SU'RGY—SUR-GY. *adj.* [from *ſurge*.] Riſing in billows.

SU'RLILY. *adv.* [from *ſurly*.] In a ſurly manner.

SU'RLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurly*.] Gloomy moroſeneſs; ſour anger.

SU'RLY—SUR-LY. *adj.* [from *run*, ſour, Sax.] Gloomily moroſe; rough; uncivil; ſour; ſilently angry.

To SURMI'SE—SUR-MISE. *v. a.* [*ſurmiſe*, Fr.] To ſuſpect; to image perfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

SURMI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurmiſe*, Fr.] Imperfect notion; ſuſpicion; imagination not ſupported by knowledge.

To SURMO'UNT—SUR-MOUNT. *v. a.* [*ſurmonter*, Fr.] To riſe above.—To conquer; to overcome.—To ſurpaſs; to exceed.

SURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *ſurmount*.] Conquerable; ſuperable.

SU'RNAME. *n. ſ.* [*ſurnom*, Fr.] The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Chriſtian name.—An appellation added to the original name.

To SU'RNAME. *v. a.* [*ſurnommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

To SURPA'SS—SUR-PASS. *v. a.* [*ſurpaſſer*, Fr.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

SURPA'SSING. *participial adj.* [from *ſurpaſs*.] Excellent in an high degree.

SU'RPLICE—SUR-PLICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurpelis, ſurplis*, Fr. *ſuperpellicium*, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of miniſtration.

SU'RPLUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *plus*, Fr.] A ſupernumerary part; overplus; what remains when uſe is ſatisfied.

SURPRI'SAL. } *n. ſ* [*ſurpriſe*, Fr.] from the verb.] The
SURPRI'SE. } act of taking unawares; the ſtate of being taken unawares.—A diſh, I ſuppoſe, which has nothing in it.—Sudden confuſion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE—SUR-PRISE. *v. a.* [*ſurpris*, Fr. from *ſuprendre*.] To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.—To aſtoniſh by ſomething wonderful.—To confuſe or perplex by ſomething ſudden.

SURPRI'SING. *participial adj.* [from *ſurpriſe*.] Wonderful; raiſing ſudden wonder or concern.

SURPRI'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſurpriſing*.] To a degree that raiſes wonder; in a manner that raiſes wonder.

To SURRE'NDER—SUR-REN-DER. *v. a.* [*ſurrendre*, old Fr.] To yield up; to deliver up.—To deliver up an enemy.

To

To SURRE'NDER—SUR-REN-DER. *v. n.* To yield; to give ones ſelf up.

SURRE'NDER. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of
SURRE'NDRY. } yielding.—The act of reſigning or giving up to another.

SURRE'PTION—SUR-REP-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*ſurreptus*, Lat.] Surpriſe; ſudden and unperceived invaſion.

SURREPTI'TIOUS—SUR-REP-TI*TI*-OUS. *adj.* [*ſurreptitius*, Lat.] Done by ſtealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſurreptitious*.] By ſtealth; fraudulently.

To SU'RROGATE—SUR-RO-GATE. *v. a.* [*ſurrogo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

SU'RROGATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurrogatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an eccleſiaſtical judge.

To SURROU'ND. *v. a.* [*ſurronder*, Fr.] To environ; to encompaſs; to encloſe on all ſides.

SURSO'LID. [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

SURSO'LID *Problem*. [In mathematicks.] That which cannot be reſolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick ſection.

SURTOU'T—SUR-TOUT. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A large coat worn over all the reſt.

To SURVE'NE—SUR-VENE. *v. a.* [*ſurvenir*, Fr.] To ſupervene; to come as an addition.

To SURVE'Y—SUR-VEY. *v. a.* [*ſurveoir*, old Fr.] To over look; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place.—To overſee as one in authority.—To view as examining.

SURVEY—SUR-VEY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] View; proſpect.

SURVE'YOR—SUR-VEY-OR. *n. ſ.* from *ſurvey*.] An overſeer; one placed to ſuperintend others.—A meaſurer of land.

SURVE'Y'ORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurveyor*.] The office of a ſurveyor.

To SURVI'VE—SUR-VIVE. *v. n.* [*ſupervivo*, Lat. *ſurvivre*, Fr.] To live after the death of another.—To live after any thing.—To remain alive.

To SURVI'VE. *v. a.* To outlive.

SURVI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurvive*.] One who outlives another.

SURVI'VERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurviver*.] The ſtate of outliving another.

SUSCE'PTIBI'LITY. *n ſ.* [from *ſuſceptible*.] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

SUSCE'PTIBLE—SUS-CEP-TI-BLE. *adj.* [*ſuſceptible*, Fr. *Prior* has accented this improperly on the firſt ſyllable.] Capable of admitting.

SUSCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſceptus*, Lat.] Act of taking.

SUSCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſuſceptus*, Lat. this word is more analogical, though leſs uſed than *ſuſceptible*.] Capable to admit.

SUSCI'PIENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſcipiens*, Lat.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SU'SCITATE—SUS-CI-TATE. *v. n.* [*ſuſciter*, Fr. *ſuſcito*, Lat.] To rouſe; to excite.

SU'SCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſcitation*, Fr. from *ſuſcitate*.] The act of rouſing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT—SUS-PECT. *v. a.* [*ſuſpicio*, *ſuſpectum*, Lat.] To imagine with a degree of fear and jealouſy what is not known.—To imagine guilty without proof.—To hold uncertain.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

SUSPE'CT. *part. adj.* [*ſuſpect*, Fr.] Doubtful.

SUSPE'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Suſpicion; imagination without proof. Obſolete.

To SUSPE'ND—SUS-PEND. *v. a.* [*ſuſpendre*, Fr. *ſuſpendo*, Lat.] To hang; to make to hang by any thing.—To make to depend upon.—To interrupt; to make to ſtop for a time.—To delay; to hinder from proceeding.—To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

SUSPE'NSE—SUS-PENSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpens*, Fr. *ſuſpenſus*, Lat.] Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination.—Act of withholding the judgment.—Privation for a time; impediment for a time.—Stop in the midſt of two oppoſites.

SUSPE'NSE. *adj.* [*ſuſpenſus*, Lat.] Held from proceeding.—Held in doubt; held in expectation.

SUSPE'NSION—SUS-PEN-SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpenſion*, Fr. from *ſuſpend*.] Act of making to hang on any thing.—Act of making to depend on any thing.—Act of delaying.—Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.—Interruption; temporary ceſſation.

SUSPE'NSORY. *adj.* [*ſuſpenſoir*, Fr. *ſuſpenſus*, Lat.] That by which a thing hangs.

SUSPI'CION—SUS PI*CI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpicion*, Fr. *ſuſpicio*, Lat.] The act of ſuſpecting; imagination of ſomething ill without proof.

SUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſuſpicioſus*, Lat.] Inclined to ſuſpect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.—Liable to ſuſpicion; giving reaſon to imagine ill.

SUSPI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſuſpicious*.] With ſuſpicion.—So as to raiſe ſuſpicion.

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſpicious*.] Tending to ſuſpicion.

SU'SPIRA'TION—SUS-PI-RA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſperatio* [from *ſuſpiro*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

To SUSPI'RE—SUS-PIRE. *v. n.* [*ſuſpiro*, Lat.] To ſigh; to fetch the breath deep.

To SUSTAI'N—SUS-TAIN. *v. a.* [*ſouſtenir*, Fr. *ſuſtineo*, Lat.] To bear; to prop; to hold up.—To ſupport; to keep from ſinking under evil.—To maintain; to keep.—To help; to relieve; to aſſiſt.—To bear; to endure.—To bear without yielding.—To ſuffer; to bear as inflicted.

SUSTAI'NABLE. *adj.* [*ſouſtenable*, Fr. from *ſuſtain*.] That may be ſuſtained.

SUSTAI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſtain*.] One that props; one that ſupports.—One that ſuffers; a ſufferer.

SU'STENANCE—SUS-TE-NANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſouſtenance*, Fr.] Support; maintenance.—Neceſſaries of life; victuals.—

SU'STENTA'TION—SUS-TEN-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſtentation*, Fr. from *ſuſtento*, Lat.] Support; preſervation from falling. Support of life; uſe of victuals.—Maintenance.

SU'SURRA'TION—SU-SUR-RA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* from *ſuſurro*, Lat.] Whiſper; ſoft murmur.

SU'TLER

Su'TLER—SUT-LER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoeteler*, Dut. *ſudler*, German.] A man that ſells proviſions and liquour in a camp.

Su'TURE—SU-TURE *n. ſ.* [*ſutura*, Lat.] A manner of ſewing or ſtitching, particularly of ſtitching wounds. —*Suture* is a particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *ſutures*.

SWAB—SWAB. *n. ſ.* [*ſwabb*, Swed.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To Swab. *v. a.* [ꝩpebban, Sax.] To clean with a mop. It is now uſed chiefly at ſea.

Swa'bber—Swab-ber. *n. ſ.* [*ſwabber*, Dut.] A ſweeper of the deck.

To Swa'ddle—Swad-dle. *v. a.* [ꝩpeðan, Sax.] To ſwathe; to bind in cloaths, generally uſed of binding newborn children.—To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous word.

Swa'ddle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cloaths bound round the body.

Swa'ddlingband. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſwadle*.] Cloath
Swa'ddlingcloath. } wrapped round a new-born
Swa'ddlingclout. } child.

To SWAG—SWAG. *v. n.* [ꝩɪȝan, Sax.] *ſweigia*, Iſlan.] To ſink down by its weight; to lay heavy.

To SWA'GGER—SWAG-GER. *v. n.* [*ſwadderen*, Dut. to make a noiſe; ꝩpeȝan, Sax.] To bluſter; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuouſly proud and inſolent.

Swa'ggerer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwagger*.] A bluſterer; a bully; a turbulent noiſy fellow.

Swa'ggy—Swag-gy. *adj.* [from *ſwag*.] Dependent by its weight.

Swain—Swain. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpein, Sax. and Runic.] A young man.—A country ſervant employed in huſbandry.—A paſtoral youth.

Swa'llow—Swal-low. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpalepe, Sax.] A ſmall bird of paſſage, or, as ſome ſay, a bird that lies hid and ſleeps in the Winter.

To Swa'llow. *v. a.* [ꝩpelȝan, Sax. *ſwelgen*, Dut.] To take down the throat.—To receive without examination. —To engroſs; to appropriate.—To abſorb; to take in; to ſink in any abyſs; to engulph.—To devour; to deſtroy. —To be loſt in any thing; to be given up.

Swa'llow. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity.

Swa'llowta'il. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of willow.

Swam—Swam. The preterite of *ſwim*.

SWAMP—SWAMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſwamms*, Goth. ꝩpam, Sax. *ſuamm*, Iſlandic; *ſwamme*, Dutch; *ſuomp*, Daniſh; *ſwamp*, Swed.] A marſh; a bog; a fen.

Swa'mpy. *adj.* [from *ſwamp*.] Boggy; fenny.

SWAN—SWAN. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpan, Sax. *ſuan*, Dan. *ſwaen*, Dut.] A large water-fowl, that has a long and very ſtraight neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a gooſs, but ſomething rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two ſides below its eyes are black and ſhining like ebony.

Swa'nskin. *n. ſ.* [*ſwan* and *ſkin*.] A kind of ſoft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a ſwan.

To Swap. *v. a.* To exchange. See *To* Swop.

Sward—Sward. *n. ſ.* [*ſward*, Swediſh.] The ſurface of the ground: whence *green ſward*, or *green ſword*.

Sware—Sware. The preterite of *ſwear*.

Swarm—Swarm. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpeapm, Sax. *ſwerm*, Dutch;] A great body or number of bees or other ſmall animals, particularly thoſe bees that migrate from the hive.—A multitude; a croud.

To Swarm. *v. n.* [ꝩpeapman, Sax. *ſwermen*, Dut.] To riſe as bees in a body, and quit the hive.—To appear in multitudes; to croud; to throng.—To be crouded; to be over-run; to be thronged.—To breed multitudes.

Swa'rthily—Swar-thi-ly. *adv.* [from *ſwarthy*.] Blackly; duſkily; tawnily.

Swa'rthiness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwarthy*.] Darkneſs of complexion; tawnineſs.

Swa'rthy—Swar-thy. *adj.* [See Swart.] Dark of complexion; black; duſky; tawney.

To SWASH—SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noiſe: whence *ſwaſhbuckler*.

Swa'sher—Swash-er. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwaſh*.] One who makes a ſhow of valour or force of arms. An obſolete word.

Swath—Swath. *n. ſ.* [*ſwade*, Dut.] A line of graſs cut down by the mower.—A continued quantity.—[ðpeðan, to bind, Sax.] A band; a fillet.

To Swathe—Swathe. *v. a.* [ꝩpeðan, Sax.] To bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

To Sway—Sway. *v. a.* [*ſchweben*, German, to move.] To wave in the hand; to move or weild with facility: as, to *ſway* the ſcepter.—To biaſs; to direct to either ſide.—To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.

To Sway. *v. n.* To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.—To have weight; to have influence.—To bear rule; to govern.

Sway. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon.—Any thing moving with bulk and power.—Power; rule; dominion.—Influence; direction.

To SWEAR—SWEAR. *v. n.* preter. *ſwore* or *ſware*; part. paſſ. *ſworn*. [*ſwaran*, Gothick; ꝩpeꝛian, Sax. *ſweeren*, Dut.] To obteſt ſome ſuperior power; to utter an oath.—To declare or promiſe upon oath.—To give evidence upon oath.—To obteſt the great name profanely.

To Swear. *v. a.* To put to an oath.—To declare upon oath.—To obteſt by an oath.

Swe'arer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwear*.] A wretch who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely.

SWEAT—SWEAT. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpeaꝛ, Sax.] *ſweet*, Dut.] The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.—Labour; toil; drudgery.—Evaporation of moiſture.

To Sweat. *v. n.* preterite *ſwet*, *ſweated*; particip. paſſ. *ſweaten*. [from the noun.] To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour.—To toil; to labour; to drudge. —To emit moiſture.

To Sweat. *v. a.* To emit as ſweat.

Swea'ty. *adj.* [from *ſweat*.] Covered with ſweat; moiſt with ſweat.—Conſiſting of ſweat.—Laborious; toilſome.

To SWEEP.—SWEEP. *v. a.* [ꝩpapan, Sax.] To drive away with a beſom.—To clean with a beſom.—To carry with pomp.—To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.—To paſs over with celerity and force.—To rub over.—To ſtrike with long ſtroke.

To SWEEP. *v. n.* To paſs with violence, tumult, or ſwiftneſs.—To paſs with pomp; to paſs with an equal motion.—To move with a long reach.

SWEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of ſweeping.—The compaſs of any violent or continued motion.—Violent deſtruction.—Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

SWEE'PINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweep.*] That which is ſwept away.

SWEE'PNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſweep* and *net.*] A net that takes in a great compaſs.

SWEE'PSTAKE. *n. ſ.* [*ſweep* and *ſtake.*] A man that wins all.

SWEET—SWEET. *adj.* [ꝩpete, Sax. *ſoet*, Dut.] Pleaſing to any ſenſe.—Luſcious to the taſte.—Fragrant to the ſmell.—Melodious to the ear.—Pleaſing to the eye.—Not ſalt.—Not ſour.—Mild; ſoft; gentle.—Grateful; pleaſing.—Not ſtale; not ſtinking: as, *that meat is* ſweet.

SWEET. *n. ſ.* Sweetneſs; ſomething pleaſing.—A word of endearment.—A perfume.

SWEE'TBRE'AD. *n. ſ.* The pancreas of the calf.

SWEE'TBRI'AR. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *briar.*] A fragrant ſhrub.

To SWE'ETTEN—SWEET-EN. *v. a.* [from *ſweet.*] To make ſweet—To make mild or kind.—To make leſs painful.—To palliate; to reconcile.—To make grateful or pleaſing.—To ſoften; to make delicate.

To SWE'ETEN. *v. n.* To grow ſweet.

SWEE'TENER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweeten.*] One that palliates; one that repreſents things tenderly.—That which contemporates acrimony.

SWEE'THEA'RT. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *heart.*] A lover or miſtreſs.

SWEE'TING—SWEET-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweet.*] A ſweet luſcious apple.—A word of endearment.

SWEE'TISH. *adj.* [from *ſweet.*] Somewhat ſweet.

SWEE'TLY. *adv.* [from *ſweet.*] In a ſweet manner; with ſweetneſs.

SWEE'TMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *meat.*] Delicacies made of fruits preſerved with ſugar.

SWEE'TNESS—SWEET-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweet.*] The quality of being ſweet in any of its ſenſes; fragrance; melody; luſciouſneſs; deliciouſneſs; agreeableneſs; delightfulneſs; gentleneſs of manners; mildneſs of aſpect.

SWEETS. *n. ſ.* Wines made in *England*, and ſubjected to exciſe.

SWEE'TWILLIAM. *n. ſ.* a Plant a ſpecies of gilliflower. [See CLOVE GILLIFLOWERS.]

SWEE'TWILLOW. *n. ſ.* Gale or Dut. myrtle.

To SWELL—SWELL. *v. n.* Participle paſſ. *ſwollen.* [ꝩpellan, Sax. *ſwellen*, Dut.] To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.—To tumify by obſtruction.—To be exaſperated.—To look big.—To protuberate.—To riſe into arrogance; to be elated.—To be inflated with anger.—To grow upon the view.—It implies commonly a notion of ſomething wrong.

To SWELL. *v. a.* To cauſe to riſe or encreaſe; to make tumid.—To aggravate; to heighten.—To raiſe to arrogance.

SWELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extenſion of bulk.

SWE'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwell.*] Morbid tumour.—Protuberance; prominence.—Effort for a vent.

To SWE'LTER—SWEL-TER. *v. n.* [This is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſultry.*] To be pained with heat.

To SWE'LTER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat.

SWE'LTRY—SWEL-TRY. *adj.* [from *ſwelter.*] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT—SWEPT. The participle and preterite of *ſweep.*

To SWERD. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. [See to SWARD.]

To SWERVE—SWERVE. *v. n.* [*ſwerven*, Saxon and Dut.] To wander; to rove.—To deviate; to depart from rule, cuſtom or duty.—To ply; to bend.—[I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.

SWIFT—SWIFT. *adj.* [ꝩpift, Sax.] Moving far in ſhort a time; quick; fleet; ſpeedy; nimble; rapid.—Ready.

SWIFT. *n. ſ* [from the quickneſs of their flight.] A bird like a ſwallow; a martinet—The current of a ſtream.

SWI'FTLY. *adv.* [from *ſwift.*] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.

SWI'FTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwift.*] Speed; nimbleneſs; rapidity; quickneſs; velocity; celerity.

To SWIG. *v. n.* [*ſwiga*, Iſlan.] To drink by large draughts.—A low word.

To SWILL—SWILL. *v. a.* [ꝩpilgan, Saxon.] To drink luxuriouſly and groſsly.—To waſh; to drench.—To inebriate.

SWILL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Drink, luxuriouſly poured down.

SWILLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwill.*] A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM—SWIM. *v. n.* Preterite *ſwam*, *ſwom*, or *ſwum.* [ꝩpimman, Sax.] *ſwemmen*, Dut.] To float on the water; not to ſink.—To move progreſſively in the water by the motion of the limbs.—To be conveyed by the ſtream.—To glide along with a ſmooth or dizzy motion.—To be dizzy; to be vertiginous.—To be floated.—To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing.

To SWIM. *v. a.* To paſs by ſwimming.

SWIMM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fiſhes by which they are ſupported in the water.

SWI'MMER—SWIM-MER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwim.*] One who ſwims.

SWI'MMINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſwimming.*] Smoothly; without obſtruction. A low word.

SWINE—SWINE. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpin, Sax. *ſwyn*, Dut. It is probably the plural of ſome old word, and is now the ſame in both numbers.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for ſtupidity and naſtineſs.

SWI'NEBREAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of plant; truffles.

SWI'NEHERD. *n. ſ.* [ꝩpin and ꝩyno, Sax.] A keeper of hogs.

SWI'NEPIPE. *n. ſ.* A bird of the thruſh kind.

To SWING—SWING. *v. n.* [ꝩpingan, Sax.] To wave

to and fro hanging looſely.—To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING. *v. a.* preterite *ſwang*, *ſwung*. To make to play looſely on a ſtring.—To whirl round in the air.—To wave looſely.

SWING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Motion of any thing hanging looſely.—A line on which any thing hangs looſe.—Influence or power of a body put in motion.—Courſe; unreſtrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.—Unreſtrained tendency.

To SWINGE—SWINGE. *v. a.* [ꝼpingan, Sax.] To whip; to baſtinade; to puniſh.

SWI'NGING—SWING-ING. *adj.* [from *ſwinge*.] Great; huge. A low word.

SWI'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſwinging*.] Vaſtly; greatly.

To SWI'NGLE—SWIN-GLE. *v. n.* [from *ſwing*.] To dangle; to wave hanging.—To ſwing in pleaſure.

SWI`NISH—SWIN-ISH, *adj.* [from *ſwine*.] Befitting ſwine; reſembling ſwine; groſs; brutal.

SWITCH—SWITCH. *n. ſ.* A ſmall flexible twig.

To SWITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To laſh; to jerk.

SWI'VEL—SWIV-EL. *n. ſ.* Something fixed in another body ſo as to turn round in it.

SWO'BBER, *n. ſ.* [See SWABBER.] A ſweeper of the deck.—Four privileged cards that are only incidentally uſed in betting at the game of whiſt.

SWO'LLEN, or SWOLN—SWOLN. The participle paſſive of *ſwell*.

To SWOON—SWOON. *v. n.* [aꝼpunan, Sax.] To ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation; to faint.

SWOON. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A Fainting fit.

To SWOOP—SWOOP. *v. a.* [I ſuppoſe formed from the ſound.] To fall at once as a hawk upon his prey.—To prey upon; to catch up.

SWOOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

To SWOP—SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word.

SWORD—SWORD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼpeopd, Sax. *ſweerd*, Dut.] The *W* in this word with its derivative is mute or very nearly ſo.—A weapon uſed either in cutting or thruſting; the uſual weapon of fights hand to hand.—Deſtruction by war.—Vengeance of juſtice.—Emblem of authority.

SWO'RDFISH. *n. ſ.* A fiſh with a long ſharp bone iſſuing from his head.

SWO'RDGRASS. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſedge; glader.

SWO'RDKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *knot*.] Ribband tied to the hilt of the ſword.

SWO'RDLAW. *n. ſ.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the ſtronger.

SWO'RDMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *man*.] Soldier; fighting man.

SWO'RDPLAYER. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *play*.] Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his ſkill at the weapons by fighting prizes.

SWORE—SWORE. The preterite of *ſwear*.

SWORN—SWORN. The participle paſſive of *ſwear*.

SWUM—SWUM. Preterite and participle paſſive of *ſwim*.

SWUNG—SWUNG. Preterite and participle paſſive of *ſwing*.

SY'CAMORE—SYC-A-MORE. *n. ſ.* A tree. *Sycamore* is our *acer majus*, one of the kinds of maples: it is a quick grower.

SY'COPHANT—SYC-O-PHANT. *n. ſ.* [συκοφάνης; *ſycophanta*, Lat.] A flatterer; a paraſite.

SY'COPHA'NTIC. *adj.* [from *ſycophant*.] Flattering; paraſitical.

SYLLA'BICAL—SYL-LAB-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *ſyllable*.] Relating to ſyllables; conſiſting of ſyllables.

SYLLA'BICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſyllabical*.] In a ſyllabical manner.

SY'LLABIC. *adj.* [*ſyllabique*, Fr. from *ſyllable*.] Relating to ſyllables.

SY'LLABLE—SYL-LA-BLE. *n. ſ.* [συλλαβὴ; *ſyllabe*, Fr.] As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.—Any thing proverbially conciſe.

SY'LLABUB. *n. ſ.* [Rightly SILLABUB, which ſee.] Milk and acids.

SY'LLABUS—SYL-LA-BUS. *n. ſ.* [συλλαβὸς.] An abſtract; a compendium containing the heads of a diſcourſe.

SY'LLOGISM—SYL-LO-GISM. *n. ſ.* [συλλογισλὸς; *ſyllogiſme*, Fr.] An argument compoſed of three propoſitions: as, *every man thinks*; *Peter is a man*, *therefore Peter thinks*.

SY'LLOGI'STICAL, or SY'LLOGI'STIC—SYL-LO-GIS-TIC. *adj.* [συλλογιστικὸς; from *ſyllogiſm*.] Retaining to a ſyllogiſm; conſiſting of a ſyllogiſm.

SY'LLOGI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſyllogiſtical*.] In the form of a ſyllogiſm.

To SY'LLOGI`ZE—SYL-LO-GIZE. *v. n.* [*ſyllogiſer*, Fr. συλλογίζειν.] To reaſon by ſyllogiſm.

SY'LVAN—SYL-VAN. *adj.* [Better *ſilvan*.] Woody; ſhady; relating to woods.

SY'LVAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſylvain*, Fr.] A wood-god, or ſatyr.

SY'MBOL—SYM-BOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſymbole*, Fr. σύμβολον; *ſymbolum*, Lat.] An abſtract; a compendium; a comprehenſive form.—A type; that which comprehends in its figure a repreſentation of ſomething elſe.

SYMBO'LICAL—SYM-BOL-I-CAL. *adj.* [*ſymbolique*, Fr. συμβολικὸς; from *ſymbol*.] Repreſentative; typical; expreſſing by ſigns.

SYMBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſymbolical*.] Typically; by repreſentation.

SY'MBOLIZA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſymbolize*.] The act of ſymbolizing; repreſentation; reſemblance.

To SY'MBOLI`ZE—SYM-BO-LIZE. *v. n.* [*ſymboliſer*, Fr. from *ſymbol*.] To have ſomething in common with another by repreſentative qualities.

To SY'MBOLI`ZE. *v. a.* To make repreſentative of ſomething.

SYMME'TRICAL—SYM-MET-RIC-AL. *adj.* [from *ſymmetry*.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SY'MMETRIST—SYM-ME-TRIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſymmetry*.] One very ſtudious or obſervant of proportion.

SY'MMETRY—SYM-ME-TRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſymmetrie*, Fr. σὺν and μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

SY'MPATHE'TICAL, or SY'MPATHE'TIC—SYM-PE-THET-IC. *adj.* [*ſympathetique*, Fr. from *ſympathy*.] Having mutual ſenſation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in conſequence of what another feels.

SY'MPATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſympathetick*.] With ſympathy; in conſequence of ſympathy.

To SY'MPATHI'ZE—SYM-PA-THIZE. *v. n.* [*ſympatiſer*, Fr. from *ſympathy*.] To feel with another; to feel in conſequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

SY'MPATHY—SYM-PA-THY. *n. ſ.* [*ſympathie*, Fr. συμπάθεια.] Fellowfeeling; mutual ſenſibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

SYMPHO'NIOUS—SYM-PHO-NI-OUS. *adj.* [from *ſymphony*.] Harmonious; agreeing in ſound.

SY'MPHONY—SYM-*PHO*-NY. *n. ſ.* [*ſymphonie*, Fr. σὺν and φωνὴ.] Concert of inſtruments; harmony of mingled ſounds.

SYMPO'SIAC—SYM-PO-SI-AC. *adj.* [*ſympoſiaque*, Fr. συμποσιακὸς.] Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together.

SY'MPTOM—SYM*P*-TOM. *n. ſ.* [*ſymptome*, French. σύμπτωμα.] Something that happens concurrently with ſomething elſe, not as the original cauſe, nor as the neceſſary or conſtant effect.—A ſign; a token.

SY'MPTOMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*ſymptomatique*, Fr. from *ſymptom*.] Happening concurrently, or occaſionally.
SY'MPTOMA'TIC. }

SY'MPTOMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſymptomatical*.] In the nature of a ſymptom.

SY'NAGOGUE—SYN-A-GOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*ſynagogue*, Fr. συναγωγὴ.] An aſſembly of the Jews to worſhip.

SY'NALE'PHA. *n. ſ.* [συναλοιφὴ.] A contraction or exciſion of a ſyllable in a Latin verſe, by joining together two vowels in the ſcanning or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego*.

SY'NCHRONISM—SYN-CHRO-NISM. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Concurrence of events happening at the ſame time.

SY'NCOPE—SYN-CO-PE. *n. ſ.* [*ſyncope*, Fr. συγκοπὴ.] Fainting fit.—Contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SY'NCOPIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſyncope*.] Contractor of words.

SYNE'CDOCHE—SY-NEC-DO-CHE. *n. ſ.* [*ſynecdoche*, Fr. συνεκδοχὴ.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

SY'NOD—SYN-OD. *n. ſ.* [*ſynode*, Fr. σύνοδος.] An aſſembly, particularly of eccleſiaſticks. A provincial *ſynod* is commonly uſed, and a general *council*.—Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

SYNO'DICAL—SY-NOD-IC-AL. *adj.* [*ſynodique*, Fr. from *ſynod*.] Relating to a ſynod; tranſacted in a ſynod.—[*Synodique*, Fr.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the ſun to another.

SYNO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſynodical*.] By the authority of a ſynod or publick aſſembly.

SYNO'NYMA—SY-NON-Y-MA. *n. ſ.* [Latin. συνώνυμος.] Names which ſignify the ſame thing.

To SYNO'NYMISE—SY-NON-Y-MISE. *v. a.* [from *ſynonyma*.] To expreſs the ſame thing in different words.

SYNO'NYMOUS—SY-NON-Y-MOUS. *adj.* [*ſynonyme*, Fr. συνώνυμος.] Expreſſing the ſame thing by different words.

SYNO'NYMY. *n. ſ.* [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expreſſing by different words the ſame thing.

SYNO'PSIS—SY-NOP-SIS. *n. ſ.* [σύνψοις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNO'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *ſynopſis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNTA'CTICAL—SYN-TAC-TIC-AL. *adj.* [from *ſyntaxis*, Lat.] Conjoined; fitted to each other.—Relating to the conſtruction of ſpeech.

SY'NTAX, or SYNTA'XIS—SYN-TAX-IS. *n. ſ.* σύνταξις.] A ſyſtem; a number of things joined together.—That part of Grammar which teaches the conſtruction of words.

SYNTHE'SIS—SYN-THE-SIS. *n. ſ.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining, oppoſed to *analyſis*. The *ſyntheſis* conſiſts in aſſuming the cauſes diſcovered and eſtabliſhed as principles, and by them explaining the phænomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations.

SYNTHE'TIC. *adj.* συνθετικὸς.] Conjoining; compounding; forming compoſition.

SY'PHON—SY-PHON. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *ſiphon*; σίφων.] A tube; a pipe.

SY'RINGE—SYR-INGE. *n. ſ.* [συριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquor is ſquirted.

To SY'RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſpout by a ſyringe.—To waſh with a ſyringe.

SY'RTIS—*SYR-TIS*. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A quick ſand; a bog.

SY'STEM—SYS-TEM. *n. ſ.* [*ſyſteme*, Fr. σύστημα.] Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.—A ſcheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.—A ſcheme which unites many things in order.

SY'STEMA'TICAL—SYS-TEM-AT-IC-AL. *adj.* [*ſyſtematique*, Fr. συστηματικὸς; from *ſyſtem*.] Methodical; written or formed with regular ſubordination of one part to another.

SY'STEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſyſtematical*.] In form of a ſyſtem.

SY'STOLE—SYS-TOLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſyſtole*, Fr. συστολὴ.] [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart. The *ſyſtole* reſembles the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the diaſtole its flying out again to its natural ſite.—[*Syſtole*, Fr.] In Grammar, the ſhortening of a long ſyllable.

T.

TAB

T, Is a Conſonant allied to *d* in the ſame manner as *P* is to B; being in fact only a ſharper or more attenuated method of pronouncing the *d*. In the middle of words however, it is frequently meliorated in conjunction with an *e*, *i*, or *u* into *ch* and *ſh*, as in *righteous*, *chriſtian*, *poſition*, *contrition*. &c.

TA'BBY—TAB-BY. *n. ſ.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Ital. *tabis*, Fr.] A kind of waved ſilk.

TA'BBY. *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

TA'BERNACLE—TAB-ER-NA-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.] A temporary habitation; a caſual dwelling.—A ſacred place; a place of worſhip. A methodiſt meeting-houſe.

TA'BID—TAB-ID. *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Waſted by diſeaſe; conſumptive.

TA'BLATURE—TAB-LA-TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.

TA`BLE—TA-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Lat.] Any flat or level ſurface.—A horizontal ſurface raiſed bove the ground, uſed for meals and other purpoſes.—The perſons ſitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.—The fare or entertainment itſelf: as, *he keeps a good* table.—A tablet; a ſurface on which any thing is written or engraved.—[*Tableau*, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing.—A ſynopſis; many particulars brought into one view.—The palm of the hand.—Draughts; ſmall pieces of wood ſhifted on ſquares.—*To turn the* TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the viciſſitude of fortune at gaming tables.

To TA`BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

To TA`BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to ſet down.

TA`BLEBE`ER. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer uſed at victuals; ſmall beer.

TA`BLEBO`OK. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

TA`BLECLO`TH. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *cloth*.] Linen ſpread on a table.

TA`BLETA`LK. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *talk*.] Converſation at meals or entertainments; table diſcourſe.

TA'BLET—TAB-LET. *n. ſ.* [from *table*.] A ſmall level ſurface.—A medicine in a ſquare form.—A ſurface written on or painted.

TA`BOUR — TA-BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old Fr.] A ſmall drum; a drum beaten with one ſtick to accompany a pipe.

To TA`BOUR. *v. n.* [*taborer*, old Fr. from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly and frequently.

TA`BOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *tabour*.] One who beats the tabour.

TAG

TA'BOURE'T — TAB-OU-RET. *n. ſ.* [from *tabour*.] A ſmall drum or tabour.

TA'BOURI'NE—TAB-OU-RINE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A tabour; a ſmall drum.

TA'BULAR—TAB-U-LAR. *n. ſ.* [*tabularis*, Lat.] Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes.—Formed in ſquares; made into laminæ.

TA'CIT—TAC-IT. *n. ſ.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Lat.] Silent; implied; not expreſſed by words.

TA'CITLY—TAC-IT-LY. *adv.* [from *tacit*.] Silently; without oral expreſſion.

TA'CITU'RNITY—TAC-I-TUR-NI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*taciturnité*, Fr. *taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual ſilence.

To TACK—TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.] To faſten to any thing.—To join; to unite; to ſtitch together.

To TACK. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle*.] To turn a ſhip.

TACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall nail.—The act of turning ſhips at ſea.—*To hold* TACK. To laſt; to hold out. *Tack* is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes hold or perſevering coheſion.

TA'CKLE — TAC-KLE. *n. ſ.* [*tacel*, Welſh, an arrow.] An arrow.—Weapons; inſtruments of action.—[*Taeckel*, a rope, Dut.] The ropes of a ſhip.

TA'CKLED—TAC-KLED. *adj.* [from *tackle*.] Made of ropes tacked together.

TA'CKLING—TACK-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *tackle*.] Furniture of the maſt.—Inſtruments of action: as *fiſhing* tackling, *kitchen* tackling.

TA'CTICAL, or TA'CTIC—TAC-TIC, *adj.* [ταχλικὸς, τάττω; *tactique*, Fr.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

TAC'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ταχλικὴ.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TA'CTILE—TAC-TILE. *adj.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] Suſceptible of touch.

TACTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tactile*.] Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION—TAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*taction*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching.

TA'DPOLE—TAD-POLE. *n. ſ.* [tad, *toad*, and pola, *a young one*, Sax.] A young ſhapeleſs frog or toad, conſiſting only of a body and a tail.

TA'EN—TA'EN. The poetical contraction of *taken*.

TA'FFETA—TAF-FE-TA. *n. ſ.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Span.] A thin ſilk.

TAG—TAG. *n. ſ.* [*tag*, Iſland. the point of a lance.] A point of metal put to the end of a ſtring.—Any thing paltry and mean.

TA'GTA'IL—TAG-TAIL. *n. ſ.* [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

To TAG—TAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit any thing with an end: as, *to* tag *a lace.*—To append one thing to another.—The word is here improperly uſed.—To join: this is properly *to tack.*

TAIL—TAIL. *n. ſ.* tæʒl, Sax.] That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging looſe behind. — The lower part. — Any thing hanging long; a cat-kin.—The hinder part of any thing.—*To turn* TAIL. To fly; to run away.

To TAIL. *v. n.* To pull by the tail.

TAI'LOR—TAI-LOR. *n. ſ.* [*tailleur*, from *tailler*, Fr. to cut.] One whoſe buſineſs is to make cloaths.

To TAINT—TAINT. *v. a.* [*teindre*, Fr.] To imbue or impregnate with any thing.—To ſtain; to ſully.—To infect.—To corrupt.—A corrupt contraction of *attaint.*

To TAINT. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched.

TAINT. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, Fr. from the verb.] A tincture; a ſtain.—An inſect.—Infection.—A ſpot; a ſoil; a blemiſh.

TA'INTLESS. *adj.* [from *taint.*] Free from infection.

To TAKE—TAKE. *v. a.* preterite *took*, part. paſſ. *taken*, ſometimes *took*, *taka*, Iſland. *ey tek*, I take; *ey took*, I took.] To receive what is offered.—To ſeize what is not given.—To receive.—To receive with good or ill will.—To lay hold on; to catch by ſurprize or artifice.—To ſnatch; to ſeize.—To make priſoner.—To captivate with pleaſure; to delight; to engage.—To ſurprize; to catch.—To entrap; to catch in a ſnare.—To underſtand in any particular ſenſe or manner.—To exact.—To get; to have; to appropriate.—To uſe; to employ.—To blaſt; to infect.—To judge in favour of.—To admit any thing bad from without.—To get; to procure.—To turn to; to practiſe.—To cloſe in with; to comply with.—To form; to fix.—To catch in the hand; to ſeize.—To admit; to ſuffer.—To perform any action.—To receive into the mind, as to *take note.*—To go into, as to *take ſhip.*—To go along; to follow; to perſue, as to *take a courſe.*—To ſwallow; to receive, as to *take in* or *take down.*—To ſwallow as a medicine, to *take phyſick.*—To chooſe one of more.—To copy, to take a likeneſs.—To convey; to carry; to tranſport.—To faſten on; to ſeize.—Not to refuſe; to accept.—To adopt.—To ſeparate, as to *take to pieces.*—To admit.—To perſue; to go in.—To receive any temper or diſpoſition of mind, as to *take ſhame*, to *take courage.*—To endure; to bear.—To draw; to derive.—To leap; to jump over.—To aſſume.—To allow; to admit, or to *take for granted.*—To receive with fondneſs.—To carry out for uſe.—To ſuppoſe; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.—To direct.—To ſeparate for one's ſelf from any quantity; to remove for one's ſelf from any place.—Not to leave; not to emit.—To receive payments.—To obtain by menſuration, thus to take meaſure.—To withdraw.—To ſeize with a tranſitory impulſe; to affect ſo as not to laſt.—To compriſe; to comprehend.—To have recourſe to.—To produce; or ſuffer to be produced.—To catch in the mind, thus, *do you take it?* for underſtand it.—To hire; to rent.—To engage in; to be active in.—To ſuffer; to ſupport.—To admit in copulation, uſed of brutes only.—To catch eagerly.—To uſe as an oath or expreſſion.—To ſeize as a diſeaſe.—*To* TAKE *away.* To deprive of.—To ſet aſide; to remove.—*To* TAKE *care.* To be careful; to be ſolicitous for; to ſuperintend.—To be cautious; to be vigilant.—*To* TAKE *courſe.* To have recourſe to meaſures.—*To* TAKE *down.* To cruſh; to reduce; to ſuppreſs.—To ſwallow; to take by the mouth.—*To* TAKE *from.* To derogate; to detract.—To deprive of.—*To* TAKE *heed.* To be cautious; to beware.—*To* TAKE *heed to.* To attend.—*To* TAKE *in.* To compriſe; to comprehend.—To admit.—To receive.—To receive mentally.—*To* TAKE *oath.* To ſwear.—*To* TAKE *off.* To invalidate; to deſtroy; to remove.—To with-hold; to withdraw.—To ſwallow.—To purchaſe.—To copy, mimic or imitate.—To find place for.—To remove.—*To* TAKE *order with.* To check; to take courſe with.—*To* TAKE *out.* To remove from within any place.—*To* TAKE *part.* To ſhare.—*To* TAKE *place.* To prevail; to have effect.—*To* TAKE *up.* To borrow upon credit or intereſt.—To be ready for; to engage with.—To apply to the uſe of.—To begin.—To faſten with a ligature paſſed under.—To engroſs; to engage.—To have final recourſe to.—To ſeize; to catch; to arreſt.—To admit.—To anſwer by reproving; to reprimand.—To begin where the former left off.—To lift.—To occupy.—To accommodate; to adjuſt.—To compriſe.—To adopt; to aſſume.—To collect; to exact a tax.—*To* TAKE *upon.* To appropriate to; to aſſume; to admit to be imputed to.—To aſſume; to claim authority.

To TAKE. *v. n.* To direct the courſe; to have a tendency to.—To pleaſe; to gain reception.—To have the intended or natural effect.—To catch; to fix.—*To* TAKE *after.* To learn of; to reſemble; to imitate.—*To* TAKE *in.* To incloſe.—To leſſen; to contract: as, *he* took in *his ſails.*—To cheat; to gull: as, *the cunning ones were* taken *in.* A low vulgar phraſe.—*To* TAKE *in hand.* To undertake.—*To* TAKE *in with.* To reſort to.—*To* TAKE *notice.* To obſerve.—To ſhow by any act that obſervation is made.—*To* TAKE *on.* To be violently affected, a low phraſe.—*To* TAKE *on.* To grieve; to pine.—*To* TAKE *to.* To apply to; to be fond of.—To betake to; to have recourſe.—*To* TAKE *up.* To ſtop.—To reform.—*To* TAKE *up with.* To be contented with.—To lodge; to dwell.—*To* TAKE *with.* To pleaſe.

TA'KEN—TAK-EN, the participle paſſ. of *take.*

TA'KER—TAK-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *take.*] He that takes.

TA'KING—TAK-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *take.*] Seizure; diſtreſs.

TALE—TALE. *n. ſ.* [tale, from tellan, *to tell*, Saxon.] A narrative; a ſtory. Commonly a ſlight or petty account of ſome trifling or fabulous incident: as, *a* tale *of a tub.*—Oral relation.—[Talan, *to count*, Sax.] Number reckoned.—Reckoning; numeral account.—Information; diſcloſure of any thing ſecret.

TA'LEBE'ARING. *n. ſ.* [*tale* and *bear.*] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

TA'LEBE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

TA'LENT—TAL-ENT. *n. ſ.* [*talentum*, Lat.] Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ.—An improper and miſtaken uſe.

TA'LISMAN—TA-LIS-MAN. *n. ſ.* [τέλισμα, *Skinner.*] A magical character.

TA'LISMA'NIC. *adj.* [from *taliſman.*] Magical.

To TALK—TALK. *v. n.* To ſpeak in converſation; to ſpeak fluently and familiarly; not in ſet ſpeeches; to converſe.

verſe.—To prattle; to ſpeak impertinently.—To give account.—To ſpeak; to reaſon; to confer.

TALK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oral converſation; fluent and familiar ſpeech.--Report; rumour.--Subject of diſcourſe.

TALK. *n. ſ.* [*talc*, Fr.] A foſſile, of which there are three ſorts, the yellow, the white and the black.

TA`LKATIVE. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Full of prate; loquacious.

TA`LKATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *talkative.*] Loquacity; garrulity; fulneſs of prate.

TA`LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *talk.*] One who talks.—A loquacious perſon; a pratler.—A boaſter; a bragging fellow.

TA`LKY. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Conſiſting of talk; reſembling talk, meaning the foſſile ſo called.

TALL—TALL. *adj.* [*tâl*, Welſh.] High in ſtature.—High; lofty.—Sturdy; luſty.

TA´LLOW—TAL-LOW. *n. ſ.* [*talge*, Dan.] The greaſe or fat of an animal; ſuet.

To TA´LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To greaſe; to ſmear with tallow.

TA´LLOWCHA`NDLER. *n. ſ.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

TA´LLY—TAL-LY. *n. ſ.* [from *tailler*, to cut, Fr.] A ſtick notched or cut in conformity to another ſtick, and uſed to keep accounts by.—Any thing made to ſuit another.

To TA´LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to ſuit; to cut out for any thing.

To TA´LLY *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be ſuitable.

TA´LMUD—TAL-MUD, or THA´LMUD. *n. ſ.* The book containing the Jewiſh traditions, the rabbinical conſtitutions and explications of the law.

TA`LNESS—TAL-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tall.*] Height of ſtature; procerity.

TA´LON—TAL-ON. *n. ſ.* [*talon*, Fr.] The claw of a bird of prey.

TA´MARIND. *n. ſ.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.] The fruit of the tamarind tree, well known in the Weſt-Indies.

TA´MARISK. *n. ſ.* [*tamariſce*, Lat.] A tree that grows tall, and whoſe wood is medicinal.

TA´MBARI`NE—TAM-BA-RINE. *n. ſ.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabor; a ſmall drum.

TAME—TAME. *adj.* [ꝛame, Sax. *taem*, Dut. *tam*, Dan.] Not wild; domeſtick.—Cruſhed; ſubdued; depreſſed; dejected; ſpiritleſs; heartleſs.—Spiritleſs; unanimated: as, *a* tame *poem*. A low phraſe.

To TAME—TAME. *v. n.* [*gatamgan*, Goth. ꝛemean, Sax. *tammen*, Dut.] To reduce from wildneſs; to reclaim; to make gentle.—To ſubdue; to cruſh; to depreſs; to conquer.

TA´MEABLE. *adj.* [from *tame.*] Suſceptive of taming: capable of being tamed.

TA`MELY. *adj.* [from *tame.*] Not wildly; meanly; ſpiritleſly.

TA`MENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tame.*] The quality of being tame; not wildneſs.—Want of ſpirits; timidity.

TA´MINY. *n. ſ.* A woollen ſtuff.

TA´MKIN. *n. ſ.* The ſtopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TA´MPER—TAM-PER. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation, derived by *Skinner* from *tempero*, Lat.] To be buſy with phyſick.—To meddle; to have to do without fitneſs or neceſſity.—To deal; to practiſe with.

To TAN—TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dut.] To impregnate or imbue with bark.—To imbrown by the ſun.

TA´NGENT—TAN-GENT. *n. ſ.* [*tangent*, Fr. *tangens*, Lat.] *Tangent*, in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raiſed on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle ſo as not to cut it; but yet interſects another line without the circle called a ſecant that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*.

TA´NGIBI´LITY—TAN-GI-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *tangible.*] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TA´NGIBLE — TAN-GI-BLE. *adj.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch.

To TA´NGLE—TAN-GLE. *v. a.* [See *entangle.*] To implicate; to knit together.—To enſnare; to entrap.—To embroil; to embarraſs.

To TA´NGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

TA´NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A knot of things mingled in one another.

TA´NKARD—TAN-KARD. *n. ſ.* [*tanquaerd*, Fr. *tankaerd*, Dut. *tancaird*, Iriſh.] A large veſſel with a cover, for ſtrong drink.

TA´NNER—TAN-NER. *n. ſ.* [from *tan.*] One whoſe trade is to tan leather.

TA´NSY—TAN-SY. *n. ſ.* [*tanacetum*, Lat.] A plant.

TA´NTALISM—TAN-TA-LISM. *n. ſ.* [from *tantalize.*] A puniſhment like that of Tantalus.

To TA´NTALIZE—TAN-TA-LIZE. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whoſe puniſhment was to ſtarve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the ſhow of pleaſures which cannot be reached.

TANTI´VY—TAN-TIV-Y. *adv.* [from the note of a hunting horn, ſo expreſſed in articulate ſounds; probably from *tantâ vi.*] To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great ſpeed.

TANTAMOU`NT—TAN-TA-MOUNT. n. ſ. [Fr.] Equivalent.

To TAP—TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dut. *tapper*, Fr.] To touch lightly; to ſtrike gently.—[*Tappen*, Dut.] To pierce a veſſel; to broach a veſſel. It is uſed likewiſe of the liquor.

TAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A gentle blow.—A pipe at which the liquor of a veſſel is let out.

TAPROOT. *n. ſ.* [*tap* and *root.*] The principal ſtem of the root.

TAPE—TAPE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛæppan, Sax.] A narrow fillet or band.

TA`PER—TA-PER. *n. ſ.* [ꝛapeꝛ, Sax.] A wax candle; a light.

TA`PER. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

To TA`PER. *v. n.* To grow ſmaller.

TA´PESTRY—TAP-ES-TRY. *n. ſ.* [*tapeſterie*, *tapiſſerie*, *tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

TA´PSTER—TAP-STER. *n. ſ.* [from *tap.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer in an alehouſe.

TAR—TAR. *n. ſ.* [ꝛaꝛe, Sax. *tarre*, Dut. *tiere*, Dan.] Liquid

Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

TAR. *n. ſ.* [from *tar* uſed in ſhips.] A ſailor; a ſeaman in contempt.

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear over with tar.—To teaze; to provoke. [ταράττω.]

TARANTULA—TA-RAN-TU-LA. *n. ſ.* [Ital. *tarentule*, Fr.] An inſect whoſe bite is only cured by muſick.

TA`RDILY. *adv.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; ſluggiſhly.

TA`RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tardy*.] Slowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; unwillingneſs to action or motion.

TA`RDY—TAR-DY. *adj.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.] Slow; not ſwift.—Sluggiſh; unwilling to action or motion—Dilatory; late; tedious.—Unwary. A low word.—Criminal; offending. A low word.

To TA`RDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr. from the adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

TARE—TARE. *n. ſ.* [from *teeren*, Dut. to conſume. *Skinner*.] A weed that grows among corn.

TARE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; alſo the allowance made for it.

TARE, preterite of *tear*.

TA`RGET. *n. ſ.* [ꝥaꝛga, Sax. *targe*, Ital. *targe*, Fr. *tarian*, Welſh, which ſeems the original of the reſt; *an taargett*, Erſe.] A kind of buckler or ſhield born on the left arm. It ſeems to be commonly uſed for a defenſive weapon leſs in circumference than a ſhield.

TA´RGUM—TAR-GUM. *n. ſ.* [.תרגום] A paraphraſe on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TA´RIFF—TAR-IFF. *n. ſ.* [perhaps a Spaniſh word; *tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

To TA`RNISH—TAR-NISH. *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.] To ſully; to ſoil; to make not bright.

To TA`RNISH. *v. n.* To loſe brightneſs.

TARPA`WLING—TAR-PAW-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *tar*.] Hempen cloath ſmeered with tar.—A ſailor in contempt.

TA´RRAGON. *n. ſ.* A plant called herb-dragon.

TA´RRIER—TARR-IER. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *terrier*, from *terre*, Fr. the earth.] A ſort of ſmall dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole.—One that tarries or ſtays.

To TA´RRY—TAR-RY. *v. n.* [*targir*, Fr.] To ſtay; to continue in a place.—To delay; to be long in coming.

To TA´RRY. *v. a.* To wait for.

TART—TART. *adj.* [ꝥeaꝛꝥ, Sax. *taertig*, Dut.] Sour; acid; acidulated; ſharp of taſte.—Sharp; keen; ſevere.

TART—TART. *n. ſ.* [*tarte*, Fr. *tarta*, Ital. *taart*, Dan.] A ſmall pie of fruit.

TA´RTANE—TAR-TANE. *n. ſ.* [*tartana*, Ital. *tartane*, Fr.] A veſſel much uſed in the Mediterranean, with one maſt and a three-cornered ſail.

TA´RTAR—TAR-TAR. *n. ſ.* [*Tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar* is what ſticks to wine caſks, like a hard ſtone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes.

TARTA`REAN—TAR-TA-RE-AN.. *adj.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Helliſh.

TARTA`REOUS. *n. ſ.* [from *tartar*.] Conſiſting of tartar.—Helliſh.

TA`RTLY—TART-LY. *adv.* [from *tart*.] Sharply; ſourly; with acidity.—Sharply; with poignancy; with ſeverity.—With ſourneſs of aſpect.

TA`RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tart*.] Sharpneſs; ſourneſs; acidity.—Sourneſs of temper; poignancy of language.

TASK—TASK. *n. ſ.* [*taſche*, Fr. *taſſa*, Ital.] Something to be done impoſed by another.—Employment; buſineſs.—*To* TAKE *to taſk*.] To reprove; to reprimand.

To TASK. *v. a.* [*taſcu*, Welſh, or from the noun.] To burthen with ſomething to be done.

TA`SKER. } *n. ſ.* [*taſk* and *maſter*.] One who impoſes
TA`SKMASTER. } taſks.

TA´SSEL—TAS-SEL, vulgarly called TOS-SEL. *n. ſ.* [*taſſe*, Fr. *taſſellus*, low Lat.] An ornamental bunch of ſilk, or glittering ſubſtances.

To TASTE—TASTE. *v. a.* [*taſter*, to try, Fr.] To perceive and diſtinguiſh by the palate.—To try by the mouth; to eat at leaſt in a ſmall quantity.—To eſſay firſt.—To feel; to have perception of.

To TASTE. *v. n.* To try by the mouth to eat.—To have a ſmack; to produce on the palate a particular ſenſation.—To diſtinguiſh intellectually.—To reliſh intellectually; to approve.—To be tinctured, or receive ſome quality or character.—To try the reliſh of any thing.—To have perception of.—To take enjoyment.—To enjoy ſparingly.

TASTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of taſting; guſtation.—The ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing on the palate is perceived.—That ſenſation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal inſtruments hereof.—Intellectual reliſh or diſcernment.—An eſſay; a trial; an experiment. Not in uſe.—A ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen.

TA`STED. *adj.* [from *taſte*.] Having a particular reliſh.

TA`STER—TAST-ER. *n. ſ.* [*taſteur*, Fr. from *taſte*.] One who takes the firſt eſſay of food.—A dram cup.

TA`STEFUL. *adj.* [*taſte* and *full*.] High reliſhed; ſavoury.

TA`STELESS. *adj.* [from *taſte*.] Having no power of perceiving taſte.—Having no reliſh or power of ſtimulating the palate; inſipid.—Having no power of giving pleaſure; inſipid.—Having no intellectual guſt.

TA`STELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *taſteleſs*.] Inſipidity; want of reliſh.—Want of perception of taſte.—Want of intellectual reliſh.

To TA´TTER. *v. a.* [ꝥoꝥæꝛnan, Sax.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Tattered* is perhaps more properly an adjective.

TA´TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag.

To TA´TTLE—TAT-TLE. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dut.] To prate; to talk idly; to uſe many words with little meaning.

TA´TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.

TA´TTLER. *n. ſ.* [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater.

TATTO`O—TAT-TOO. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *tapotez tous*, Fr. to ſtrike.] The beat of drum by which ſoldiers are warned to their quarters.

TA´VERN—TAV-ERN. *n. ſ.* [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Lat.] A houſe where wine is ſold, and drinkers are entertained.

TA'VERNKEE`PER. } *n. ſ.* [from *tavern man* or *keeſ*; *taber-*
TA'VERNMAN. } *narius*, Lat. *tavernier*, Fr.] One who keeps a tavern.

TAUGHT—TAUGHT, preterite and part. paſſive of *teach*.

To TAUNT—TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanſer*, Fr. *Skinner*. *Tanden*, Dut. to ſhew teeth. *Minſhew*.] To reproach; to inſult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with inſolence and contumelies.—To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.

TAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſult; ſcoff; reproach; ridicule.

TA`UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With inſult; ſcoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

TA`UTOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*tautologique*, Fr. from *tautology*.] Repeating the ſame thing.

TAUTO'LOGIST—TAU-TOL-O-GIST. *n. ſ.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediouſly.

TAUTO'LOGY—TAU-TOL-O-GY. *n. ſ.* [ταυτολογία; *tautologie*, Fr. ταῦτο and λόγος.] Repetition of the ſame words, or of the ſame ſenſe in different words.

TAW—TAW. *n. ſ.* A marble to play with.

TA`WDRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinſel finery; finery too oſtentatious.

TA`WDRY — TAW-DRY. *adj.* [from Stawdrey, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Henſhaw*, *Skinner*.] Meanly ſhewy; ſplendid without coſt; fine without grace; ſhewy without elegance. It is uſed both of things and of perſons wearing them.

TA`WNY—TAW-NY. *adj.* [*tané*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned.

TAX—TAX. *n. ſ.* [*tâſg*, Welſh, *taxe*, Fr. *taxe*, Dut.] An impoſt; a tribute impoſed; an exciſe: a tallage.—[*Taxo*, Lat.] Charge; cenſure.

To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.] To load with impoſts.—[*Taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to cenſure; to accuſe. It has *of* or *with* before the fault imputed, and is uſed both of perſons and things.

TA'XABLE. *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

TAXA`TION—TAX-A TION. *n. ſ.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax*.] The act of loading with taxes; impoſt; tax.—Accuſation; ſcandal.

TA'XER. *n. ſ.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

TEA—TEA. *n. ſ.* [a word, probably, Chineſe; *thé*, Fr.] A chineſe plant, of which the infuſion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

To TEACH—TEACH. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *taught*, ſometimes *teached*, which is now obſolete. [tæcan, Sax.] To inſtruct; to inform.—To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.—To ſhow; to exhibit ſo as to impreſs upon the mind.—To tell; to give intelligence.

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an inſtructor.

TE`ACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach*.] Docile; ſuſceptive of inſtruction.

TE`ACHER—TEACH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *teach*] One who teaches; an inſtructor; preceptor.—One who without regular ordination aſſumes the miniſtry.—A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAGUE—TEAGUE. *n. ſ.* A name of contempt uſed for an Iriſhman.

TEAL—TEAL. *n. ſ.* [*teeling*, Dut.] A wild fowl.

TEAM—TEAM. *n. ſ.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage, Lat. tỹme, Sax. a yoke.] A number of horſes or oxen drawing at once the ſame carriage.—Any number paſſing in a line.

TEAR—TEAR. *n. ſ.* [tæaɼ, Sax. *taare*, Dan.] The water which violent paſſion forces from the eyes.—Any moiſture trickling in drops.

TEAR—TEAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fiſſure.

To TEAR—TEAR. pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*, part. paſſ. *torn*; [tæɼan, Sax. *tara*, Swed.] To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to ſeparate by violent pulling.—To wound with any ſharp point drawn along.—To break by violence.—To divide violently; to ſhatter.—To pull with violence; to draw violently.—To take away by ſudden violence.

To TEAR—TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dut.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

TE`ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *to tear*.] He who rends or tears.

TE`ARFUL. *adj.* [*tear* and *full*.] Weeping; full of tears.

To TEASE—TEASE. *v. a.* [tæɼan, Sax.] To comb or unravel wool or flax.—To ſcratch cloth in order to level the nap.—To torment with importunity; to vex with aſſiduous impertinence.

TE`ASER—TEAS-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *teaſe*.] Any thing that torments by inceſſant importunity.

TEAT—TEAT. *n. ſ.* [*teth*, Welſh, tit, Sax. *tette*, Dut. *teton*, Fr.] The dug of a beaſt; anciently the pap of a woman.

TE'CHILY—TECH-I-LY. *adv.* [from *techy*.] Peeviſhly; fretfully; frowardly.

TE'CHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *techy*.] Peeviſhneſs; fretfulneſs.

TE'CHNICAL—TECH-NI-CAL. *adj.* [τεχνικὸς; *technique*, Fr.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular uſe.

TE'CHY. *adj.* Peeviſh; fretful; irritable; eaſily made angry; froward.

TECTO'NIC. *adj.* [τεκτονικὸς.] Pertaining to building.

To TED. *v. a.* [tedaɼ, Sax. to prepare.] To lay graſs, newly mown, in rows.

TE'DDER or *tether*. *n. ſ.* [*tudder*, Dut. *tindt*, a rope, Iſlan.] A rope with which a horſe is tied in the field that he may not paſture too wide. *Teigher*, Erſe. Any thing by which one is reſtrained.

TE DEUM. *n. ſ.* An hymn of the church, ſo called from the two firſt words of the Latin.

TE`DIOUS. *adj.* [*tedieux*, Fr. *tædium*, Lat.] Weariſome by continuance; troubleſome; irkſome.—Weariſome by prolixity.—Slow.

TE`DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tedious*.] In ſuch a manner as to weary.

TE`DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tedious*.] Weariſomeneſs by continuance.—Weariſomeneſs by prolixity.—Prolixity; length.—Uneaſineſs; tireſomeneſs; quality of wearying.

To TEEM—TEEM. *v. n.* [team, Sax. offſpring.] To bring young.—To be pregnant; to engender young.—To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.

To TEEM. *v. a.* To bring forth; to produce.—To pour. A low word, imagined by *Skinner* to come from

tommen, Dan. *to draw out*; *to pour*. The Scots retain it: as, teem *that water out*.

TE`EMFUL. *adj.* [ꝛeamꝛul, Sax.] Pregnant; prolifick.—Brimful.

TE`EMER. *n. ſ.* [from *teem*.] One that brings young.

TE`EMLESS. *adj.* [from *teem*.] Unfruitful; not prolifick.

TEENS—TEENS. *n. ſ.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen.

TEETH, the plural of *tooth*.

To TEETH—TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.

TE'GUMENT — TEG-U-MENT. *n. ſ. tegumentum*, Lat.] Cover; the outward part. This word is ſeldom uſed but in anatomy or phyſicks.

TEINT—TEINT. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, Fr.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

TE'LESCOPE—TEL-ES-COPE. *n. ſ.* [*teleſcope*, Fr. τέλω and σκοπέω.] A long glaſs by which diſtant objects are viewed.

TE'LESCO'PICAL—TEL-ES-COP-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *teleſcope*.] Belonging to a teleſcope; ſeeing at a diſtance.

To TELL—TELL. *v. a.* preterite and part. paſſ. *told*. [ꝛellan, Sax. *taelen*, *tellen*, Dut. *talen*, Dan.] To utter; to expreſs; to ſpeak.—To relate; to rehearſe; to ſpeak.—To teach; to inform.—To diſcover; to betray.—To count; to number.—To make excuſes. A low word.

To TELL. *v. n.* To give an account; to make report.—*To* TELL *on*. To inform of. A doubtful phraſe.

TE'LLTA`LE. *n. ſ.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

TE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *tell*.] One who tells or relates.—One who numbers; a numberer.—A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number; their buſineſs is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they alſo pay all perſons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they alſo make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver the lord treaſurer.

TE'MERA`RIOUS—TEM-E-RA-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*temeraire*, Fr. *temerarius*, Lat.] Raſh; heady.—Careleſs; heedleſs.

TEME'RITY — TE MER-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*temeritas*, Lat.] Raſhneſs; unreaſonable contempt of danger.

To TE'MPER—TEM-PER. *v. a.* [*tempero*, Lat. *temperer*, Fr.] To mix ſo as that one part qualifies the other.—To compound; to form by mixture.—To mingle.—To beat together to a proper conſiſtence.—To accommodate; to modify.—To ſoften; to mollify; to aſſuage; to ſooth; to calm.—To form metals to a proper degree of hardneſs.—To govern.

TE'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Due mixture of contrary qualities.—Middle courſe; mean or medium.—Conſtitution of body.—Diſpoſition of mind.—Conſtitutional frame of mind.—Calmneſs of mind; moderation.—State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardneſs.

TE'MPERAMENT — TEM-PER-A-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*temperamentum*, Lat. *temperament*, Fr.] Conſtitution; ſtate with reſpect to the predominance of any quality.—Medium; due mixture of oppoſites.

TE'MPERAME'NTAL—TEM-PER-A-MEN-TAL. *adj.* [from *temperament*.] Conſtitutional.

TE'MPERANCE—TEM-PER-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*temperantia*, Lat.] Moderation; oppoſed to gluttony and drunkenneſs.—Patience; calmneſs; ſedateneſs; moderation of paſſion.

TE'MPERATE — TEM-PER-ATE. *adj.* [*temperatus*, Lat.] Not exceſſive; moderate in degree of any quality.—Moderate in meat and drink.—Free from ardent paſſion.

TE'MPERA'TELY. *adv.* [from *temperate*.] Moderately; not exceſſively.—Calmly; without violence of paſſion.—Without gluttony or luxury.

TE'MPERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *temperate*.] Freedom from exceſſes; mediocrity.—Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind.

TE'MPERATU`RE—TEM-PER-A-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*temperatura*, *tempero*, Lat. *temperature*, Fr.] Conſtitution of nature; degree of any qualities—Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties.—Moderation; freedom from predominant paſſion.

TE'MPERED. *adj.* [from *temper*.] Diſpoſed with regard to the paſſions.

TE'MPEST—TEM-PEST. *n. ſ.* [*tempeſte*, Fr. *tempeſtas*, Lat.] The utmoſt violence of the wind; the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual encreaſe of its force ſeems to be, a breeze; a gale; a guſt; a ſtorm; a tempeſt.—Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

To TE'MPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſturb as by a tempeſt.

TE'MPEST-BE`ATEN. *v. a.* [*tempeſt* and *beat*.] Shattered with ſtorms.

TE'MPEST-TOST. *adj.* [*tempeſt* and *toſt*.] Driven about by ſtorms.

TEMPE'STUOUS — TEM-PES-TUOUS. *adj.* [*tempeſtueux*, Fr. from *tempeſt*.] Stormy; turbulent.

TE'MPLAR—TEM-PLAR. *n. ſ.* [from the *Temple*, an houſe near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights *templars*, originally from the temple of Jeruſalem.] A ſtudent in the law.

TE'MPLE—TEM-PLE. *n. ſ.* [*temple*, Fr. *templum*, Lat.] A place appropriated to acts of religion.—[*Tempora*, Lat.] The upper part of the ſides of the head where the pulſe is felt.

TE'MPORAL—TEM-PO-RAL. *adj.* [*temporal*, Fr. *temporalis*, low Lat.] Meaſured by time; not eternal.—Secular; not eccleſiaſtical.—Not ſpiritual.—[*Temporal*, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the head.

TE'MPORA'LITY—TEM-PO-RAL-I-TY, or TE'MPORALS. *n. ſ.* [*temporalité*, Fr. from *temporal*.] Secular poſſeſſions; not eccleſiaſtic rights.

TE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *temporal*.] With reſpect to this life.

TE'MPORALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *temporal*.] The laiety; ſecular people.—Secular poſſeſſions.

TE'MPORA`NEOUS—TEM-PO-RA-NE-OUS. *adj.* [*temporis*, Lat.] Temporary.

TE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*tempus*, Lat.] Laſting only for a limited time.

To TE'MPORI`ZE—TEM-PO-RIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiſer*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] To delay; to procraſtinate.—To comply with the times or occaſions.—To comply: this is improper.

TE'MPORI`ZER—TEM-PO-RIZ-ER. *n. ſ.* [*temporiſeur*, Fr. from

from *temporize*.] One that complies with times or occaſions; a trimmer.

To TEMPT—TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.] To ſollicit to ill; to incite by preſenting ſome pleaſure or advantage to the mind; to entice.—To provoke.—It is ſometimes uſed without any notion of evil; to ſollicit; to draw.—To try; to attempt.

TE'MPTA'TION—TEMP-TA-TION, *n. ſ.* [*tentation*, Fr. from *tempt*.] The act of tempting; ſollicitation to ill; enticement.—The ſtate of being tempted.—That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

TE'MPTABLE—TEMPT-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *tempt*.] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

TE'MPTER—TEMPT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *tempt*.] One who ſollicits to ill; an enticer.—The infernal ſollicitor to evil.

TEN—TEN. *adj.* [ᵹýn, Sax. *tien*, Dut.] The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.

TE'NABLE—TEN-A-BLE. *adj.* [*tenable*, Fr.] Such as may be maintained againſt oppoſition; ſuch as may be held againſt attacks.

TENA'CIOUS—TE-NA-CIOUS. *adj.* [*tenax*, Lat.] Graſping hard; inclined to hold faſt; not willing to let go, with *of* before the thing held.—Retentive.—[*Tenace*, Fr.] Having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other; cohesive.—Niggardly; cloſe fiſted; meanly parcimonious.

TENA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tenacious*.] With diſpoſition to hold faſt.

TENA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tenacious*.] Unwillingneſs to quit, reſign, or let go.

TENA'CITY—TE-NAC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*tenacitas*, *tenacité*, Fr. *tenax*, Lat.] Viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; adheſion of one part to another.

TE'NANCY—TEN-AN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*tenanche*, old Fr. *tenentia*, law Lat. from *tenant*.] Temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another.

TE'NANT—TEN-ANT. *n. ſ.* [*tenant*, Fr.] One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary poſſeſſion and uſe of that which is in reality the property of another; correlative to landlord.—One who reſides in any place.

To TE'NANT—TEN-ANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

TE'NANTABLE. *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant.

TE'NANTLESS. *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpoſſeſſed.

TE'NANT-SAW. *n. ſ.* [corrupted I ſuppoſe from *tenon-ſaw*.]

TENCH—TENCH. *n. ſ.* [ᵹince, Sax. *tinca*, Lat.] A pond fiſh.

To TEND—TEND. *v a.* [contracted from *attend*.] To watch; to guard; to accompany as an aſſiſtant or defender.—To attend; to accompany.—To be attentive to.

To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.] To move towards a certain point or place.—[*Tendre*, Fr.] To be directed to any end or purpoſe; to aim at.—To contribute.—[From *attend*.] To wait; to expect. Out of uſe.—To attend; to wait as dependants or ſervants.—To attend as ſomething inſeparable.

TE'NDANCE—TEND-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *tend*.] Attendance; ſtate of expectation.—Attendance; act of waiting.—Care; act of tending.

TE'NDENCE—TEND-ENCE, or TE'NDENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *tend*.] Direction or courſe towards any place or object.—Direction or courſe toward any inference or reſult; drift.

TE'NDER—TEND-ER. *adj.* [*tendre*, Fr.] Soft; eaſily impreſſed or injured.—Senſible; eaſily pained; ſoon ſore.—Effeminate; emaſculate; delicate.—Exciting kind concern.—Compaſſionate; anxious for another's good.—Suſceptible of ſoft paſſions.—Amorous; laſcivious.—Expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions.—Careful not to hurt, with *of*.—Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.—Apt to give pain.—Young; weak: as, tender *age*.

To TE'NDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, Fr.] To offer; to exhibit; to propoſe to acceptance. — To hold; to eſteem.—[From the adjective.] To regard with kindneſs. Not in uſe.

TE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Offer; propoſal to acceptance.—[from the adjective.] Regard; kind concern.

TE'NDER-HE'ARTED. *adj.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

TE'NDERLING—TEND-ER-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *tender*.] The firſt horns of a deer.—A fondling; one who is made ſoft by too much kindneſs.

TE'NDERLY. *adv.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; ſoftly; kindly; without harſhneſs.

TE'NDERNESS. *n. ſ.* [*tendreſſe*, Fr. from *tender*.] The ſtate of being tender; ſuſceptibility of impreſſions.—State of being eaſily hurt; ſoreneſs.—Suſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions.—Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.—Scrupulouſneſs; caution.—Cautious care.—Soft pathos of expreſſion.

TE'NDINOUS—TEN-DIN-OUS. *adj.* [*tendineux*, Fr. *tendinis*, Lat.] Sinewy; containing tendons; conſiſting of tendons.

TE'NDON—TEN-DON. *n. ſ.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A ſinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TE'NDRILL—TEN-DRILL. *n. ſ.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The claſp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TE'NEBROUS. *adj.* *tenebricoſus*, *tenebroſus*, Lat.] Dark; gloomy.

TE'NEBRO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkneſs; gloom.

TE'NEMENT—TEN-E-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant.

TENE'SMUS—TE-NES-MUS. *n. ſ.* A want to go to ſtool.

TE'NET—TEN-ET. *n. ſ.* [from *tenet*, Lat. *he holds*. It is ſometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold*.] Poſition; principle; opinion.

TE'NNIS—TEN-NIS. *n. ſ.* [this play is ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be ſo named from the word *tenez*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, uſed by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

To TE'NNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball.

TE'NON. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

TE'NOUR—TEN-OUR. *n. ſ.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.] Continuity of ſtate; conſtant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.—Senſe contained; general courſe or drift.—A ſound in muſick.

TENSE—TENSE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Stretched; ſtiff; not lax.

TENSE. *n. ſ.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] [In grammar.] *Tenſe*, in ſtrict ſpeaking, is only a variation of the verb to ſignify time.

TE'NSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tenſe*.] Contraction; tenſion: the contrary to laxity.

TE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.

TE'NSILE. *adj.* [*tenſilis*, Lat.] Capable of extenſion.

TE'NSION—TEN-SION. *n. ſ.* [*tenſion*, Fr. *tenſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtretching; not laxation; the ſtate of being ſtretched; not laxity.

TE'NSIVE *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Giving a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or contraction.

TE'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

TENT—TENT. *n. ſ.* [*tente*, French; *tentorium*, Lat.] A ſoldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles.—Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.—[*Tente*, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a ſore.—[*Vino tinto*, Spaniſh.] A ſpecies of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

To TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

To TENT. *v. a.* To ſearch as with a medical tent.

TE'NTED—TENT-ED. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents.

TE'NTER—TENT-ER. *n. ſ.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.] A hook on which things are ſtretched.—*To be on the* TENTERS. To be on the ſtretch; to be in difficulties; to be in ſuſpenſe.

To TE'NTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtretch by hooks.

To TE'NTER. *v. n.* To admit extenſion.

TENTH—TENTH. *adj.* [teopa, Saxon.] Firſt after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

TENTH. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The tenth part.—Tithe.—*Tenths* are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings eccleſiaſtical yield to the king. The biſhop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high prieſt of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the eighth they were annexed perpetually to the crown.

TE'NTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.

TENU'ITY—TE-NU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*tenuité*, Fr. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.] Thinneſs; exility; ſmallneſs; minuteneſs; not groſſneſs.

TE'NUOUS—TEN-U-OUS. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; ſmall; minute.

TENURE—TEN-URE. *n. ſ.* [*teneo*, Lat. *tenure*, Fr. *tenua*, law Lat.] *Tenure* is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TE'PEFA'CTION—TEP-E-FAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*tepefacio*, Lat.] The act of warming to a ſmall degree.

TE'PID—TEP-ID. *adj.* [*tepidus*, Lat.] Lukewarm; warm in a ſmall degree.

TEPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tepid*.] Lukewarmneſs.

TERCE—TERCE. *n. ſ.* [*tierce*, Fr. *triens*, Lat.] A veſſel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. The third part of almoſt any thing.

TEREBI'NTHINE. *adj.* [*terebinthine*, Fr. *terebinthum*, Lat.] Conſiſting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

TE'RGIVERSA'TION—TER-GI-VER-SA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*tergum* and *verſo*, Lat.] Shift; ſubterfuge; evaſion.—Change; fickleneſs.

TERM—TERM. *n. ſ.* [*terminus*, Lat.] Limit; boundary.—[*Terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expreſſed. A word of art.—Words; language.—Condition; ſtipulation.—[*Termine*, old Fr.] Time for which any thing laſts; a limited time.—[In law.] The time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open to all that come to complain of wrong, or to ſeek their right by courſe of law or action; the reſt of the year is called vacation. Of theſe *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of juſtice are diſpatched: one is called Hillary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of Januray, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-firſt of February; another is called Eaſter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Eaſter, and ends the Monday next after Aſcenſion-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wedneſday-fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the ſixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November.

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

TE'RMAGANCY—TER-MA-GAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuouſneſs.

TE'RMAGANT. *adj.* [tyn and magan, Sax. *eminently powerful*.] Tumultuous; turbulent.—Quarrelſome; ſcolding; furious.

TE'RMAGANT. *n. ſ.* A ſcold; a brawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakeſpeare* to have been anciently uſed of men.

TE'RMINABLE—TER-MIN-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TE'RMINATE—TER-MIN-ATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.] To bound; to limit.—To put an end to: as, *to* terminate *any difference*.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

TE'RMINA'TION—TER-MI-NA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *terminate*.] The act of limiting or bounding.—Bound; limit.—End; concluſion.—[In grammar; *terminatio*, Lat. *terminaiſon*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their ſignifications.—Word; term. Not in uſe.

TE'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundleſs.

TE'RRACE—TER-RACE. *n. ſ.* [*terrace*, Fr. *terraccia*, Ital.] A ſmall mount of earth covered with graſs.

TERRA'QUEOUS—TER-RA-QUE-OUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Compoſed of land and water.

TERRE'NE—TER-RENE. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terreſtrial.

TE'RREOUS—TER-RE-OUS. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; conſiſting of earth.

TERRE'STRIAL—TER-RES-TRI-AL. [*adj. terreſtris*, Lat.] Earthly; not cœleſtial.

TERRE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*terreſtris*, Lat. *terreſtre*, Fr.] Terreous; earthy; conſiſting of earth.

TE'RRIBLE—TER-RI-BLE. *adj.* [*terrible*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; formidable; cauſing fear.—Great ſo as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

TE'RRIBLENESS—TER-RI-BLE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *terrible*.] Formidableneſs; the quality of being terrible: dreadfulneſs.

TE'RRIBLY—TER-RI-BLY. *n. ſ.* [from *terrible*.] Dreadfully; formidably; ſo as to raiſe fear.—Violently; very much.

TE'RRIER—TER-RI-ER, or TERR-IER. *n. ſ.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, earth.] A dog that follows his game under-ground.—[*Terrier*, Fr.] A ſurvey or regiſter of lands.

TERRI'FIC—TER-RI-FIC. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; cauſing terrour.

To TE'RRIFY—TER-RI-FY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Lat.] To fright; to ſhock with fear; to make afraid.

TE'RRITORY—TER-RI-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*territorium*, law Lat. *territoire*, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; diſtrict.

TE'RROUR—TER-ROUR. *n. ſ.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*, Fr.] Fear communicated.—Fear received.—The cauſe of fear.

TERSE—TERSE, or TERSE. *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *terſus*, Lat.] Smooth.—Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompouſneſs.

TE'RTIAN—TER-TIAN. *n. ſ.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, ſo that there are two fits in three days.

TEST—TEST. *n. ſ.* [*teſt*, Fr. *teſta*, Ital.] The cupel by which refiners try their metals—Trial; examination: as by the cupel.—Means of trial.—That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineneſs—Diſcriminative characteriſtick.—Judgment; diſtinction.—It ſeems to ſignify any veſſel that holds fire.

TESTA'CEOUS—TES-TA-CEOUS. *adj.* [*teſtaceus*, Lat. *teſtacée*, Fr.] Conſiſting of ſhells; compoſed of ſhells.—Having continous; not jointed ſhells; oppoſed to cruſtaceous.

TE'STAMENT—TES-TA-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*teſtament*. Fr. *teſtamentum*, Lat.] A will; any writing directing the diſpoſal of the poſſeſſions of a man deceaſed.—The name of each of the volumes of the holy ſcripture.

TE'STAME'NTARY—TES-TA-MENT-A-RY. *adj.* [*teſtamentare*, Fr. *teſtamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.

TE'STATE—TES TATE. *adj.* [*teſtatus*, Lat.] Having made a will.

TESTA'TOR—TES-TA-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*teſtator*, Lat. *teſtateur*, Fr.] One who leaves a will.

TESTATRIX—TES-TA-TRIX. n. ſ. [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED. *adj.* [from *teſt*.] Tried by a teſt.

TE'STER—TES-TER. *n. ſ.* [*teſte*, French, a head: this coin probably being diſtinguiſhed by the head ſtamped upon it.]—A ſixpence.—The top of a bed.

TE'STICLE—TES-TI-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*teſticulus*, Lat.] Stone.

TE'STIFICATION—TES-TIF-I CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*teſtification*, Lat. from *teſtify*.] The act of witneſſing.

TE'STIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *teſtificor*, Lat.] One who witneſſes.

TE'STIFI'ER—TES-TI-FI-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *teſtify*.] One who teſtifies.

To TE'STIFY—TES-TI-FY. *v. n.* [*teſtificor*, Lat.] To witneſs; to prove; to give evidence.

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witneſs; to give evidence of of any point.

TE'STILY—TES-TI-LY. *adv.* [from *teſty*.] Fretfully; peeviſhly; moroſely.

TE'STIMO'NIAL—TES-TI-MO-NI-AL. *n. ſ.* [*teſtimonial*, Fr. *teſtimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf.

TE'STIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*teſtimonium*, Lat.] Evidence given; proof.—Publick evidences.—Open atteſtation; profeſſion.

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witneſs. A word not uſed.

TE'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *teſty*.] Moroſeneſs.

TE'STY—TES-TY. *adj.* [*teſtie*, Fr. *teſturdo*, Italian.] Fretful; peeviſh; apt to be angry.

TE'TCHY—TETCH-Y. *adj.* Froward; peeviſh: a corruption of *teſty* or *touchy*.

TE'TE A TE'TE. n. ſ. [Fr.] Cheek by jowl, ſays *Johnſon*, it is uſed to ſignify a private interview or converſation between two perſons.

TE'THER—TETH-ER. *n. ſ.* [See TEDDER.] A ſtring by which horſes are held from paſturing too wide.

To TE'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

TE'TRARCH. *n. ſ.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr. τετράρχης.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

TETRA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [τετράστιχος.] An epigram or ſtanza of four verſes.

TE'TTER—TET-TER. *n. ſ.* [τετεր, Saxon.] A ſcab; a ſcurf; a ringworm.

TEXT—TEXT. *n. ſ.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.] That on which a comment is written.—A ſentence of ſcripture.

TE'XTILE—TEX-TILE. *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.

TE'XTURE—TEX-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*textus*, Lat.] The act of weaving.—A web; a thing woven.—Manner of weaving with reſpect either to form or matter—Diſpoſition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

THAN—THAN. *adv.* [ðanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in compariſon after the comparative adverb.

THANE—THANE. *n. ſ.* [ðegn, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

To THANK—THANK. *v. a.* [ðancian, Saxon; *dancken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.] To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindneſs.—It is uſed often in a contrary or ironical ſenſe.

THANKS—THANKS. *n. ſ.* [ðancaſ, Saxon; *dancke*, Dutch.] Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindneſs; expreſſion of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly uſed of verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

THA'NKFUL. *adj.* [ðancfulle, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.

THA'NKFULLY. *adv.* [from *thankful.*] With lively and grateful ſenſe of good received.

THA'NKFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thankful.*] Gratitude; lively ſenſe or ready acknowledgment of good received.

THA'NKLESS. *adv.* [from *thank.*] Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.—Not deſerving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

THA'NKLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thankleſs.*] Ingratitude; Failure to acknowledge good received.

THA'NKO'FFERING. *n. ſ.* [*thank* and *offering.*] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THA'NKSGI'VING. *n. ſ.* [*thanks* and *give.*] Celebration of mercy.

THA'NKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy.*] Deſerving gratitude.

THAT—*THAT*, pronoun. [*thata*, Gothick; ðæt, Sax. *dat*, Dutch.] Not this, but the other.—Which; relating to an antecedent thing.—Who; relating to an antecedent perſon.—It ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing.—Oppoſed to *this* as *the other* to *one*.—When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *cecy* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.—Such as.—That which; what.—The thing.—The thing which then was.—By way of eminence.—*In* THAT. As being.

THAT—*THAT*. *conjunction.* Becauſe.—Noting a conſequence.—Noting indication.—Noting a final end.

THATCH—THATCH. *n. ſ.* [ðace, Sax. *Straw*, *Skinner*, from ðac, *a roof*, in Iſlan. *thak*. Mr. *Lye*.] Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather.

To THATCH. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon.] To cover as with ſtraw.

THA'TCHER—THATCH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *thatch.*] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw.

To THAW—THAW. *v. n.* [ðapan, Saxon; *degen*, Dut.] To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.—To remit the cold which had cauſed froſt.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

THAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth ſuch as liquifies congelation.

THE, article. [*de*, Dut.] The article noting a particular thing.—Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verſe.—Sometimes *he* is cut off.

THE'ATRE—THE-A-TRE. *n. ſ.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.] A place in which ſhews are exhibited; a playhouſe.—A place riſing by ſteps like a theatre.

THEA'TRIC—THE-AT-RIC, or THEA'TRICAL. *adj.* [*theatrum*, Lat.] Scenick; ſuiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

THEA'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *theatrical.*] In a manner ſuiting the ſtage.

THEE—*THEE*, the oblique ſingular of *thou*.

THEFT—THEFT. *n. ſ.* [from *theif.*] The act of ſtealing.—The thing ſtolen.

THEIR—*THEIR*. *n. ſ.* [ðeopa, *of them*, Saxon.] Of them: the pronoun poſſeſſive, from *they*.—*Theirs* is uſed when any thing comes between the poſſeſſive and ſubſtantive.

THEM—*THEM*, the oblique of *they*.

THEME—THEME. *n. ſ.* [*theme*, Fr. from θέμα.] A ſubject on which one ſpeaks or writes.—A ſhort diſſertation written by boys on any topick.—The original word whence others are derived.

THEMSE'LVES—*THEM*-SELVES. *n. ſ.* [See THEY and SELF.] Theſe very perſons.—The oblique caſe of *they* and *ſelves*.

THEN—*THEN*. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; ðan, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.] At that time.—Afterwards; immediately afterwards; ſoon afterwards.—In that caſe; in conſequence.—Therefore; for this reaſon.—At another time: as *now* and *then*, at one time and other.—That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

THENCE—*THENCE*. *n. ſ.* [contracted, according to *Minſhew*, from *there hence.*] From that place.—From that time.—For that reaſon.—*From thence* is a barbarous expreſſion, *thence* implying the ſame.

THE'NCEFORTH—*THENCE*-FORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth.*] From that time.

THENCEFO'RWARD. *adv.* [*thence* and *forward.*] On from that time.

THEO'CRACY—THE-OC-RA-CY. *n. ſ.* [*theocratie*, Fr.] θεὸς and κρατέω.] Government immediately ſuperintended by God.

THE'OCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *theocracy.*] Relating to a government adminiſtered by God.

THEO'DOLITE. *n. ſ.* A mathematical inſtrument for taking heights and diſtances.

THEO'GONY. *n. ſ.* [*theogonie*, Fr. θεογονία.] The generation of the gods.

THEOLO'GIAN. *n. ſ.* [*theologien*, Fr. *theologus*, Lat.] A divine; a profeſſor of divinity.

THE'OLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*theologique*, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Relating to the ſcience of divinity.

THEOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *theological.*] According to the principles of theology.

THEO'LOGIST. } *n. ſ.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A divine; one
THE'OLOGUE. } ſtudious in the ſcience of divinity.

THEO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*theologie*, Fr. θεολογία.] Divinity.

THEO'MACHIST. *n. ſ.* He who fights againſt the gods.

THEO'MACHY. *n. ſ.* [θεὸς and μαχὴ.] The fight againſt the gods by the giants.

THEO'RBO. *n. ſ.* [*tiorba*, Italian; *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough baſs, uſed by the Italians.

THE'OREM—THE-O-REM. *n. ſ.* [*theoreme*, Fr. θεώρημα.] A poſition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THE'OREMA'TIC. } *adj.* [from *theorem.*] Compriſed in
THE'ORE'MIC. } theorems; conſiſting in theorems.

THEORE'TICAL, THEORE'TIC, THEO'RICAL, THEO'RIC. } *adj.* { [*theoretique*, French; from θεωρητικὸς. / [*theorique*, Fr. from θεωρία.] }

Specu-

Speculative; depending on theory or ſpeculation; terminating in theory or ſpeculation; not practical.

THE`ORICK—THE-O-RICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſpeculatiſt; one who knows only ſpeculation, not practice.

THEORE´TICALLY. } *adj.* { [from *theoretick.*] } Speculatively; not practically.
THEO´RICALLY. } { [from *theorick.*] }

THE`ORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *theory.*] A ſpeculatiſt; one given to ſpeculation.

THE`ORY—THE-O-RY. *n. ſ.* [*theorie*, Fr. θεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; ſcheme; plan or ſyſtem yet ſubſiſting only in the mind.

THERE—THERE. *adv.* [*thar*, Gothick; ðær, Saxon; *daer*, Dutch; *der*, Daniſh.] In that place.—It is oppoſed to *here*.—An exclamation directing ſomething at a diſtance.—It is uſed at the beginning of a ſentence with the appearance of a nominative caſe, but ſerves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, *a man came*, or *there came a man*. It adds however ſome emphaſis, which, like many other idioms in every language, muſt be learned by cuſtom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harſhneſs: as, *in old times* there *was a great king*.—In compoſition it means *that*: as *thereby*, *by that*.

THE`REABOUT. } *adv.* [*there* and *about*, *thereabouts* is therefore leſs proper.]
THE`REABOUTS. } Near that place.—Nearly; near that number, quantity or ſtate.—Concerning that matter.

THE`REA´FTER. *adv.* [*there* and *after*.] According to that; accordingly.

THE`REA´T. *adj.* [*there* and *at*.] At that; on that account.—At that place.

THE`REBY`. *adv.* [*there* and *by*.] By that, by means of that; in conſequence of that.

THE`REFO`RE. *adv.* [*there* and *fore*.] For that; for this; for this reaſon; in conſequence.—In return for this; in recompence for this or for that.

THE´REFRO`M. *adv.* [*there* and *from*.] From that; from this.

THE`REI´N. *adv.* [*there* and *in*.] In that; in this.

THE`REI´NTO. *adv.* [*there* and *into*.] Into that.

THE`REO`F. *adv.* [*there* and *of*.] Of that; of this.

THE`REO´N. *adv.* [*there* and *on*.] On that.

THE`REO`UT. *adv.* [*there* and *out*.] Out of that.

THE`RETO`. } *adv.* [*there* and *to*, or *unto*.] To that.
THE`REUNTO`. }

THE`REUPO´N. *adv.* [*there* and *upon*.] Upon that; in conſequence of that.—Immediately.

THE´REU´NDER. *adv.* [*there* and *under*.] Under that.

THE´REWI´TH. *adv.* [*there* and *with*.] With that—Immediately.

THE`REWITHA`L. *adv.* [*there* and *withal*.] Over and above.—At the ſame time.—With that.

THE´RMO´METER—THER-MOM-E-TER. *n. ſ.* [*thermometre*, Fr. θερμὸς and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

THE´RMOME´TRICAL. *adj.* [from *thermometer*.] Relating to the meaſure of heat.

THE´RMOSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*thermoſcope*, Fr. θερμὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered; a thermometer.

THESE—*THESE*. pronoun, the plural of *this*. Oppoſed to *thoſe*.—*Theſe* relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned; and *thoſe* to the firſt.

THE`SIS—THE-SIS. *n. ſ.* [*theſe*, Fr. θέσις] A poſition; ſomething laid down; affirmatively or negatively.

THEY—*THEY*. *n. ſ.* in the oblique caſe *them*, the plural of *he* or *ſhe*. [ðı, Saxon.] The men; the women; the perſons.—Thoſe men; thoſe women: oppoſed to ſome others.—It is uſed indefinitely; as the French *on dit*.

THICK—THICK. *adj.* [ðicce, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch; *dyck*, Daniſh; *thickur*, Iſlandick.] Not thin.—Denſe; not rare; groſs; craſs.—Not clear; not tranſparent; muddy; feculent.—Great in circumference; not ſlender.—Frequent; in quick ſucceſſion; with little intermiſſion.—Cloſe; not divided by much ſpace; crowded.—Not eaſily pervious; ſet with things cloſe to each other.—Coarſe; not thin.—Without proper intervals of articulation.

THICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The thickeſt part or time when any thing is thickeſt.—THICK *and thin*. Whatever is in the way.

THICK. *adv.* [It is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh the adverb from the adjective.] Frequently; faſt.—Cloſely.—To a great depth.—THICK *and threefold*. In quick ſucceſſion; in great numbers.

To THI´CKEN—THICK-EN. *v. a.* [from *thick*.] To make thick.—To make cloſe; to fill up interſtices.—To condenſe; to concrete.—To ſtrengthen; to confirm.—To make frequent.—To make cloſe or numerous.

To THI´CKEN. *v. n.* To grow thick.—To grow denſe or muddy.—To concrete; to be conſolidated.—To grow cloſe or numerous.—To grow quick.

THI´CKET—THICK-ET. *n. ſ.* [ðiccetu, Saxon.] A cloſe knot or tuft of trees; a cloſe wood or copſe.

THI´CKLY—THICK-LY. *adv.* [from *thick*.] Deeply; to a great quantity.

THI´CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thick*.] The ſtate of being thick; denſity.—Quantity of matter interpoſed; ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed.—Quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth.—Conſiſtence; groſſneſs; not rareneſs; ſpiſſitude.—Impervioufneſs; cloſeneſs.—Want of ſharpneſs; want of quickneſs.

THI´CK-SCULLED. *adj.* Dull; ſtupid.

THI´CKSET. *adj.* [*thick* and *ſet*.] Cloſe planted.

THI´CKSKIN. *n. ſ.* [*thick* and *ſkin*.] A coarſe groſs man; a numſkul.

THIEF—THIEF. *n. ſ.* [*thiubs*, Gothick; ðeıf, Sax. *dief*, Dut. It was anciently written *theof*, and ſo appeareth to have been of two ſyllables; *thie* was wont to be taken for *thrift*, ſo that *thie of* is he that takes *of* or form a man his *thie*, that is, his *thrift* or *means* whereby he *thrives*, Johnſon.] One who takes what belongs to another: *the thief* ſteals by ſecrecy, and *the robber* by violence; but theſe ſenſes are confounded.—An excreſcence in the ſnuff of a candle.

THIE´F-CA`TCHER. } *n. ſ.* { [*thief* and *catch*.] }
THIEF-LE`ADER. } { [*thief* and *lead*.] }
THIEF-TA`KER. } { [*thief* and *take*.] }
One whoſe buſineſs is to detect thieves, and bring them to juſtice.

To THIEVE—THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief*.] To ſteal; to practiſe theft.

THI'EVERY—THIEV-E-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *thieve.*] The practice of ſtealing.—That which is ſtolen.

THI'EVISH—THIEV-ISH. *adj.* [from *thief.*] Given to ſtealing; practiſing theft.—Secret; ſly.

THI'EVISHLY—THIEV-ISH-LY. *adv.* [from *thieviſh.*] Like a thief.

THI'EVISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thieviſh.*] Diſpoſition to ſteal; habit of ſtealing.

THIGH—THIGH. *n. ſ.* [ðeoh, Saxon; *thieo*, Iſlandick; *die*, Dut.]

THILL—THILL. *n ſ.* [ðille, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.] The ſhafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the laſt horſe is placed.

THILL-HORSE. } *n. ſ.* [*thill* and *horſe.*] The laſt horſe;
THI'LLER. } the horſe that goes between the ſhafts.

THI'MBLE—THIM-BLE. *n. ſ.* [This is ſuppoſed by *Minſhew* to be corrupted from *thumb bell.*] A metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle when they ſew.

THIME—THIME. *n. ſ.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are ſuppoſed to draw honey. This ſhould be written *thyme*, which ſee.

THIN—THIN. *adj.* [ðinn, Saxon; *thunnur*, Iſlandick; *dunn*, Dut.] Not thick.—Rare; not denſe.—Not cloſe; ſeparate by large ſpaces.—Not cloſely compacted or accumulated.—Exile; ſmall.—Not coarſe; not groſs in ſubſtance.—Not abounding.—Not fat; not bulky; lean; ſlim; ſlender.

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make thin or rare; not to thicken.—To make leſs cloſe or numerous.—To attenuate.

THI'NLY. *adv.* [from *thin.*] Not thickly; not cloſely; not denſely; not numerouſly.

THINE—THINE, pronoun. [*thein*, Gothick; ðin, Sax.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun poſſeſſive of *thou*. It is uſed for *thy* when the ſubſtance is divided from it: as, *this is* thy *houſe*; *this houſe is* thine. Alſo very generally before nouns beginning with a vowel, as we ſhould rather ſay *thine eyes*, than *thy eyes*, &c.

THING—THING. *n. ſ.* [ðing, Saxon; *ding*, Dut.] Whatever is; not a perſon. A general word.—It is uſed in contempt.—It is uſed of perſons in contempt, or ſometimes with pity.—It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* once in a ſenſe of honour.

To THINK. *v. n.* preter. *thought*. [*thankgan*, Gothick; ðencean, Saxon; *dencken*, Dutch.] To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reaſon; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation.—To judge; to conclude; to determine.—To intend.—To imagine; to fancy.—To muſe; to meditate.—To recollect; to obſerve.—To judge; to conclude.—To conſider; to doubt.

To THINK—THINK. *v. a.* To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.—To believe; to eſteem.—*To* THINK *much*. To grudge.

THI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *think.*] One who thinks.

THI'NKING. *n. ſ.* [from *think.*] Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

THI'NLY. *n. ſ.* [from *thin.*] Not thickly.—Not cloſely; not numerouſly.

THI'NNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thin.*] The contrary to thickneſs; exility; tenuity.—Paucity; ſcarcity.—Rareneſs; not ſpiſſitude.

THIRD—THIRD. *adj.* [ðridda, Sax.] The firſt after the ſecond; the ordinal of three.

THIRD. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The third part.—The ſixtieth part of a ſecond.

THI'RDBOROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under-conſtable.

THI'RDLY. *adv.* [from *third.*] In the third place.

THIRST—THIRST. *n. ſ* [ðyrſt, Sax. *dorſt*, Dut.] The pain ſuffered for want of drink; want of drink.—Eagerneſs; vehement deſire.—Draught.

To THIRST. *v. n.* [ðyrſtan, Sax. *derſten*, Dut.] To feel want of drink; to be thirſty or athirſt.—To have a vehement deſire for any thing.

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want drink.

THI'RSTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thirſt.*] The ſtate of being thirſty.

THI'RSTY. *adj.* [ðurſtig, Sax.] Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.—Poſſeſſed with any vehement deſire: as, *blood* thirſty.

TH'IRTE'EN. *adj.* [ðreotine, Sax.] Ten and three.

TH'IRTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; ðreoteoða, Sax.] The third after the tenth.

THI'RTIE'TH—THIR-TIETH. *adj.* [from *thirty*; ðrittegoða, Sax.] The ten thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

THI'RTY—THIR-TY. *adj.* [ðrittig, Sax.] Thrice ten.

THIS—THIS. pronoun. [ðir, Sax.] That which is preſent; what is now mentioned.—The next future.—*This* is uſed for *this time*.—The laſt paſt.—It is often oppoſed to *that*.—When *this* and *that* reſpect a former ſentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member.—Sometimes it is oppoſed to *the other*.

THI'STLE—THIS-TLE. *n. ſ.* [þiſtel, Sax. *carduus*, Lat.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

THI'STLE, *golden*. *n. ſ.* A plant.

THI'STLY. *adj.* [from *thiſtle.*] Overgrown with thiſtles.

THI'THER—THITH-ER. *adv.* [þiðen, Sax.] To that place: it is oppoſed to *hither*.—To that end; to that point.

THI'THERWA'RD. *adv.* [*thither* and *ward.*] Towards that place.

THO—THO. *adv.* [ðonne, Sax.] *Tho'* contracted for *though*.

THONG—THONG. *n. ſ.* [þnang, þnong, Sax.] A ſtrap, or ſtring of leather.

THORN—THORN. *n. ſ.* [*thaurns*, Goth. þorn, Sax.] A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds.—A prickle growing on the thorn buſh.—Any thing troubleſome.

THO'RNAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

THO'RNBACK. *n. ſ.* A ſea-fiſh.

THO'RNY—THORN-Y. *adj.* [from *thorn.*] Full of thorns; ſpiny; rough; prickly.—Pricking; vexatious.—Difficult; perplexing.

THO'ROUGH—THOR-OUGH. *prepoſ.* [the word *through* extended into two ſyllables.] By way of making paſſage or penetration.—By means of.

THO'ROUGH. *adj.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*,

thorough, the preposition commonly *through*.] Complete; full; perfect.—Passing through.

THO'ROUGHFARE. *n. s.* [*thorough* and *fare*.] A passage through a passage without any stop or let.

THO'ROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *thorough*.] Completely; fully.

THO'ROUGHSPED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *sped*.] Finished in principles; thoroughpaced.

THO'ROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *pace*.] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughsped. Generally in a bad sense.

8
THOSE—*Those*. *pron.* the plural of *that*.

2
THOU—*Thou*. *n. s.* [þu, Sax. *du*, Dut. in the oblique cases singular *thee*, þe, Sax. in the plural *ye*, ȝe, Sax. in the oblique cases plural *you*, eop, Sax.] The second pronoun personal.—It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.

8
THOUGH—*Though*. *conjunction*. [þeah, Sax. *thauh*, Goth. Notwithstanding that; although.—*As* THOUGH. As if; like as if.—It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language: however; yet.

5
THOUGHT—THOUGHT, the *preterite* and *part. pass.* of *think*.

THOUGHT. *n. s.* [from the preterite of *to think*.] The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.—Idea; image formed in the mind.—Sentiment; fancy; imagery.—Reflection; particular consideration.—Conception; preconceived notion.—Opinion; judgment.—Meditation; serious consideration.—Design; purpose.—Silent contemplation.—Sollicitude; care; concern.—Expectation.—A small degree; a small quantity.

5 1
THO'UGHTFUL—THOUGHT-FUL. *adj.* [*thought* and *full*.] Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.—Attentive; careful.—Promoting meditation; favourable to musing.—Anxious; sollicitous.

THO'UGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *thoughtful*.] With thought or consideration; with sollicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *thoughtful*.] Deep meditation.—Anxiety; sollicitude.

THO'UGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *thought*.] Airy; gay; dissipated.—Negligent; careless.—Stupid; dull.

THO'UGHTLESLY. *adv.* [from *thought*.] Without thought; carelessly; stupidly.

THO'UGHTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *thoughtless*.] Want of thought; absence of thought.

THO'UGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought* and *sick*.] Uneasy with reflection.

2 11
THO'USAND—THOU-SAND. *adj.* or *n. s.* [þuſend, Sax. *duysend*, Dut.] The number of ten hundred.—Proverbially, a great number.

2 11
THO'USANDTH—THOU-SANDTH. *adj.* [from *thousand*.] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand.

8
THOWL—THOWL. *n. s.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when a rowing.

5
THRALL—THRALL. *n. s.* [þpæl, Sax.] A slave; one who is in the power of another.—Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.

5 1
THRA'LDOM—THRAL-DOM. *n. s.* [from *thrall*.] Slavery; servitude.

11
To THRASH—THRASH. *v. a.* [ðaꝛꝛcan, Sax. *derschen*, Dut.] To beat corn to free it from the chaff. This is written variously *thraſh* or *threſh*, but *thraſh* is agreeable to etymology.—To beat; to drub.

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.

THRA'SHER. *n. s.* [from *thraſh*.] One who thrashes corn.

THRA'SHING-FLOOR. *n. s.* An area on which corn is beaten.

13
THREAD—THREAD. *n. s.* [þpæd, Sax. *draed*, Dut.] A small line; a small twist.—Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor.

THRE'ADBA'RE. *adj.* [*thread* and *bare*.] Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.—Worn out; trite.

To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pass through with a thread.—To pass through; to pierce through.

13
THREAT—THREAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.

To THREAT, or to THRE'ATEN—THREAT-EN. *v. a.* [þpeatian, Sax. *threat* is seldom used but in poetry.] To menace; to denounce evil.—To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by denouncing evil.—To menace by action.

13 0 1
THR'EATENER—THREAT-EN-ER. *n. s.* [from *threaten*.] Menacer; one that threatens.

THRE'ATENINGLY. *adv.* [from *threaten*.] With menace; in a threatening manner.

THR'EATFUL. *adj.* [*threat* and *full*.] Full of threats; minacious.

14
THREE—THREE. *adj.* [þꝛie, Sax. *dry*, Dut. *trie*, Welsh and Erse; *tres*, Lat.] Two and one.—Proverbially a small number.

THRE'EFOLD. *adj.* [þꝛeopfalð, Sax.] Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

15 13
THREE'PENCE—THREEP-ENCE. *n. s.* [*three* and *pence*.] A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.

THREE'PENNY. *adj.* [*tripolaris*, Lat.] Vulgar; mean.

THRE'SCO'RE. *adj.* [*three* and *score*.] Thrice twenty; sixty.

13 1
THRE'SHER—THRESH-ER. *n. s.* properly *thraſher*.

13 15
THRE'SHING—THRESH-ING. See To THRASH.

13 8
THRE'SHOLD—THRESH-OLD. *n. s.* [ðꝛeꝛcpalð, Sax.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door.

6
THREW—THREW, preterite of *throw*.

16
THRICE—THRICE. *adv.* [from *three*.] Three times.—A word of amplification.

15
THRIFT—THRIFT. *n. s.* [from *thrive*.] Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.—Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.—A plant.

15 15 15
THRI'FTILY—THRIFT-I-LY. *adv.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugally; parsimoniously.

THRI'FTINESS. *n. s.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugality; husbandry.

THRI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *thrift*.] Profuse; extravagant.

15 15
THRI'FTY—THRIF-TY. *adj.* [from *thrift*.] Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.—Well-husbanded.

15
To THRILL—THRILL. *v. a.* [þyꝛlian, Sax. *drilla*, Swed.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.

To THRILL. *v. n.* To have the quality of piercing.—

To pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound.—To feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation.—To paſs with a tingling ſenſation.

16
To THRIVE—THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve.* and ſometimes leſs properly *thrived.* part. *thriven.* [Of this word there is found no ſatisfactory etymology: in the northern dialect they uſe *throdden, to make grow*; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa*, Iſlan. *to encreaſe.*] To proſper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing deſired.

16 1
THRI'VER—THRIV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *thrive.*] One that proſpers; one that grows rich.

THRI'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *thriving.*] In a proſperous way.

4
THRO'—THRO'. contracted from *through.*

8
THROAT—THROAT. *n. ſ.* [ðnote, ðnota, Sax.] The forepart of the neck; the paſſages of nutriment and breath.—The main road of any place.—*To cut the* THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence.

7
To THROB—THROB. *v. n.* [from θορυβεῖν, *Minſhew* and *Junius*; formed in imitation of the ſound, *Skinner* perhaps contracted from *throw up.*] To heave; to beat; to riſe as the breaſt with ſorrow or diſtreſs.—To beat; to palpitate.

THROB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; ſtroke of palpitation.

8
THROE—THROE. *n. ſ.* [from ðnopian. *to ſuffer,* Sax.] The pain of travail; the anguiſh of bringing children: it is likewiſe written *throw.*—Any extreme agony; the final and mortal ſtruggle.

8
THROE—THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.

8
THRONE—THRONE. *n. ſ.* [*thronus*, Lat. θρόνος.] A royal ſeat; the ſeat of a king.—The ſeat of a biſhop.

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to ſet on a royal ſeat.

7
THRONG—THRONG. *n. ſ.* [ðnang, Sax. from ðningan, *to preſs.*] A croud; a multitude preſſing againſt each other.

To THRONG. *v. n* [from the noun.] To croud; to come in tumultuous multitudes.

To THRONG *v a.* To oppreſs or incommode with crouds or tumults.

7 0
THRO'STLE—THROS-TLE. *n. ſ.* [ðnoꝛtle, Sax.] The thruſh; a ſmall ſinging bird.

7 0
THRO'TTLE — THROT-TLE. *n. ſ.* [from *throat.*] The windpipe.

To THRO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the breath.

7
THROVE—THROVE, the preterite of *thrive.*

4
THROUGH—THROUGH. *prep.* [ðuꝛh. Sax. *door,* Dut. *durch,* Germ.] From end to end of.—Noting paſſage.—By tranſmiſſion.—By means of.

THROUGH. *adv.* From one end or ſide to the other.—To the end of any thing.

THRO'UGHBR'ED. *adj.* [*through* and *bred,* commonly *thoroughbred.*] Completely educated; completely taught.

THRO'UGHLI'GHTED. *adj.* [*through* and *light.*] Lighted on both ſides.

THRO'UGHLY. *adv.* [from *through.* It is commonly written *thoroughly,* as coming from *thorough.*] Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.—Without reſerve; ſincerely.

THRO'UGHO'UT. *prep.* [*through* and *out.*] Quite through; in every part of.

THRO'UGHOUT. *adv.* Every where; in every part.

THRO'UGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*through* and *pace.*] Perfect; complete.

8
To THROW—THROW. preter. *threw.* part. paſſ. *thrown. v. a.* [ðnapan, Sax.] To fling; to caſt; to ſend to a diſtant place by any projectile force.—To toſs; to put with any violence or tumult. It always compriſes the idea of haſte, force or negligence.—To lay careleſly, or in haſte.—To venture at dice.—To caſt; to ſtrip off.—To emit in any manner.—To ſpread in haſte.—To overturn in wreſtling.—To drive; to ſend by force.—To make to act at a diſtance.—To change by any kind of violence.—*To* THROW *away.* To loſe; to ſpend in vain.—To reject.—*To* THROW *by.* To reject; to lay aſide as of no uſe.—*To* THROW *down.* To ſubvert; to overturn.—*To* THROW *off.* To expel.—To reject; to renounce: as, *to* throw off *an acquaintance.*—*To* THROW *out.* To exert; to bring forth into act.—To diſtance; to leave behind.—To eject; to expel.—To reject; to exclude.—*To* THROW *up.* To reſign angrily.—To emit; to eject; to bring up.

To THROW. *v. n.* To perform the act of caſting.—To caſt dice.—*To* THROW *about.* To caſt about; to try expedients.

THROW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A caſt; the act of caſting or throwing.—A caſt of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt.—The ſpace to which any thing is thrown.—Stroke; blow.—Effort; violent ſally.—The agony of childbirth: in this ſenſe it is more properly written *throe.* See THROE.

8 1
THRO'WER—THROW-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *throw.*] One that throws.

1
THRUM—THRUM. *n. ſ.* [*thraum,* Iſlan. the end of any thing.] The end of weavers threads.—Any coarſe yarn.

To THRUM. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarſly.

1
THRUSH—THRUSH. *n. ſ.* [ðnyꝛc, Sax.] A ſmall ſinging bird.

1
To THRUST—THRUST. *v. a.* [*truſito,* Lat.] To puſh any thing into matter, or between cloſe bodies.—To puſh; to remove with violence; to drive. It is uſed of perſons or things.—To ſtab.—To compreſs.—To impel; to urge.—To obtrude; to intrude.

To THRUST. *v. n.* To make a hoſtile puſh; to attack with a pointed weapon.—To ſqueeze in; to put himſelf into any place by violence.—To intrude.—To puſh forwards; to come violently; to throng; to preſs.

THRUST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon.—Aſſault; attack.

THRU'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *thruſt.*] He that thruſts.

THRU'STLE. *n. ſ.* [from *thruſh.*] Thruſh; throſtle.

1
THUMB—THUMB. *n. ſ.* [ðuma, Sax.] The ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other four.

1
THUMP—THUMP. *n. ſ.* [*thombo,* Ital.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with ſomething blunt.

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.

To THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or ſtrike with a dull heavy blow.

THU'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *thump.*] The perſon or thing that thumps.

THU'NDER—THUN-DER. *n. ſ.* [Ꝺunꝺep, Ꝺunop, Sax. *dunder*, Swed. *donder*, Dut. *tonnere*, Fr.] In philoſophical language *Thunder* is a moſt bright flame riſing on a ſudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in ſeveral right lines, as it were in ſerpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noiſe or rattling.—In popular and poetick language *thunder* is commonly the noiſe, and *lightning* the flaſh; though *thunder* is ſometimes taken for both.—Any loud noiſe or tumultuous violence.

To THU'NDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make thunder.—To make a loud or terrible noiſe.

To THU'NDER. *v. a.* To emit with noiſe and terrour.—To publiſh any denunciation or threat.

THU'NDERBOLT. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it ſignifies an arrow.] Lightning; the arrows of heaven.—Fulmination; denunciation properly eccleſiaſtical.

THU'NDERCLAP. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Exploſion of thunder.

THU'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thunders.

THU'NDERSHO`WER. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *ſhower*.] A rain accompanied with thunder.

THU'NDERSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *ſtone*.] A ſtone fabulouſly ſuppoſed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.

To THU'NDERSTR`IKE. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *ſtrike*.] To blaſt or hurt with lightning.

THU'RSDAY—THURS-DAY. *n. ſ.* [*thorſgday*, Dan. from *thor*. *Thor* was the ſon of Odin, yet in ſome of the northern parts they worſhipped the ſupreme deity under his name, attributing the power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. *Stilling fleet*.] The fifth day of the week.

THUS—*THUS*. *adv.* [ᵹuꝩ, Sax.] In this manner; in this wiſe.—To this degree; to this quantity.

To THWACK—THWACK. *v. a.* [ᵹaccian, Sax.] To ſtrike with ſomething blunt and heavy; to threſh; to bang; to belabour.

THWACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.

THWART—THWART. *adj.* [ᵹpyꝩ, Sax. *dwars*, Dut.] Tranſverſe; croſs to ſomething elſe.

To THWART. *v. a.* To croſs; to lie or come croſs any thing.—To croſs; to oppoſe; to traverſe; to contravene.

To THWART. *v. n.* To be oppoſite.

THWA`RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppoſitely; with oppoſition.

THY—*THY*. *pronoun.* [ᵹin, Sax.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee.

THY`SE'LF. *pronoun. reciprocal.* [*thy* and *ſelf*.] It is commonly uſed in the oblique caſes, or following the verb.—In poetical or ſolemn language it is ſometimes uſed in the nominative.

THYME—THYME. *n. ſ.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A ſtrong ſcented plant.

TI`AR, or TIA`RA—TI-A-RA. *n. ſ.* [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A dreſs for the head; a diadem.

To TICE—TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure.

TICK—TICK. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are ſcored.] Score; truſt. [*Tique*, Fr. *teke*, Dutch.] The louſe of dogs or ſheep.—The caſe which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run on ſcore.—To truſt; to ſcore.

TI'CKEN—TICK-EN, or TI'CKING. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *tick*. A ſort of ſtrong linen for bedding.

TI'CKET—TICK-ET. *n. ſ.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admiſſion is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

To TI'CKLE—TIC-KLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To affect with a prurient ſenſation by ſlight touches.—To pleaſe by ſlight gratifications.

To TI'CKLE. *v. n.* To feel titilation.

TI'CKLE—TIC-KLE. *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the ſenſe of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unſtable; eaſily overthrown.

TI'CKLISH. *adj.* [from *tickle*.] Senſible to titillation; eaſily tickled.—Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.—Difficult; nice.

TI'CKLISHNSS. *n. ſ.* [from *tickliſh*.] The ſtate of being tickliſh.

TI'CKTACK. *n. ſ.* [*trictac*, Fr.] A game at tables.

TID—TID. *adj.* [ꝳyꝺꝺen, Sax.] Tender; ſoft; nice.

To TI'DDLE—TID-DLE, or To TI'DDER. *v. a.* [from *tid*.] To uſe tenderly; to fondle.

TIDE—TIDE. *n. ſ.* [ꝳyꝺ, Sax. *tijd*, Dutch and Iſland.] Time; ſeaſon; while.—Alternate ebb and flow of the ſea.—Flood.—Stream; courſe.

To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the ſtream.

To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.

TI`DEGATE. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate through which the tide paſſes into a baſon.

TI`DESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *man*.] A tidewaiter or cuſtomhouſe officer, who watches on board of merchant ſhips till the duty of goods be paid and the ſhips unloaded.

TI`DEWA`ITER. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *wait*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the cuſtomhouſe.

TI`DILY—TI-DI-LY. *adv.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly; readily.

TI`DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tidy*.] Neatneſs; readineſs.

TI'DINGS—TI-DINGS. *n. ſ.* [ꝳiꝺan, Saxon, *to happen, to betide*; *tidende*, Iſlandick.] News; an account of ſomething that has happened.

TI`DY—TI-DY. *adj.* [*tidt*, Iſlandick.] Neat; ready.—It ſeems to be here put by miſtake for *untidy*.

To TIE—TIE. *v. a.* [ꝳian, ꝳiᵹan, Sax.] To bind; to faſten with a knot.—To knit; to complicate.—To hold; to faſten.—To hinder; to obſtruct.—To oblige; to conſtrain; to reſtrain; to confine.—It may be obſerved of *tie*, that it has often the particles *up* and *down* joined to it, which are, for the moſt part, little more than emphatical.

TIE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Knot; faſtening.—Bond; obligation.

TIER—TIER. *n. ſ.* [*tiere, tiere,* old Fr. *tuyer,* Dutch.] A row; a rank.

TIERCE—TIERCE. *n. ſ.* [*tiers, tiercier,* Fr.] A veſſel holding the third part of a pipe.

TIFF—TIFF. *n. ſ.* [A low word, I ſuppoſe without etymology.] Liquor; drink.—A fit of peeviſhneſs or ſullenneſs; a pet.

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.

TI'FFANY—TIF-FA-NY. *n. ſ.* [*tiffer,* to dreſs up, old Fr. *Skinner.*] Very thin ſilk.

TI'GER—TI-GER. *n. ſ.* [*tigre,* Fr. *tigris,* Lat.] A fierce beaſt of the leonine kind.

TIGHT—TIGHT. *adj.* [*dicht,* Dut.] Tenſe; cloſe; not looſe.—Free from fluttering rags; leſs than neat.

To TIGHTEN—TIGHT-EN. *v. a.* [from *tight.*] To ſtraiten; to make cloſe.

TI'GHTLY—TIGHT-LY. *adv.* [from *tight.*] Cloſely; not looſely.—Neatly; not idly.

TI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tight.*] Cloſeneſs; not looſeneſs.

TI'GRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tiger.*] The female of the tiger.

TIKE—TIKE. *n. ſ.* [*tik,* Swediſh; *teke,* Dutch; *tique,* Fr.] The louſe of dogs or ſheep. See TICK.

TILE—TILE. *n. ſ.* [ꝺıgle, Saxon; *tegel,* Dutch; *tuile,* Fr. *tegola,* Ital.] Thin plates of baked clay uſed to cover houſes.

To TILE—TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tiles.—To cover as tiles.

TI'LER—TIL-ER. *n. ſ.* [*tuilier,* Fr. from *tile.*] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with tiles.

TI'LING—TIL-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *tile.*] The roof covered with tiles.

TILL—TILL. *n. ſ.* A money box.

TILL. *prep.* [ꝺıl, Saxon.] To the time of.

TILL *now.* To the preſent time.

TILL *then.* To that time.

TILL. *conjunction.* To the time.—To the degree that.

To TILL. *v. a.* [ꝺylıan, Saxon; *tenlen,* Dutch.] To cultivate; to huſband: commonly uſed of the huſbandry of the plow.

TI'LLABLE—TILL-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; fit for the plow.

TI'LLAGE—TIL-LAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture.

TI'LLER—TILL-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandman; ploughman.—A till; a ſmall drawer.

TILT—TILT. *n. ſ.* [ꝺylꝺ, Saxon.] A tent; any covering over head.—The cover of a boat.—A military game at which the combatants run againſt each other with lances on horſeback.—A thruſt.

To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover like a tilt of a boat.—To carry as in tilts or tournaments.—To point as in tilts.—[*Tillen,* Dutch.] To turn up ſo as to run out.

To TILT. *v. n.* To run in tilts.—To fight with ra-piers.—To ruſh as in combat.—To play unſteadily.—To fall on one ſide.

TI'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tilt.*] One who tilts; one who fights.

TILTH—TILTH. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; culture.

TILTH. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; tilled.

TI'MBER—TIM-BER. *n. ſ.* [ꝺymbꝛıan, Saxon, *to build.*] Wood fit for bulding.—The main trunk of a tree.—The main beams of a fabrick.—Materials ironically.

To TI'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A cant word.

To TI'MBER. *v. a.* To furniſh with beams or timber.

TI'MBERED. *adj.* [from *timber; timberè,* Fr.] Built; formed; contrived.

TI'MBREL—TIM-BREL. *n. ſ.* [*timbre,* Fr. *tympanum,* Lat.] A kind of muſical inſtrument played by pulſation.

TIME—TIME. *n. ſ.* [ꝺıma, Saxon; *tym,* Erſe.] The meaſure of duration.—Space of time.—Interval.—Seaſon; proper time.—A conſiderable ſpace of duration; continuance; proceſs of time.—Age; particular part of time—Paſt time.—Early time.—Time conſidered as affording opportunity.—Particular quality of the preſent.—Particular time.—Hour of childbirth.—Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition.—Muſical meaſure.

To TIME—TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.—To regulate as to time.—To meaſure harmonically.

TI'MEFUL. *adj.* [*time* and *full.*] Seaſonable; timely; early.

TI'MELESS. *adj.* [from *time.*] Unſeaſonable; done at an improper time.—Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

TI'MELY—TIME-LY. *adj.* [from *time.*] Seaſonable; ſufficiently early.

TI'MELY. *adv.* [from *time.*] Early; ſoon.

TI'MEPLE'ASER. *n. ſ.* [*time* and *pleaſe.*] One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be.

TI'MESERVING. *adj.* [*time* and *ſerve.*] Meanly complying with preſent power.

TI'MID—TIM-ID. *adj.* [*timide,* Fr. *timidus,* Latin.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldneſs.

TIMI'DITY—TI-MID-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*timidite,* Fr. *timiditas,* Lat. from *timid.*] Fearfulneſs; timorouſneſs; habitual cowardice.

TI'MOROUS—TIM-O-ROUS. *adj.* [*timor,* Lat.] Fearful; full of fear and ſcruple.

TI'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfully; with much fear.

TI'MOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfulneſs.

TIN—TIN. *n. ſ.* [*tin,* Dutch.] One of the primitive metals called by the chemiſts jupiter.—Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.

TI'NCTURE—TINC-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*teinture,* Fr. *tinctura,* from *tinctus,* Lat.] Colour or taſte ſuperadded by ſomething.—Extract of ſome drug made in ſpirits; an infuſion.

To TI'NCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imbue or impregnate with ſome colour or taſte.—To imbue the mind.

Ti'nder—Tin-der. *n. ſ.* [tynbpe, tendre, Saxon.] Any thing very inflammable placed to catch fire.

Ti'nderbox. *n. ſ.* [*tinder* and *box*.] The box for holding tinder.

Tine—Tine. *n. ſ.* [*tinne*, Iſlandick.] The tooth of a harrow; the ſpike of a fork.—Trouble; diſtreſs.

To Tinge—Tinge. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taſte.

Ti'ngent—Ting-ent. *adj.* [*tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.

Ti'nglass—Tin-glass. *n. ſ.* [*tin* and *glaſs*.] Biſmuth.

To Ti'ngle—Tin-gle. *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dut.] To feel a ſharp quick pain with a ſenſation of motion.

To Tink—Tink. *v. n.* [*tinneo*, Lat. *tincian*, Welſh.] To make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe.

Ti'nker—Tink-er. *n. ſ.* [from *tink*, becauſe their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or becauſe in their tink they make a tinkling noiſe.] A mender of old braſs.

To Ti'nkle—Tink-le. *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr. *tinnio*, Lat.] To make a ſharp quick noiſe; to clink.—It ſeems to have been improperly uſed by *Pope*.—To hear a low quick noiſe.

T'inman. *n. ſ.* [*tin* and *man*.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

Ti'nworm. *n. ſ.* An inſect.

Ti'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *tin*; tin, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.

Ti'nsel—Tin-sel. *n. ſ.* [*etinelle*, Fr.] A kind of ſhining cloth.—Any thing ſhining with falſe luſtre; any thing ſhewy and of little value.

To Ti'nsel. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with luſtre that has no value.

Tint—Tint. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] A dye; a colour.

Ti`ny—Ti-ny. *adj.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Daniſh.] Little; ſmall; puny. A burleſque word.

Tip—Tip. *n. ſ.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.

To Tip—Tip. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To top; to end; to cover on the end.—To ſtrike ſlightly; to tap.

Ti'ppet—Tip-pet. *n. ſ.* [tæppet, Sax.] Something worn about the neck.

To Ti'pple—Tip-ple. *v. n.* [*tepel*, a dug, old Teutonick.] To drink luxuriouſly; to waſte life over the cup.

To Ti'pple. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or exceſs.

Ti'pple. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.

Ti'ppled—Tip-pled. *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Tipſy; drunk.

Ti'ppler—Tip-ler. *n. ſ.* [from *tipple*.] A ſottiſh drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

Ti'pstaff. *n. ſ.* [*tip* and *ſtaff*.] An officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal.—The ſtaff itſelf ſo tipt.

Ti'psy—Tip-sy. *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Drunk; overpowered with exceſs of drink.

Ti'ptoe. *n. ſ.* [*tip* and *toe*.] The end of the toe.

Tire—Tire. *n. ſ.* [*tuyr*, Dutch.] Rank; row.—[Corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*, or *attire*, in which caſe it is pronounced Tire.] A head-dreſs.

To Tire—Tire. *v. a.* [tyrian, Saxon.] To fatigue; to make weary; to harraſs; to wear out with labour or tediouſneſs.—It has often *out* added to intend the ſignification.—[From *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dreſs the head.

To Tire. *v. n.* [teorian, Saxon.] To fail with wearineſs.

Ti`resome—Tire-some. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Weariſome; fatiguing; tedious.

Ti`resomeness. *n. ſ.* [from *tireſome*.] Act or quality of being tireſome.

Ti`rewoman. *n. ſ.* [*tire* and *woman*.] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to make dreſſes for the head.

Ti`ringhouse. } *n. ſ.* [*tire* and *houſe*, or *room*.] The
Ti`ringroom. } room in which players dreſs for the ſtage.

'Tis—Tis, contracted for *it is*.

Ti'sick—Tis-ick. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *phthiſick*.] Conſumption; morbid waſte.

Ti'sical—Tis-ic-al. *adj.* [for *phthiſical*.] Conſumptive.

Ti'ssue—Tis-sue. *n. ſ.* [*tiſſue*, Fr. tyran, *to weave*, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or ſilver.

To Ti'ssue. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

TIT—Tit. *n. ſ.* A ſmall horſe: generally in contempt.—A woman: in contempt.—A *titmouſe* or *tomtit*. A bird.

Ti'tbi't. *n. ſ.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, *tender*, and *bit*.] Nice bit; nice food.

Ti`theable. *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.

TITHE—Tithe. *n. ſ.* [teoda, Saxon, *tenth*.] The tenth part; the part aſſigned to the maintenance of the miniſtry.—The tenth part of any thing.—Small part; ſmall portion.

To Tithe, *v. a.* [teodian, Sax.] To tax; to pay the tenth part.

To Tithe. *v. n.* To pay tithe.

Ti`ther. *n. ſ.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.—Tithe; tenth part due to the prieſt.

Ti`thingman. *n. ſ.* [*tithing* and *man*.] A petty peace officer; an under-conſtable.

To Ti'tillate—Tit-il-late. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Latin.] To tickle.

Ti'tilla`tion—Tit-il-la-tion. *n. ſ.* [*titilation*, Fr. *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate*.] The act of tickling.—The ſtate of being tickled.—Any ſlight or petty pleaſure.

Ti'tla`rk—Tit-lark. *n. ſ.* A bird.

Ti`tle—Ti-tle. *n. ſ.* [*titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.] A general head comprifing particulars.—An appellation of honour.—A name; an appellation.—The firſt page of a book, telling its name and generally its ſubject; an inſcription.—A claim of right.

To Ti`tle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.

Ti`tlepage—Ti-tle-page. *n. ſ.* [*title* and *page*.] The page containing the title of a book.

Ti't-

TI'TMOUSE—TIT-MOUSE. or *tit. n. ſ.* [*tijt*, Dutch, a chick or ſmall bird; *titlingier*, Iſlan. a little bird: *tit* ſignifies *little* in the Teutonick dialects.] A ſmall ſpecies of birds.

To TI'TTER—TIT-TER. *v. n.* [formed, I ſuppoſe, from the ſound.] To laugh with reſtraint; to laugh without much noiſe.

TI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A reſtrained laugh.

TI'TTLE—TIT-TLE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *tit.*] A ſmall particle; a point; a dot.

TI'TTLETA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

To TI'TTLETA'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle.*] To prate idly.

TI'TULAR—TIT-U-LAR. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

TI'TULA'RITY—TIT-U-LAR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *titular.*] The ſtate of being titular.

TI'TULARY—TIT-U-LA-RY. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Conſiſting in a title.—Relating to a title.

TI'TULARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right.

To—To, or To. *adv.* [ꝛo, Sax. *te*, Dut.] A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the ſecond as the object of the firſt.—It notes the intention.—After an adjective it notes its object.—Noting futurity.—

{ To *and again.* / To *and fro.* } Backward and forward.

To. *prepoſition.* Noting motion *towards:* oppoſed to *from.*—Noting accord or adaptation.—Noting addreſs or compellation.—Noting attention or application.—Noting addition or accumulation.—Noting a ſtate or place whither any one goes.—Noting oppoſition.—Noting amount.—Noting proportion; noting amount.—Noting poſſeſſion or appropriation.—Noting perception.—Noting the ſubject of an affirmation.—In compariſon of.—As far as.—Noting intention.—After an adjective it notes the object.—Noting obligation.—Reſpecting.—Noting conſequence.—Towards.—Noting preſence.—Noting effect.—After a verb *to* notes the object.—Noting the degree.—Before *day*, *to* notes the preſent day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the preſent night, or night next coming.—*To day*, *to night*, *to morrow*, are uſed, not very properly, as ſubſtantives in the nominative and other caſes.

TOAD—TOAD. *n. ſ.* [ꝛaðe, Sax.] An animal reſembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, I believe truly.

TO'ADFISH. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſea-fiſh.

TO'ADSTO'NE. *n. ſ.* [*toad* and *ſtone.*] A concretion ſuppoſed to be found in the head of a toad.

TO'ADSTOOL. *n. ſ.* [*toad* and *ſtool.*] A plant like a muſhroom.

To TOAST—TOAST. *v. a.* [*torreo*, *toſtum*, Lat.] To dry or heat at the fire.—To name when a health is drunk. *To toaſt* is uſed commonly when women are named.

TOAST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bread dried before the fire.—Bread dried and put into liquor.—A celebrated woman whoſe health is often drunk.

TO'ASTER—TOAST-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *toaſt.*] He who toaſts.

TOBA'CCO—TO-BAC-CO. *n. ſ.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago* in America.] A plant.

TOBA'CCONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *tobacco.*] A preparer and vender of the tobacco-plant.

TOD—TOD. *n. ſ.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner.* I believe rightly.] A buſh; a thick ſhrub.—A certain weight of wool, twenty eight pounds.

TOE—TOE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛa, Sax. *teen*, Dut.] The divided extremties of the feet; the fingers of the feet.

TOGE'THER—TO-GETH-ER. *adv.* [ꝛoȝæðepe, Sax.] In company.—Not apart; not in ſeparation.—In the ſame place.—In the ſame time.—Without intermiſſion.—In concert.—In continuity.—TOGETHER *with.* In union with; in a ſtate of mixture with.

To TOIL—TOIL. *v. n.* [ꝛilian, Sax. *tuylen*, Dut.] To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.

To TOIL. *v. a.* To labour; to work at.—To weary; to overlabour.

TOIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Labour; fatigue.—[*Toile*, *toiles*, Fr. *tela*, Lat.] Any net or ſnare woven or meſhed.

TO'ILET—TOI-LET. *n. ſ.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dreſſing table.

TOILSOME—TOIL-SOME. *n. ſ.* [from *toil.*] Laborious; weary.

TO'ILSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toilſome.*] Weariſomeneſs; laboriouſneſs.

TO'KEN—TO-KEN. *n. ſ.* [*taikns*, Gothick; ꝛacn, Sax. *teyken*, Dut.] A ſign.—A mark.—A memorial of friendſhip; an evidence of remembrance.

TOLD. pret. and part. paſſ. of *tell.* Mentioned; related.

TO'LERABLE—TOL-ER-A-BLE. *adj.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.] Supportable; that may be endured or ſupported.—Not excellent; not contemptible; paſſable.

TO'LERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tolerable,*] The ſtate of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *tolerable.*] Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.—Paſſably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

TO'LERANCE—TOL-ER-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*tolerantia*, Latin. *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring.

To TO'LERATE—TOL-ER-ATE. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolerer*, Fr.] To allow ſo as not to hinder; to ſuffer.

TO'LERA'TION—TOL-ER-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.

TOLL—TOLL. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems derived from *tollo*, Lat. ꝛoll, Sax. *tol*, Dut. *told*, Daniſh; *toll*, Welſh; *taille*, Fr.] An exciſe of goods; a ſeizure of ſome part for permiſſion of the reſt.

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pay toll or tallage.—To take toll or tallage.—To ſound as a ſingle bell.

To TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Lat.] To ring a bell.

TO'LLGA'THERER. *n. ſ.* [*toll* and *gather.*] The officer that takes toll.

TOMB—TOMB. *n. ſ.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Lat.] A monument in which the dead are encloſed.

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.

TO'MB-

To'MBLESS—TOMB-LESS. *adj.* [from *tomb.*] Wanting a tomb; wanting a ſepulchral monument.

To'MBOY—TOM-BOY. *n. ſ.* [*Tom* a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy.*] A mean fellow; ſometimes a wild coarſe girl.

TOME—TOME. *n. ſ.* [Fr. τομὸς.] One volume of many.—A book.

TOMTI'T—TOM-TIT. *n. ſ.* [See TI'TMOUSE.] A titmouſe; a ſmall bird.

TON—TON. *n. ſ.* [*tonne*, Fr. See TUN.] A meaſure or weight.

TONE—TONE. *n. ſ.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.] Note; ſound.—Accent; ſound of the voice.—A whine; a mournful cry.—A particular or affected ſound in ſpeaking.—Elaſticity; power of extenſion and contraction.

TONG—TONG. *n. ſ.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. This word is uſually written *tongue*, but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the ſame original with *tongs*, and ſhould therefore have the ſame orthography.

TONGS—TONGS. *n. ſ.* [τanʒ, Sax. *tang*, Dut.] An inſtrument by which hold is taken of any thing: as of coals in the fire.

TONGUE—TONGUE. *n. ſ.* [τunʒ, Sax. *tonghe*, Dut.] The inſtrument of ſpeech in human beings.—The organ by which animals lick.—Speech; fluency of words.—Speech, as well or ill uſed.—A language.—Speech as oppoſed to thoughts.—A nation diſtinguiſhed by their language. A ſcriptural term.—A ſmall point: as, *the* tongue *of a balance.*—*To hold the* TONGUE. To be ſilent.

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to ſcold.

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate.

To'NGUED. *adj.* [from *tongue.*] Having a tongue.

To'NGUELESS—TONGUE-LESS. *adj.* [from *tongue.*] Wanting a tongue; ſpeechleſs.—Unnamed; not ſpoken of.

To'NGUEPA'D. *n. ſ.* [*tongue* and *pad.*] A great talker.

To'NGUETI'ED. *adj.* [*tongue* and *tie.*] Having an impediment of ſpeech.

To'NIC, or To'NICAL—TO-NIC-AL. *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr. τείνω.] Being extended; being elaſtick.—Relating to tones or ſounds.

To'NNAGE—TON-NAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ton.*] A cuſtom or impoſt due for merchandiſe brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton.

To'NSIL—TON-SIL. *n. ſ.* [*tonſille*, Fr. *tonſillæ*, Lat.] The *Tonſils* or almonds are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered.

To'NSURE—TON-SURE. *n. ſ.* [*tonſure*, Fr. *tonſura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the ſtate of being ſhorn.

TOO—TOO. *adv.* [τo, Sax.] Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is uſed to augment the ſignification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree.—It is ſometimes doubled to encreaſe its emphaſis; but this reduplication always ſeems harſh, and is therefore laid aſide.—Likewiſe; alſo.

TOOK, the preterite, and ſometimes the participle paſſive of *take.*

TOOL—TOOL. *n. ſ.* [τol, τool, Sax.] Any inſtrument of manual operation.—A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

TOOTH—TOOTH. *n. ſ.* plural *teeth.* [τoδ, Sax. *tand*, Dut.] The *teeth* are the hardeſt and ſmootheſt bones of the body; they are formed in the cavities of the jaws, and ſerve to the purpoſes of maſtication.—Taſte; palate.—A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifid inſtrument.—The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correſpondent parts of other bodies.—TOOTH *and nail.* With one's utmoſt violence; with every means of attack or defence.—A law phraſe.—*To the* TEETH. In open oppoſition.—*To caſt in the* TEETH. To inſult by open exprobration.—*In ſpite of the teeth.* Notwithſtanding threats expreſſed by ſhewing teeth; notwithſtanding any power of injury or defence.

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from *tooth.*] To furniſh with teeth; to indent.—To lock in each other.

To'OTHA'CH. *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *ach.*] Pain in the teeth.

To'OTHDRA'WER. *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to extract painful teeth.

To'OTHED. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Having teeth.

To'OTHLESS. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

To'OTHPICK. } *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *pick.*] An inſtrument
To'OTHPICKER. } by which the teeth are cleanſed from any thing ſticking between them.

To'OTHSOME. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Palatable; pleaſing to the taſte.

To'OTHSOMENESS—TOOTH-SOME-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toothſome.*] Pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

To'OTHWORT. *n. ſ.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant.

TOP—TOP. *n. ſ.* [*topp*, Welſh; τop, Sax. *top*, Dut. and Dan. *topper*, a creſt, Iſland.] The higheſt part of any thing.—The ſurface; the ſuperficies.—The higheſt place.—The higheſt perſon.—The utmoſt degree.—The higheſt rank.—The crown of the head.—The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.—The head of a plant.—[*Top*, Dan.] An inverted conoid which children ſet to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.—*Top* is ſometimes uſed as an adjective to expreſs lying on the top, or being at the top.

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe aloft; to be eminent.—To predominate.—To do his beſt, not a very elegant phraſe.

To TOP. *v. a.* To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with ſomething extrinſick on the upper part.—To riſe above.—To outgo; to ſurpaſs.—To crop.—To riſe to the top of.—To perform eminently: as, *he* tops *his part.* This word, in this ſenſe, is ſeldom uſed but on light or ludicrous occaſions.

To'PFUL. *adj.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the top; full to the brim.

TOPGA'LLANT. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *gallant.*] The higheſt ſail.—It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

TOPHE'AVY. *adj.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

To'PKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

To'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *man.*] The ſawer at the top.

To'PMOST. *n. ſ.* [An irregular ſuperlative formed from *top.*] Uppermoſt; higheſt.

To'PSA'IL. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *ſail.*] The higheſt ſail.

To`PAZ—To-PAZ. *n. ſ.* [*topaſe*, Fr. *topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem.

To TOPE—TOPE. *v. n.* [*topff*, Germ. *an earthen pot*; *toper*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to exceſs.

To`PER. *n. ſ.* [from *tope.*] A drunkard.

To'PICAL — TOP-IC-AL. *adj.* [from τόπος.] Relating to ſome general head.—Local; confined to ſome particular place.—Applied medicinally to a particular part.

To'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *topical.*] With application to ſome particular part.

TO'PICK — TOP-ICK. *n. ſ.* [*topique*, Fr. τόπος.] A general head; ſomething to which other things are referred.—Things as are externally applied to any particular part.

To'PLESS. *adj.* [from *top.*] Having no top.

To`POGRA'PHER. *n. ſ.* [τόπος and γράφω.] One who writes deſcriptions of particular places.

To`POGRA'PHY. *n. ſ.* [*topographie*, Fr. τόπος and γράφω.] Deſcription of particular places.

To'PPING—TOPP-ING. *adj.* [from *top.*] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.

To To'PPLE—TO-PPLE. *v. n.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down.

To'PSYTU'RVY. *adv.* [This *Skinner* fancies to *top* in *turf.*] With the bottom upward.

TORCH—TORCH. *n. ſ.* [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Ital. *intortitium*, low Lat.] A wax light generally ſuppoſed to be bigger than a candle.

To`RCHBE`ARER. *n. ſ.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whoſe office is to carry a torch.

To`RCHLI`GHT. *n. ſ.* [*torch* and *light.*] Light kindled to ſupply the want of the ſun.

TORE—TORE. preterite, and ſometimes participle paſſive of *tear.*

To TORME'NT—TOR-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.] To put to pain; to harraſs with anguiſh; to excruciate.—To teaze; to vex with importunity.—To put into great agitation. [*tormente*, Fr. a great ſtorm.]

TO'RMENT—TOR-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*tourment*, Fr.] Any thing that gives pain.—Pain; miſery; anguiſh.—Penal anguiſh; torture.

TORME'NTOR—TOR-MENT-OR. *n. ſ.* [from *torment.*] One who torments; one who gives pain.—One who inflicts penal tortures.

TORN—TORN, part. paſſ. of *tear.*

TORNA`DO—TOR-NA-DO. *n. ſ.* [*tornado*, Span.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

TORPE`DO—TOR-PE-DO. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A fiſh which while alive, if touched even with a long ſtick, benumbs the hand that ſo touches it, but when dead is eaten ſafely.

To'RPID — TOR-PID. *adj.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionleſs; ſluggiſh; not active

To'RPIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *torpid.*] The ſtate of being torpid.

To'RPITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *torpid.*] State of being motionleſs; numbneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

TO'RPOR—TOR-POR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Dulneſs; numbneſs; inability to move; dulneſs of ſenſation.

To'RREFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*torrefaction*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire.

To To'RREFY—TOR-RE-FY. *v. a.* [*torrifier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

To'RRENT—TOR-RENT. *n. ſ.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.] A ſudden ſtream raiſed by ſummer ſhowers.—A violent and rapid ſtream; tumultuous current.

To'RRENT. *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid ſtream.

To'RRID—TOR-RID. *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.] Parched; dried with heat.—Burning; violently hot.—It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

TORT—TORT. *n. ſ.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Lat.] Miſchief; injury; calamity. Now uſed chiefly in law.

To'RTOISE—TOR-TOISE. *n. ſ.* [*tortue*, Fr.] An animal covered with a hard ſhell: there are tortoiſes both of land and water.—A form into which the ancient ſoldiers uſed to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads ſo that no darts could hurt them.

To'RTUO'SITY—TOR-TU-OS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *tortuous.*] Wreath; flexure.

To'RTUOUS—TOR-TU-OUS. *adj.* [*torteux*, Fr. from *tortuoſus*, *tortus*, Lat.] Twiſted; wreathed; winding.—Miſchievous. [Thus I explain it, on ſuppoſition that it is derived from *tort*, wrong; but it may mean *crooked*: as we ſay, *crooked* ways for *bad* practices, *crooked* being regularly enough oppoſite to *right*. This in ſome copies is *tortious*, and therefore from *tort*. Johnſon.]

To'RTURE—TOR-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*torture*, Fr. *tortura*, Lat.] Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is puniſhed, or confeſſion extorted.—Pain; anguiſh; pang.

To To'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To puniſh with tortures.—To vex; to excruciate; to torment.—To keep on the ſtretch.

To'RTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *torture.*] He who tortures; tormenter.

To'RVITY. *n. ſ.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourneſs; ſeverity of countenance.

To'RVOUS. *adj.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aſpect; ſtern; ſevere of countenance.

TO`RY—TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [A cant term, derived, as is ſuppoſed from an Iriſh word ſignifying a robber or vagabond.] The name given to a political partizan in England, oppoſed to another party who are called *whigs*. The tories are advocates for eccleſiaſtical tyranny and arbitrary power; whereas the whigs entertain more popular and republican principles.

To Toss—Toss. *v. a.* To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.—To throw with violence.—To lift with a ſudden and violent motion.—To agitate; to put into violent motion.—To make reſtleſs; to diſquiet.—To keep in play; to tumble over.

To Toss. *v. n.* To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion.—To be toſſed.—*To* Toss *up.* To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what ſide it ſhall fall.

Toss. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of toſſing.—An affected manner of raiſing the head.

To'SSEL. *n. ſ.* See TASSEL.

To'SSPOT. *n. ſ.* [*toſs* and *pot.*] A toper and drunkard.

TOST. preterite and part. paſſ. of *toſs.*

TO'TAL—TO-TAL. *adj.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.] Whole; complete; full.—Whole; not divided.

TOTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete ſum; whole quantity.

TO'TALLY—TO-TAL-LY. *adv.* [from *total.*] Wholly; fully; completely.

T'O'THER—T'OTH-ER, contracted for *the other.*

To TOTTER. *v. n.* [*tateren*, to ſtagger, Dut.] To ſhake ſo as to threaten a fall.

To TOUCH—TOUCH. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *tætſen*, Dut.] To reach with any thing, ſo as that there be no ſpace between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.—To come to; to attain.—To try as gold with a ſtone.—To affect; to relate to.—To move; to ſtrike mentally; to melt.—To delineate or mark out.—To cenſure; to animadvert upon.—To infect; to ſeize ſlightly.—To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.—To ſtrike a muſical inſtrument.—To influence by impulſe; to impel forcibly.—To treat of perfunctorily.—*To* TOUCH *up.* To repair, or improve by ſlight ſtrokes, or little emendations.

To TOUCH. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of junction ſo that no ſpace is between them.—To faſten on; to take effect on.—*To* TOUCH *at.* To come to without ſtay.—*To* TOUCH *on.* To mention ſlightly.—*To* TOUCH *on* or *upon.* To go for a very ſhort time.—*To* TOUCH *on or upon.* To mention ſlightly.

TOUCH. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.] Reach of any thing ſo that there is no ſpace between the things reaching and reached.—The ſenſe of feeling.—The act of touching.—Examination as by a ſtone.—Teſt; that by which any thing is examined.—Proof; tried qualities.—[*Touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.—Feature; lineament.—Act of the hand upon a muſical inſtrument.—Power of exciting the affections.—Something of paſſion or affection.—Particular relation; ſenſible relation.—[*Touche*, Fr.] A ſtroke.—Animadverſion; cenſure.—Exact performance of agreement.—A ſmall quantity intermingled.—A hint; ſlight notice given.—A cant word for a ſlight eſſay.

TO'UCH-HOLE. *n. ſ.* [*touch* and *hole.*] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

TO'UCHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *touching.*] Peeviſhneſs; iraſcibility.

TO'UCHING. *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of *touch.*] With reſpect, regard, or relation to.

TO'UCHING. *adj.* [from *touch.*] Pathetick; affecting; moving.

TO'UCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *touch.*] With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner.

TO'UCHSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*touch* and *ſtone*; *pierre de touche*, Fr.] Stone by which metals are examined.—Any teſt or criterion.

TO'UCHWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*touch* and *wood.*] Rotten wood uſed to catch the fire ſtruck from the flint.

TO'UCHY. *adj.* [from *touch.*] Peeviſh; irritable; iraſcible; apt to take fire. A low word.

TOUGH—TOUGH. *adj.* [ꝥoh, Sax.] The *gh* in this word has the power of *f* as alſo in all its derivatives. Yielding without fracture; not brittle.—Stiff; not eaſily flexible—Not eaſily injured or broken.—Viſcous; clammy; ropy.

To TO'UGHEN—TOUGH-EN. *v. n.* [from *tough.*] To grow tough.

TO'UGHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tough.*] Not brittleneſs; flexibility.—Viſcoſity; tenacity; clammineſs; glutinouſneſs—Firmneſs againſt injury.

TOUPE'T—*TOU-PE'T*. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair.

TOUR—TOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tour*, Fr.] Ramble; roving journey.—Turn; revolution. In both theſe ſenſes it is rather French than Engliſh.

TO'URNAMENT—TOUR-NA-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*tournamentum*, low, Lat.] Tilt; juſt; military ſport; mock encounter.

To TOUSE—TOUSE. *v. a.* [probably of the ſame original with *taw*, *teize*, *toſe.*] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touſer* or *towzer*, the name of a maſtiff.

Tow—Tow. *n. ſ.* [ꝥop, Sax.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous ſubſtance.

To Tow—Tow. *v. a.* [ꝥeon, ꝥeohan, Sax. to lead; *toghen*, old Dut.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

TO'WARD. } [*prep.* ꝥopanꝺ, Sax.] This word is not
TO'WARDS. } uſually pronounced as one ſyllable.

TOWARDS.—In a direction to.—Near to: as, the danger now comes *towards* him.—With reſpect to; touching; regarding.—With tendency to.—Nearly; little leſs than.

TOWARD. } *adv.* [It is doubtful whether in this uſe the
TOWARDS. } word be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a ſtate of preparation.

TO'WARD—TOWARD. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.

TO'WARDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *towardly.*] Docility; compliance; readineſs to do or to learn.

TO'WARDLY. *adj.* [from *toward.*] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty.

TO'WARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toward.*] Docility.

TO'WEL—TOW-EL. *n. ſ.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.] A cloath on which the hands are wiped.

TO'WER. *n. ſ.* [ꝥop, Sax. *tour*, Fr. *torre*, Ital. *turris*, Lat.] A high building; a building raiſed above the main edifice.—A fortreſs; a citadel.—A high head-dreſs.—High flight; elevation.

To TO'WER—TOW'ER. *v. n.* To ſoar; to fly or riſe high.

TO'WER-MUSTARD. *n. ſ.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant.

TO'WERED. *adj.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or defended by towers.

TO'WERY. *adj.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN—TOWN. *n. ſ.* [ꝥun, Sax. *tuyn*, Dut. from ꝥinan, Sax. *ſhut.*] Any walled collection of houſes.—Any collection of houſes larger than a village.—In England, any number of houſes to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or ſee of a biſhop.—The court end of London,—The people who live in the capital.—It is uſed by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we ſay, *a new family is come to* town.

TO'WNCLERK. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *clerk.*] An officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a place.

TO'WNHO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *houſe.*] The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted.

To'WNSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *ſhip.*] The corporation of a town; the diſtrict belonging to a town.

To'WNSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *man.*] An inhabitant of a place.—One of the ſame town.

To'WNTA'LK. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *talk.*] Common prattle of a place.

TOY—TOY. *n. ſ.* [*toyen, tooghen,* to dreſs with many ornaments, Dut.] A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.—A plaything; a bauble.—Matter of no importance.—Folly; trifling practice; ſilly opinion.—Play; ſport; amorous dalliance.—Odd ſtory; ſilly tale.—Frolick; humour; odd fancy.

To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amouroufly; to play.

To'YISH. *adj.* [from *toy.*] Trifling; wanton.

To'YISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toyiſh.*] Nugacity: wantonneſs.

To'YSHOP. *n. ſ.* [*toy* and *ſhop.*] A ſhop where playthings and little nice manufactures are ſold.

TRACE—TRACE *n. ſ.* [*trace,* Fr. *traccia,* Ital.] Mark left by any thing paſſing; footſteps.—Remain; appearance of what has been.—[From *tiraſſer,* Fr. *tiraſſes,* traces.] Harneſs for beaſts of draught.

To TRACE. *v. a.* [*tracer,* Fr. *tracciare,* Ital.] To follow by the footſteps, or remaining marks.—To follow with exactneſs.—To mark out.—To walk over.

TRA'CER, *n. ſ.* [from *trace.*] One that traces.

TRACK—TRACK. *n. ſ.* [*trac,* old Fr. *traccia,* Ital.] Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwiſe.—A road; a beaten path.

To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footſteps or marks left in the way.

TRA'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *track.*] Untrodden; marked with no footſteps.

TRACT—TRACT. *n. ſ.* [*tractus,* Lat.] Any kind of extended ſubſtance.—A region; a quantity of land.—Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.—It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for *track.*—[*Tractatus,* Lat.] A treatiſe; a ſmall book.

TRA'CTABLE — TRACT-A-BLE. *adj.* [*tractabilis,* Lat. *traitable,* Fr.] Manageable; docile; compliant; obſequious; practicable; governable.—Palpable; ſuch as may be handled.

TRAC'TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tractable.*] The ſtate of being tractable; compliance; obſequiouſneſs.

TRA'CTATE—TRACT-ATE. *n. ſ.* [*tractatus,* Lat.] A treatiſe; a tract; a ſmall book.

TRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *tractus,* Lat.] The act of drawing; the ſtate of being drawn.

TRA'CTILE. *n. ſ.* [*tractus,* Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

TRACTI'LITY. *adj.* [from *tractile.*] The quality of being tractile.

TRADE—TRADE. *n. ſ.* [*tratta,* Ital.] Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.—Occupation; particular employment whether manual or mercantile, diſtinguiſhed from the liberal arts or learned profeſſions.—Inſtruments of any occupation.—Any employment not manual; habitual exerciſe.

To TRADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.—To act merely for money.—Having a trading wind.

To TRADE. *v. a.* To ſell or exchange in commerce.

TRDE-WIND. *n. ſ.* [*trade* and *wind.*] The monſoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks.

TRA'DED. *adj.* [from *trade.*] Verſed; practiſed.

TRA'DER—TRAD-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *trade.*] One engaged in merchandiſe or commerce.—One long uſed in the methods of money getting; a practitioner.

TRA'DESFOLK—TRADES-FOLK. *n. ſ.* [*trade* and *folk.*] People employed in trades.

TRA'DESMAN—TRADES-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*trade* and *man.*] A ſhopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader,* but not a tradeſman; and it ſeems diſtinguiſhed in *Shakeſpeare* from a man that labours with his hands.

TRA'DEFUL—TRADE-FUL. *adj.* [*trade* and *full.*] Commercial; buſy in traffick.

TRADI'TION—TRA-DITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*tradition,* Fr. *traditio,* Lat.] The act or practiſe of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.—Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

TRADI'TIONAL—TRA-DITI-ON-AL. *adj.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition; deſcending by oral communication; tranſmitted by the foregoing to the following age.—Obſervant of traditions, or idle rites. Not uſed, nor proper.

TRADI'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *traditional.*] By tranſmiſſion from age to age.—From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

TRADI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition.

To TRADU'CE—TRA-DUCE. *v. a.* [*traduco,* Lat. *traduire,* Fr.] To cenſure; to condemn; to repreſent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry.—To propagate; to encreaſe by deriving one from another.

TRADU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *traduce.*] Cenſure; obloquy.

TRADU'CER—TRA-DUC-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *traduce.*] A falſe cenſurer; a calumniator.

TRADU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *traduce.*[Such as may be derived.

TRADU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *traduce.*] Derivation from one of the ſame kind; propagation.—Tradition; tranſmiſſion from one to another.—Conveyance.—Tranſition.

TRA'FFICK—TRAF-FICK. *n. ſ.* [*trafique,* Fr. *traffico,* Ital.] Commerce; merchandiſing; large trade; exchange of commodities.—Commodities; ſubject of traffick.

To TRA'FFICK. *v. n.* [*trafiquer,* Fr. *trafficare,* Ital.] To practiſe commerce; to merchandiſe; to exchange commodities.—To trade meanly or mercenarily.

TRA'FFICKER. *n. ſ.* [*traffiqueur,* Fr. from *traffick.*] Trader; merchant.

TRA'GACANTH—TRAG-A-CANTH. *n. ſ.* [*tragacantha,* Lat.] A ſort of gum to which this name has been given, becauſe it proceeds from the inciſion of the root or trunk of a plant ſo called. It is vulgarly called gum dragon.

TRAGE'DIAN—TRA-GE-DI-AN. *n. ſ.* [from *tragedy*; *tragœdus,* Lat.] A writer of tragedy.—An actor of tragedy.

TRA'GEDY—TRAG-E-DY. *n. ſ.* [*tragedie,* Fr. *tragœdia,*

gœdia, Lat.] A dramatick repreſentation of a ſerious action.—Any mournful or dreadful event.

TRA'GICAL—TRAG-IC-AL, or TRA'GIC. *adj.* [*tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.] Relating to tragedy.—Mournful; calamitous; ſorrowful; dreadful.

TRA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragical.*] In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.—Mournfully; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly.

TRA'GICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tragical.*] Mournfulneſs; calamitouſneſs.

TRA'GICO'MEDY. *n. ſ.* [*tragicomedie*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy.*] A drama compounded of merry and ſerious events.

TRA'GICO'MICAL. *adj.* [*tragicomique*, Fr. *tragical* and *comical.*] Relating to tragi-comedy.—Conſiſting of a mixture of mirth with ſorrow.

TRA'GICO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragicomical.*] In a tragicomical manner.

To TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Lat.] To caſt through; to throw.

TRAJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*trajectio*, Lat.] The act of darting through.—Emiſſion.

To TRAIL—TRAIL. *v. a.* [*trailler*, Fr.] To hunt by the track.—To draw along the ground.—To draw after in a long floating or waving body.—[*Treglen*, Dut.] To draw; to drag.

To TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length.

TRAIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Scent left on the ground by the animal perſued; track followed by the hunter.—Any thing drawn to length.—Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

To TRAIN—TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.] To draw along.—To draw; to entice; to invite.—To draw by artifice or ſtratagem.—To draw from act to act by perſuaſion or promiſe.—To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up*.—To breed, or form to any thing.

TRAIN—TRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*train*, Fr.] Artifice; ſtratagem of enticement.—The tail of a bird.—The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground.—A ſeries; a conſecution.—Proceſs; method; ſtate of procedure.—A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.—An orderly compay; a proceſſion.—The line of powder reaching to the mine.—TRAIN *of artillery*. Cannons accompanying an army.

TRAI'NBA'NDS. *n. ſ.* [*train* and *band:* I ſuppoſe for *trained band.*] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exerciſe.

TRA'INO'IL. *n. ſ.* [*train* and *oil.*] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

To TRAIPSE—TRAIPSE. *v. a.* [A low word, poſſibly, without any etymology.] To walk in a careleſs or ſluttiſh manner.

TRA'ITOR—TRAI-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*traitre*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.] One who being truſted betrays.

TRA'ITORLY. *adj.* [from *traitor.*] Treacherous; perfidious.

TRA'ITOROUS. *adj.* [from *traitor.*] Treacherous; perfidious; faithleſs.

TRA'ITOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *traitorous.*] In a mannar ſuiting traitors; perfidiouſly; treacherouſly.

TRA'ITRESS—TRAI-TRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *traitor.*] A woman who betrays.

TRA'MMEL—TRAM-MEL. *n. ſ.* [*tramail*, Fr. *trama*, *tragula*, Lat.] A net in which birds or fiſh are caught.—Any kind of net.—A kind of ſhackles in which horſes are taught to pace.

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept.

To TRA'MPLE—TRAM-PLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Daniſh.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

To TRA'MPLE. *v. n.* To tread in contempt.—To tread quick and loudly.

TRA'MPLER. *n. ſ.* [from *trample.*] One that tramples.

TRANCE—TRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*tranſe*, Fr. *tranſitus*, Lat. It might therefore be written *tranſe.*] An extaſy; a ſtate in which the ſoul is rapt into viſions of future or diſtant things; a temporary abſence of the ſoul from the body.

TRA'NCED. *adj.* [from *trance.*] Lying in a trance or extaſy.

TRA'NQUIL—TRAN-QUIL. *adj.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Lat.] Quiet; peaceful; undiſturbed.

TRANQI'LLITY—TRAN-QUIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*tranquillitas*, Lat. *tranquillité*, Fr.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

To TRANSA'CT—TRAN-SACT. *v. a.* [*tranſactus*, Lat.] To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.—To perform; to do; to carry on.

TRANSA'CTION—TRAN-SAC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſaction*, Fr. from *tranſact.* Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed.

TR'ANSA'NIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *anima.*] Conveyance of the ſoul from one body to another.

To TRANSCE'ND—TRAN-CEND. *v. a.* [*tranſcendo*, Lat.] To paſs; to overpaſs—To ſurpaſs; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.—To ſurmount; to riſe above.

TBANSCE'NDENCE—TRANS-CEN-DENCE, or TRANSCE'NDENCY, *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcend.*] Excellence; unuſual excellence; ſupereminence.—Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*tranſcendens*, Lat. *tranſcendant*, Fr.] Excellent; ſupremely excellent; paſſing others.

TRA'NSCENDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*tranſcendentalis*, low Lat.] General; pervading many particulars.—Supereminent; paſſing others.

TRANSCE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *tranſcendent.*] Excellently; ſupereminently.

To TRA'NSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Lat.] To ſtrain through a ſieve or colander.

To TRA'NSCRI'BE—TRANS-CRIBE. *v. a.* [*tranſcribo*, Lat. *tranſcrire*, Fr.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

TRA'NSCRI'BER—TRANS-CRIB-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcribe.*] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

TRA'NSCRIPT—TRANS-CRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſcript*, Fr. *tranſcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

TRANSCRI'PTION—TRANS-CRIP-TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſcription*, Fr. from *tranſcriptus*, Lat.] The act of copying.

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY. *adv.* [from *tranſcript.*] In manner of a copy.

TRANSCU'RSION—TRANS-CUR-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcurſus*, Lat.] Ramble; paſſage through; paſſage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

To TRA'NSFER—TRANS-FER. *v. a.* [*transferer*, Fr. *transfero*, Lat.] To convey, or make over, from one to another.—To remove; to tranſport.

TRA'NSFIGURA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſiguration*, Fr.] Change of form.—The miraculous change of our bleſſed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

To TRANSFI'GURE—TRANS-FIG-URE. *v. a.* [*tranſigurer*, Fr. *trans* and *figura*, Lat.] To transform; to change with reſpect to outward appearance.

To TRANSFI'X. *v. a.* [*tranſixus*, Lat.] To pierce through.

To TRANSFO`RM. *v. a.* [*tranſformer*, Fr. *trans* and *forma*, Lat.] To metamorphoſe; to change with regard to external form.

To TRANSFO`RM. *v. n.* To be metamorphoſed.

TRA'NSFORMA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſform.*] Change of ſhape; act of changing the form; ſtate of being changed with regard to form.

To TRANSFU'SE—TRANS-FUSE. *v. a.* [*tranſfuſus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.

TRANSFU`SION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſfuſion*, Fr. *tranſfuſus*, Lat.] The act of pouring out of one into another.

To TRANSGRE'SS—TRANS-GRESS. *v. a.* [*tranſgreſſer*, Fr. *tranſgreſſus*, Lat.] To paſs over; to paſs beyond.—To violate; to break.

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſgreſſion*, Fr. from *tranſgreſs.*] Violation of a law; breach of a command.—Offence; crime; fault.

TRANSGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *tranſgreſs.*] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

TRANSGRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*tranſgreſſeur*, Fr. from *tranſgreſs.*] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.

TRA'NSIENT—TRAN-SI-ENT, or rather TRAN-SIENT. *adj.* [*tranſiens*, Lat.] Soon paſt; ſoon paſſing; ſhort; momentary; not laſting; not durable.

TRA'NSIENTLY. *adv.* [from *tranſient.*] In paſſage; with a ſhort paſſage; not extenſively.

TRA'NSIT—TRAN-SIT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſitus*, Lat.] In aſtronomy, the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving cloſe by any other planet.

TRANSI'TION—TRAN-SITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*tranſitio*, Lat.] Removal; paſſage—Change.—[*Tranſition*, Fr.] Paſſage in writing or converſation from one ſubject to another.

TRA'NSITIVE—TRAN-SI-TIVE. *adj.* [*tranſitivus*, Lat.] Having the power of paſſing.—[In grammar.]

TRA'NSITORY—TRAN-SI-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*tranſitoire*, Fr. *tranſitorius*, from *tranſeo*, Lat.] Continuing but a ſhort time; ſpeedily vaniſhing.

To TRANSLA`TE—TRAN-SLATE. *v. n.* [*tranſlatus*, Lat.] To tranſport; to remove.—It is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from one ſee to another.—To transfer from one to another; to convey.—To change.—[*Tranſlater*, old Fr.] To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the ſenſe.—To explain. A low colloquial uſe.

TR'ANSLA`TION—TRAN-SLA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*tranſlatio*, Lat. *tranſlation*, Fr.] Removal; act of removing—The removal of a biſhop to another ſee.—The act of turning into another language; interpretation.—Something made by tranſlation; verſion.

TR'ANSLA`TOR. *n. ſ.* [*tranſlateur*, old Fr. from *tranſlate.*] One that turns any thing into another language.

TRA'NSLOCA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *locus*, Lat.] Removal of things reciprocally to each others places.

TRA'NSLU'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſlucent.*] Diaphaneity; tranſparency.

TRA'NSLU`CENT—TRANS-LU-CENT, or TRA'NSLU`CID—TRANS-LU-CID. *adj.* [*trans* and *lucens* or *lucidus* Lat.] Tranſparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a paſſage to the light.

TRA'NSMARI`NE. *adj.* [*tranſmarinus*, Lat.] Lying on the other ſide of the ſea; found beyond ſea.

To TRA'NSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*tranſmigro*, Lat.] To paſs from one place or country into another.

TRA'NSMIGRA`TION—TRANS-MI-GRA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmigration*, Fr. from *tranſmigrate.*] Paſſage from one place or ſtate into another.

TRANSMI'SSION—TRANS-MI-*SION*. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmiſſion*, Fr. *tranſmiſſus*, Lat.] The act of ſending from one place to another, or from one perſon to another.

TRANSMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *tranſmiſſus*, Lat.] Tranſmitted; derived from one to another.

To TRANSMI'T—TRANS-MIT. *v. a.* [*tranſmitto*, Lat. *tranſmettre*, Fr.] To ſend from one perſon or place to another.

TRANSMI'TTAL. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmit.*] The act of tranſmitting; tranſmiſſion.

TRANSMU`TABLE. *adj.* [*tranſmuable*, Fr. from *tranſmute.*] Capable of change; poſſible to be changed into another nature or ſubſtance.

TRANSMUTABLY. *adv.* [from *tranſmute.*] With capacity of being changed into another ſubſtance or nature.

TRA`NSMUTA`TION—TRANS-MU-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmutation*, Fr. *tranſmutatio*, from *tranſmuto*, Lat.] Change into another nature or ſubſtance.

To TRANSMU`TE—TRANS-MUTE. *v. n.* [*tranſmuto*, Lat. *tranſmuer*, Fr.] To change from one nature or ſubſtance to another.

TRANSMU`TER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmute.*] One that tranſmutes.

TRA'NSOM—TRAN-SOM. *n. ſ.* [*tranſenna*, Lat.] A thwart beam or lintel over a door.—[Among mathematicians.] The vane of an inſtrument called a croſs ſtaff, being a piece of wood fixed acroſs with a ſquare ſocket upon which it ſlides.

TRANSPA`RENCY—TRANS-PA-REN-CY. *n. ſ.* [*tranſparence*, Fr. from *tranſparent.*] Clearneſs; diaphaneity; tranſlucence; power of tranſmitting light.

TRANSPA`RENT—TRANS-PA-RENT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſparent*, Fr. *trans* and *appareo*, Lat.] Pervious to the light; clear;

clear; pellucid; diaphanous; transſucent; not opaque.

TRANSPI'CUOUS—TRAN-SPIC-U-OUS. *adj.* [*trans* and *ſpecio*, Lat.] Tranſparent; pervious to the ſight.

To TRA'NSPI'ERCE—TRANS-PIERCE. *v. n.* [*tranſpercer*, Fr. *trans* and *pierce*.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

TRA'NSPIRA'TION—TRANS-PI-RA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*tranſpiration*, Fr.] Emiſſion in vapour.

To TRANSPI'RE—TRANS-PIRE. *v. a.* [*tranſpiro*, Lat. *tranſpirer*, Fr.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*tranſpirer*, Fr.] To be emitted by inſenſible vapour.—To eſcape from ſecreſy to notice: a ſenſe lately innovated from *France*, without neceſſity.

To TRA'NSPLA'CE—TRANS-PLACE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place.

To TRANSPL'ANT—TRANS-PLANT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Lat. *tranſplanter*, Fr.] To remove and plant in a new place.—To remove.

TR'ANSPLANTA'TION—TRANS-PLAN-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*tranſplantation*, Fr.] The act of tranſplanting or removing to another ſoil.—Conveyance from one to another—Removal of men from one country to another.

TRA'NSPLA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſplant*.] One that tranſplants.

To TRANSPO'RT—TRANS-PORT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Lat. *tranſporter*, Fr.] To convey by carriage from place to place.—To carry into baniſhment: as a felon.—To ſentence as a felon to baniſhment.—To hurry by violence of paſſion.—To put into ecſtaſy; to raviſh with pleaſure.

TRA'NSPORT-TRANS-PORT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſport*, Fr. from the verb.] Tranſportation; carriage; conveyance.—A veſſel of carriage; particularly a veſſel in which ſoldiers are conveyed.—Rapture; ecſtaſy.

TRANSPO'RTANCE—TRANS-PORT-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport*.] Conveyance; carriage; removal.

TRA'NSPORTA'TION—TRANS-POR-TA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport*.] Removal; conveyance; carriage.—Baniſhment for felony.—Ecſtatick violence of paſſion.

TRANSPO'RTER—TRANS-PORT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from [*tranſport*.] One that tranſports.

TRANSPO'SAL—TRANS-PO-SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſpoſe*.] The act of putting things in each other's place.

To TRANSPO'SE—TRANS-POSE. *v. a.* [*tranſpoſer*, Fr. *tranſpoſitum*, Lat.] To put each in the place of other.—To put out of place.

TRA'NSPOSI'TION—TRANS-PO-SI*TI*-ON. *n. ſ.* [*tranſpoſition*, Fr. from *tranſpoſe*.] The act of putting one thing in the place of another.—The ſtate of being put out of one place into another.

To TRA'NSUBSTA'NTIATE—TRAN-SUB-STAN-*TI*ATE. *v. a.* [*tranſubſtantier*, Fr.] To change to another ſubſtance.

TRA'NSUBSTA'NTIA'TION—TRAN-SUB-STAN-*TI*A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſubſtantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romiſh church, in which the elements of the euchariſt are ſuppoſed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST.

TRA'NSUDA'TION—TRAN-SU-DA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſude*.] The act of paſſing in ſweat, or perſpirable vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSU'DE—TRAN-SUDE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *ſudo*, Lat.] To paſs through in vapour.

TRANSVE'RSE—TRANS-VERSE. *adj.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat.] Being in a croſs direction.

TRANSVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *tranſverſe*.] In a croſs direction.

TRANSU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *ſumo*, Lat.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP—TRAP. *n. ſ.* [ꝥnappe, Sax. *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.] A ſnare ſet for thieves or vermin.—An ambuſh; a ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares—A play at which a ball is driven with a ſtick.

To TRAP. *v. a.* [ꝥnappan, Sax.] To enſnare; to catch by a ſnare or ambuſh; to take by ſtratagem.—[See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate.

TRAPDO'OR. *n. ſ.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door opening and ſhutting unexpectedly.

To TRAPE—TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipſe*: probably of the ſame original with *drab*.] To run idly and ſluttiſhly about. It is uſed only of women.

TRAPES. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *trape*.] An idle flatternly woman.

TRA'PSTICK. *n. ſ.* [*trap* and *ſtick*.] A ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

TRAPE'ZIUM. *n. ſ.* [τραπέζιον; *trapeſe*, Fr.] A quadrilateral figure, whoſe four ſides are not equal, and none of its ſides parallel.

TRA'PPINGS—TRAP-PINGS. *n. ſ.* [This word *Minſhew* derives from *drap*, Fr. *cloath*.] Ornaments appendant to the ſaddle.—Ornaments; dreſs; embelliſhments; external, ſuperficial, and trifling decoration.

TRASH—TRASH. *n. ſ.* [*tros*, Iſlan. *druſen*, German.] Any thing worthleſs; droſs; dregs.—A worthleſs perſon.—Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green ſickneſs.—I believe that the original ſignification of *traſh* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.

To TRASH. *v. a.* To lop; to crop.—To cruſh; to humble.

TRA'SHY. *adj.* [from *traſh*.] Worthleſs; vile; uſeleſs.

To TRA'VAIL—TRAV-AIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.] To labour; to toil;—To be in labour; to ſuffer the pains of childbirth.

To TRA'VAIL—TRAV-AIL. *v. a.* To harraſs; to tire.

TRA'VAIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Labour; toil; fatigue.—Labour in childbirth.

To TRA'VEL—TRAV-EL. *v. n.* [This word is generally ſuppoſed originally the ſame with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general: in ſome writers the word is written alike in all its ſenſes: but it is more convenient to write *travail* for *labour*, and *travel* for *journey*.] To make journeys: it is uſed for ſea as well as land, though ſometimes we diſtinguiſh it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the ſea.—To paſs; to go; to move.

—To

—To make journeys of curiosity.—To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail.*

To TRA´VEL. *v a.* To pass; to journey over.—To force to journey.

TRA´VEL. *n. ſ.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.] Journey; act of passing from place to place.—Journey of curiosity or instruction.—Labour; toil. This should be *travail:* as in *Daniel.*—Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail.*—TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.

TRA´VELLER. *n. ſ.* [*travailleur*, Fr. from *travel.*] One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.—One who visits foreign countries.

TRA´VERSE—TRAV-ERSE. *adv.* [*a travers*, Fr.] Cross-wise; athwart.

TRA´VERSE. *prep.* Through crosswise.

TRA´VERSE. *adj.* [*tranverſus*, Lat. *traverſe*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.

TRA´VERSE. *n. ſ.* Any thing laid or built cross.—Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.

To TRA´VERSE—TRAV-ERSE. *v. a.* [*traverſer*, Fr. It was anciently accented on the last syllable.] To cross; to lay athwart.—To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.—To oppose so as to annul. A law term.—To wander over; to cross.—To survey; to examine thoroughly.

To TRA´VERSE. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRA´VESTY—TRAV-ES-TY. *adj.* [*traveſti*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.

TRAY—TRAY. *n. ſ.* [*tray*, Swed.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.

TRE´ACHEROUS—TREACH-ER-OUS. *adj.* [from *treachery.*] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.

TRE´ACHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *treacherous.*] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by stratagem.

TREACHEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *treacherous.*] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TRE´ACHERY—TREACH-ER-Y. *n. ſ.* [*tricherie*, Fr.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TRE`ACLE—TREA-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triackle*, Dut. *theriaca*, Lat.] A medicine made up of many ingredients.—Molosses; the spume of sugar.

To TREAD—TREAD. *v. n.* pret. *trod*, part. paſſ. *trodden.* [*trudan*, Goth. ꝥreꝺan, Sax. *treden*, Dut.] To set the foot.—To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice.—To walk with form or state.—To copulate as birds.

To TREAD. *v. a.* To walk on; to feel under the foot.—To press under the foot.—To beat; to track.—To walk on in a formal or stately manner.—To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.—To put in action by the feet.—To love as the male bird the female.

TREAD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Footing; step with the foot.—Way; track; path.—The cocks part in the egg.

TRE´ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *tread.*] He who treads.

TRE´ADLE—TREAD-LE. *n. ſ.* [from *tread.*] A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion.—The sperm of the cock.

TRE`ASON—TREA-SON. *n. ſ.* [*trahiſon*, Fr.] An offence commited against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth: it is divided into high *treaſon* and petit *treaſon.* High *treaſon* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine *treaſon*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; *&c.* Petit *treaſon* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband; secular or religious kills his prelate: both *treaſons* are capital.

TRE`ASONABLE. *adj.* [from *treaſon.*] Having the nature or guilt of treason.

TRE´ASURE—TREAS-URE. *n. ſ.* [*treſor*, Fr. *thesaurus*, Lat.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.

To TRE´ASURE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to repositi; to lay up.

TRE´ASURER. *n. ſ.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorier*, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure.

TRE´ASURERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *treaſurer.*] Office or dignity of treasurer.

TRE´ASUREHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*treaſure* and *houſe.*] Place where hoarded riches are kept.

TRE´ASURY. *n. ſ.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorerie*, Fr.] A place in which riches are accumulated.

To TREAT—TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tracto*, Lat.] To negociate; to settle.—[*Tracto*, Lat.] To discourse on.—To use in any manner, good or bad.—To handle; to manage; to carry on.—To entertain with expence.

To TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. ꝥnahtian, Sax.] To discourse; to make discussions.—To practise negotiation.—To come to terms of accommodation.—To make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An entertainment given.—Something given at an entertainment.

TRE`ATISE—TREA-TISE. *n. ſ.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] Discourse; written tractate.

TRE`ATMENT—TREAT-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*traitment*, Fr.] Usage; manner of using good or bad.

TRE`ATY—TREA-TY. *n. ſ.* [*traité*, Fr.] Negotiation; act of treating.—A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs.—For entreaty: supplication; petition; solicitation.

TRE´BLE—TREB-LE. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplus*, *triplex*, Lat.] Threefold; triple.—Sharp of sound.—A musical term.

To TRE´BLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *triplico*, Lat. *tripler*, Fr.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.

To TRE´BLE. *v. n.* To become threefold.

TRE´BLE. *n. ſ.* A sharp sound.

TRE´BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *treble.*] The state of being treble.

TRE´BLY. *adv.* [from *treble.*] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.

TREE—TREE. *n. ſ.* *trie*, Island. *tree*, Dan.] A large vegetable, rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height.—Any thing branched out.

TREE *germander.* *n. ſ.* A plant.

TREE *of life.* *n. ſ* [*lignum*, *vitæ*, Lat.] An evergreen; the wood is esteemed by turners.

TREE *primroſe.* *n. ſ.* A plant.

TRE'FOIL—TRE-FOIL, *n. ſ.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] A plant.

TRE'ILLAGE n. ſ. [Fr.] *Treillage* is a contexture of pales to ſupport eſpalliers, making a diſtinct incloſure of any part of a garden.

TRE'LLIS. n. ſ. [Fr.] Is a ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice.

To TRE'MBLE—TREM-BLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.] To ſhake as with fear or cold; to ſhiver; to quake to ſhudder.—To quiver; to totter.—To quaver; to ſhake as a ſound.

TRE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling.*] So as to ſhake or quiver.

TREME'NDOUS—TRE-MEN-DOUS. *adj.* [*tremendus*, Lat.] Dreadful; horrible; aſtoniſhingly terrible.

TRE'MOUR—TRE-MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tremor*, Lat.] The ſtate of trembling.—Quivering or vibratory motion.

TRE'MULOUS — TREM-U-LOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Lat.] Trembling; fearful.—Quivering; vibratory.

TRE'MULOUSNESS, *n. ſ.* [from *tremulous.*] The ſtate of quivering.

To TRENCH—TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.] To cut.—To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

TRENCH. *n. ſ.* [*tranche*, Fr.] A pit or ditch.—Earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

TRE'NCHANT. *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; ſharp.

TRE'NCHER—TRENCH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, Fr.] A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.—The table.—Food; pleaſures of the table.

TRE'NCHERFLY. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *fly.*] One that haunts tables; a paraſite.

TRE'NCHERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *man.*] A feeder; an eater.

TRE'NCHERMATE. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *mate.*] A table companion; a paraſite.

TREPA'N—TRE-PAN. *n. ſ.* [*trepan*, Fr.] An inſtrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſkull.—A ſnare; a ſtratagem by which any one is enſnared. [Of this ſignification *Skinner* aſſigns for the reaſon, that ſome Engliſh ſhips in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great ſhew of friendſhip, into *Trapani*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

To TREPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner*, Fr.] To perforate with the trepan.—To catch; to enſnare.

TRE'PIDA'TION — TREP-I-DA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.] The ſtate of trembling.—State of terrour.

To TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [*treſpaſſer*, Fr.] To tranſgreſs; to offend.—To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRE'SPASS. *n. ſ.* [*treſpas*, Fr.] Tranſgreſſion; offence.—Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER—TRES-PASS-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *treſpaſs.*] An offender; a tranſgreſſor.—One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRE'SSES—TRESS-ES. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*treſſe*, Fr. *treccia*, Ital.] A knot or curl of hair.

TRE'STLE—TRES-TLE. *n. ſ.* [*treſteau*, Fr.] The frame of a table.—A moveable form by which any thing is ſupported.

TRET—TRET. *n. ſ.* [Probably from *tritus*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waſte or refuſe of a commodity.

TRE'VET—TREV-ET. *n. ſ.* [ðnieꝛet, Sax. *trepied*, Fr.] Any thing that ſtands on three legs: as, a ſtool.

TREY—TREY. *n. ſ.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards.

TRI'AL—TRI-AL. *n. ſ.* [from *try.*] Teſt; examination.—Experience; act of examining by experience.—Experiment; experimental knowledge.—Judicial examination.—Temptation; teſt of virtue.—State of being tried.

TRI'ANGLE—TRI-AN-GLE. *n. ſ.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles.

TRIA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles.

TRIBE—TRIBE. *n. ſ.* [*tribu*, Fr. *tribus*, Lat. from *trev*, *b* and *v* being labials of promiſcuous uſe in the ancient Britiſh words; *trev* from *tir ef*, his lands, is ſuppoſed to be Celtick, and uſed before the Romans had any thing to do with the Britiſh government; to prove which, Mr. *Rowland* offers many reaſons, which he mentions by imagining that *centuriæ* is derived from *trev*, ſuppoſing it to be the ſame with our *centrev*, importing a hundred *trevs* or *tribes*. Johnſon.] A diſtinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteriſtick.—It is often uſed in contempt.

TRI'BULA'TION—TRIB-U-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Perſecution; diſtreſs; vexation; diſturbance of life.

TRIBU'NAL, or TRIB-UN-AL—TRI-BU-NAL. *n. ſ.* [*tribunal*, Lat. and Fr.] The ſeat of a judge.—A court of juſtice.

TRI'BUNE—TRIB-UNE. *n. ſ.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.] An officer of Rome choſen by the people.—The commander of a Roman legion.

TRI'BUTARY — TRIB-U-TA-RY. *adj.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Lat.] Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of ſubmiſſion to a maſter.—Subject; ſubordinate.—Paid in tribute.

TRI'BUTARY. *n. ſ.* [from *tribute.*] One who pays a ſtated ſum in acknowledgment of ſubjection.

TRI'BUTE—TRIB-UTE. *n. ſ.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; ſubjection.

TRICE—TRICE. *n. ſ.* [*Johnſon* conceives this word comes from *trait*, Fr. corrupted by pronunciation.] A ſhort time; an inſtant; a ſtroke.

TRICK—TRICK. *n. ſ.* [*treck*, Dut.] A ſly fraud.—A dexterous artifice.—A vicious practice.—A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocoſely, or to divert.—An unexpected effect.—A practice; a manner; a habit.—A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, *a* trick *of cards.*

To TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, Fr.] To cheat; to impoſe on; to defraud.—To dreſs; to decorate; to adorn; properly to knot. [*trica*, in low Latin, ſignifies *a knot of hair*; *treccia*, Ital: hence *trace*. *Matt. Weſtmonaſterienſis* ſays of *Godiva* of Coventry, that ſhe rode *tricas capitis & crines diſſolvens.*]—To perform by ſlight of hand, or with a light touch.

To TRICK. *v. n.* To live by fraud.

TRI'CKER.

TRI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [This is often written, ſays *Johnſon*, *trigger*; I know not which is right. It is always pronounced however *trigger*.] The catch which being pulled diſengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

TRI'CKING—TRICK-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *trick*.] Dreſs; ornament.

TRI'CKISH. *adj.* [from *trick*.] Knaviſhly artful; fraudulently cunning; miſchievouſly ſubtle.

To TRI'CKLE — TRIC-KLE. *v. n.* [Of this word I find no etymology that ſeems well authoriſed or probable.] To fall in drops; to rill in a ſlender ſtream.

TRI`DENT—TRI-DENT. *n. ſ.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] A three forked ſceptre of Neptune.

TRI`DENT. *adj.* Having three teeth.

TRIE'NNIAL—TRI-EN-NI-AL. *adj.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr.] Laſting three years.—Happening every third year.

To TRI`FLE—TRI-FLE. *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dut.] To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly.—To mock; to play the fool.—To indulge light amuſement.—To be of no importance.

To TRI`FLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in uſe.

TRI`FLE. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.] A thing of no moment.

TRI`FLER—TRI-FLER. *n. ſ.* [*trifelaar*, Dut.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

TRI`FLING. *adj.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

TRI`FLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance.

TRI'GGER—TRIG-GER. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, Fr. from *intricare*, Lat.] A catch to hold the wheel on ſteep ground.—The catch that being pulled looſes the cock of the gun.

TRI'GLYPH. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A member of the frize of the Dorick order ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercolumnations.

TRI'GONAL. *adj.* [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners.—There are artificial numbers ſo called.

TRI'GONO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [*trigonometrie*, Fr.] The art of meaſuring triangles, or of calculating the ſides of any triangle ſought, and this is plain or ſpherical.

TRILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*trilateral*, Fr. *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three ſides.

TRILL—TRILL. *n. ſ.* [*trillo*. [Ital.] Quaver; tremulouſneſs of muſick.

To TRILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering.

To TRILL. *v. n* To trickle; to fall in drops or ſlender ſtreams.—To play in tremulous vibrations of ſound.

TRIM — TRIM. *adj.* [ȝetŋẏmmeð, Sax. *completed*.] Nice; ſmug; dreſſed up.

To TRIM. *v. a.* [ꝥŋimman, Sax. *to build*.] To fit out.—To dreſs; to decorate.—To ſhave; to clip.—To make neat; to adjuſt.—To balance a veſſel.—It has often *up* emphatical.

To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance: to fluctuate between two parties.

TRIM. *n. ſ.* Dreſs; geer; ornaments.

TRI'MLY. *adv.* [from *trim*.] Nicely; neatly.

TRI'MMER—TRIM-MER. *n. ſ.* [from *trim*.] One who changes ſides to balance parties; a turncoat. A piece of wood inſerted.

TRI'MMING. *n. ſ.* [from *trim*.] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

TRI`NAL—TRIN-AL. *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold.

TRINE—TRINE. *n. ſ.* [*triae*, Fr. *trinus*, Lat.] An aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be eminently benign.

TRI'NITY—TRIN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehenſible union of the three perſons in the Godhead.

TRI'NKET—TRINK-ET. *n. ſ.* [This *Skinner* derives ſomewhat harſhly from *trinquet*, Fr. *trinchetto*, Ital. *a topſail*. I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, ſome petty finery or decoration.] Toys; ornaments of dreſs; ſuperfluities of decoration.—Things of no great value; tackle; tools.

To TRIP—TRIP. *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *trippen*, Dut.] To ſupplant; to throw by ſtriking the feet from the ground by a ſudden motion.—To ſtrike the feet from under the body.—To catch; to detect.

To TRIP. *v. n.* To fall by loſing the hold of the feet.—To fail; to err; to be deficient.—To ſtumble; to titubate—To run lightly.—To take a ſhort voyage.

TRIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtroke or catch by which the wreſtler ſupplants his antagoniſt.—A ſtumble by which the foothold is loſt.—A failure; a miſtake.—A ſhort voyage or journey.

TRI`PARTITE — TRI-PAR-TITE. *adj.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three correſpondent copies.

TRIPE—TRIPE. *n. ſ.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Ital. and Span. The inteſtines; the guts.—It is uſed in ludricrous language for the human belly.

TRI'PHTHONG—TRIPH-THONG. *n. ſ.* [*tripthongue*, Fr. *tres* and φθoγγη.] A collation of three vowels to form one ſound: as *eau*; *eye*.

TRI'PLE — TRIP-LE. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplus*, Lat.] Threefold; conſiſting of three conjoined.—Treble; three times repeated.

To TRI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.—To make threefold.

TRI'PLET—TRIP-LET. *n. ſ.* [from *triple*.] Three of a kind.—Three verſes rhyming together.

TRI'PLICATE—TRIP-LI-CATE. *adj.* [from *triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much.

TRI'PLICA`TION. *n. ſ.* [from *triplicate*.] The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPLI'CITY — TRI-PLIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*triplicité*, Fr. from *triplex*, Lat.] Trebleneſs; ſtate of being threefold.

TRI`POD—TRI-POD. *n. ſ.* [*tripus*, Lat.] A ſeat with three feet, ſuch as that from which the prieſteſs of Apollo delivered oracles.

TRI'POLY.—TRIP-O-LY. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from the place whence it is brought.] A ſharp cutting ſand.

TRI'PPING — TRIP-PING. *adj.* [from *trip*.] Quick; nimble.

TRI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *trip.*] Light dance.

TRI'PPINGLY. *adv.* [from *tripping.*] With agility; with ſwift motion.

TRI'RE'ME. *n. ſ.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a ſide.

TRISE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tres* and *ſectio*, Lat.] Diviſion into three equal parts: the triſection of an angle is one of the deſiderata of geometry.

TRI'STFUL. *adj.* [*triſtis*, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; ſorrowful.

TRISY'LLABLE—TRI-SYL-LA-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*triſyllaba*, Lat.] A word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRITE—TRITE. *adj.* [*tritus*, Lat.] Worn out; ſtale; common; not new.

TRI'TENESS—TRITE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *trite.*] Staleneſs; commonneſs.

TRI'TURABLE. *adj.* [*triturable*, Fr. from *triturate.*] Poſſible to be pounded or comminuted.

TRI'TURA'TION—TRIT-UR-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*trituration*, Fr. *trituro*, Lat.] Reduction of any ſubſtances to powder upon a ſtone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is alſo called levigation.

TRI'VET—TRIV-ET. *n. ſ.* [See TREVET.] Any thing ſupported by three feet.

TRI'VIAL—TRIV-I-AL. *n. ſ.* [*trivial*, Fr. *trivialis*, Lat.] Vile; worthleſs; vulgar; ſuch as may be picked up in the highway.—Light; trifling; unimportant; inconſiderable. This uſe is more frequent, though leſs juſt.

TRI'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *trivial.*] Commonly; vulgarly.—Lightly; inconſiderably.

TRI'VIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *trivial.*] Commonneſs; vulgarity.—Lightneſs; unimportance.

TRI'UMPH—TRI-UMPH. *n. ſ.* [*triumphus*, Lat. *triomphe*, Fr.] Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated.—State of being victorious.—Victory; conqueſt.—Joy for ſucceſs.—A conquering card now called trump. See TRUMP.

To TRI'UMPH—TRI-UMPH. *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Lat. *triompher*, Fr. This word is always accented in proſe on the firſt ſyllable, but in poetry ſometimes on the laſt.] To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.—To obtain victory.—To inſult upon an advantage gained.

TRIU'MPHAL. *adj.* [*triomphal*, Fr. *triumphalis*, Lat. from *triumph.*] Uſed in celebrating victory.

TRIU'MPHANT — TRI-UMPH-ANT. *adj.* [*triumphans*, Lat. *triumphant*, Fr.] Celebrating a victory.—Rejoicing as for victory.—Victorious; graced with conqueſt.

TRIU'MPHANTLY. *adv.* [from *triumphant.*] In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory.—Victoriouſly; with ſucceſs.—With inſolent exultation.

TRIU'MVIRATE—TRI-UM-VI-RATE, or TRIUMVIRI'. *n. ſ.* [*triumviratus* or *triumviri*, Lat. *triumvirat*, Fr. A coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRI'UNE—TRI-UNE. *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one, ſays *Johnſon.* Leſs paradoxically three in one.

TRO'CHEE. *n. ſ.* [*trochæus*, Lat. *trochée*, Fr. τροχαῖος.] A foot uſed in Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.

TRODE—TRODE, the preterite of *tread.*

TROD—TROD, or TRO'DDEN—TROD-DEN. participle paſſive of *tread.*

TRO'GLODYTE. *n. ſ.* [τρωγλοδύτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL—TROLL. *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dut. perhaps from *trochlea*, Lat. A thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.

To TROLL. *v. n.* To roll; to run round.—To fiſh for a pike with a rod which has a pully towards the bottom, which poſſibly gives occaſion to the term.

TRO'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [A low word.] A ſlatternly, looſe woman.

TROOP—TROOP. *n. ſ.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Ital. *troope*, Dut. *trop*, Swed. *troppa*, low Lat.] A company; a number of people collected together.—A body of ſoldiers.—A ſmall body of cavalry.

To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To march in a body.—To march in haſte.—To march in company.

TRO'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *troop.*] A horſe ſoldier. A trooper fights only on horſeback; whereas a dragoon marches on horſeback, but fights either as a horſeman or footman.

TROPE—TROPE. *n. ſ.* [τρόπος; *trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original ſignification; as, the clouds *forctel* rain for *foreſhew.*

TRO'PHY—TROPH-Y. *n. ſ.* [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Lat.] Something taken from an enemy, and ſhewn or treaſured up in proof of victory.

TRO'PICAL—TROP-IC-AL. *adj.* [from *trope.*] Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.—[From *tropick.*] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

TRO'PICK—TROP-ICK. *n. ſ.* *tropique*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the ſun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

TRO'POLO'GICAL—TRO-PO-LOG-I-CAL. *n. ſ.* *tropologique*, Fr. τρόπος and λόγος.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [τρόπος and λόγος.] A rhetorical mode of ſpeech including tropes, or a change of ſome word from the original meaning.

To TROT—TROT. *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dut.] To move with a high jolting pace.—To walk faſt, in a ludicrous or contemptuous ſenſe.

TROT. *n. ſ.* [*trot*, Fr. from the verb.] The jolting high pace of a horſe.—An old woman. In contempt.

TROTH—TROTH. *n. ſ.* [*trouth*, old Engliſh; ꝥeoð, Sax.] Truth; faith; fidelity.

TRO'THLESS. *adj.* [from *troth.*] Faithleſs; treacherous.

To TRO'UBLE—TROUB-LE. *v. a.* [*troubler*, Fr.] To diſturb; to perplex.—To afflict; to grieve.—To diſtreſs; to make uneaſy.—To buſy; to engage overmuch.—To give occaſion of labour to. A word of civility or ſlight regard.—To teize; to vex.—To diſorder; to put

into agitation or commotion.—To mind with anxiety.—[In low language.] To ſue for a debt.

TRO'UBLE. *n. ſ.* [*trouble*, Fr.] Diſturbance; perplexity.—Affliction; calamity.—Moleſtation; obſtruction; inconvenience.—Uneaſineſs; vexation.

TRO'UBLE-STATE. *n. ſ.* [*trouble* and *ſtate*.] Diſturber of a community; publick makebate.

TRO'UBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *trouble*.] Diſturber; confounder.

1 0 1

TRO'UBLESOME—TROUB-LE-SOME. *adj.* [from *trouble*.] Full of moleſtation; vexatious; uneaſy; afflictive.—Burdenſome; tireſome; weariſome.—Full of teazing buſineſs.—Slightly harraſſing.—Unſeaſonably engaging; improperly importuning.—Importunate; teizing.

TRO'UBLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *troubleſome*.] Vexatiouſly; weariſomely; unſeaſonably; importunately.

TRO'UBLESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *troubleſome*.] Vexatiouſneſs; uneaſineſs.

8 1

TRO'VER—TRO-VER. *n. ſ.* [*trouver*, Fr.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath againſt one that having found any of his goods refuſeth to deliver them upon demand.

TROUGH—TROUGH. *n. ſ.* *gh* hath here the power of *f*. [ꞇꞃoȝ, ꞇꞃoh, Sax. *troch*, Dut. *trou*, Dan. *traug*, Iſland. *truogo*, Ital.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper ſide.

8

TROUL — TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dut.] See TROLL. To move volubly.—To utter volubly.

2

To TROUNCE—TROUNCE. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tronc* or *tronſon*, Fr. a club.] To puniſh by an indictment or information.

2 1

TRO'USERS—TROU-SERS. *n. ſ.* [*trouſſe*, Fr. *truiſh*, Erſe.] Breeches; hoſe. See TROSSERS.

2

TROUT—TROUT. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃuhꞇ, Sax. *tructa*, *truta*, *trutta*, Lat.] A delicate ſpotted fiſh inhabiting brooks and quick ſtreams.—A familiar phraſe for an honeſt, or perhaps for a ſilly fellow.

2 13

TRO'WEL—TROW-EL. *n. ſ.* [*truelle*, Fr. *trulla*, Lat.] A Bricklayer's tool to take up mortar with, and ſpread it on the bricks; with which alſo they cut the bricks to ſuch lengths as they have occaſion, and alſo ſtop the joints.

9

TRO'Y-WEI'GHT, or TROY—TROY. *n. ſ.* [from *Troies*, Fr.] A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, conſiſting of theſe denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

6 11

TRU'ANT—TRU-ANT. *n. ſ.* [*truand*, Old Fr. *treuwant*, Dut. *a vagabond*.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant*, is, in ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without leave.

TRU'ANT. *adj.* Idle; wandering from buſineſs; lazy; loitering.

To TRUANT. *v. n.* [*truander*, to beg about a country, Fr. *truwanten*, old Germ.] To idle at a diſtance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy.

6

TRUCE—TRUCE. *n. ſ.* [*truga*, low Lat. *tregua*, Ital. *truie*, old Fr.] A temporary peace; a ceſſation of hoſtilities.—Ceſſation; intermiſſion; ſhort quiet.

1

To TRUCK—TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Ital. *trocar*, Span. deduced by *Salmaſius* from τρώγειν, *to get money*.] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.

To TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.

TRUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Exchange; traffick by exchange.—[τροχὸς] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

TRU'CKLEBED, or *trundlebed*. *n. ſ.* [properly *troclebed*; from *trochlea*, Lat. or τροχὸς.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

1 0

To TRU'CKLE—TRUC-KLE. *v. n.* This word is, I believe, derived from *trucklebed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a ſtate of ſubjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.

1

To TRUDGE—TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Ital.] To travel laborioufly; to jog on; to march heavily on.

6

TRUE—TRUE. *adj.* [ꞇꞃeopa, ꞇꞃupa, Sax.] Not falſe; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.—Not falſe; agreeing with our own thoughts.—Pure from the crime of falſehood; veracious.—Genuine; not counterfeit.—Faithful; not perfidious; ſteady.—Honeſt; not fraudulent.—Exact; truly conformable to a rule.—Rightful.

6 5

TRU'EBO'RN—TRUE-BORN. *n. ſ.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth.

TRU'EBRE'D. *adj.* [*true* and *bred*.] Of a right breed.

TRU'EHE'ARTED. *n. ſ.* [*true* and *heart*.] Honeſt; faithful.

TRUELO'VEKNOT. } *n. ſ.* [*true*, *love*, and *knot*.] Lines
TRUELO'VERSKNOT. } drawn through each other with many involutions, conſidered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

TRU'EPE'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*true* and *penny*.] A familiar phraſe for an honeſt fellow.

1 0

TRU'FFLE—TRUF-FLE. *n. ſ.* [*truſle*, *truffe*, Fr.] Subterraneous muſhrooms, called by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terræ.

1

TRULL—TRULL. *n. ſ.* [*trulla*, Ital.] A low whore; a vagrant ſtrumpet.—It ſeems to have had firſt at leaſt a neutral ſenſe; a girl; a laſs; a wench.

6 15

TRU'LY—TRU-LY. *adv.* [from *true*.] According to truth; not falſely; faithfully; honeſtly.—Really; without fallacy.—Exactly; juſtly.—Indeed.

1

TRUMP—TRUMP. *n. ſ.* [*trompe*, Dut. and old Fr. *tromba*, Italian.] A trumpet; an inſtrument of warlike muſick.—[Corrupted from *triumph*.] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.—*To put to* or *upon the* TRUMPS. To put to the laſt expedient.

To TRUMP *v. a.* [from the noun.] To win with a trump card.—*To* TRUMP *up*. [from *tromper*, Fr. to cheat.] To deviſe; to forge.

1 13 15

TRU'MPERY—TRUMP-E-RY. *n. ſ.* [*tromperie*, Fr. a cheat.] Something fallaciouſly ſplendid; ſomething of leſs value than it ſeems.—Falſehood; empty talk.—Something of no value; trifles.

TRU'MPET. *n. ſ.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Dut.] An inſtrument of martial muſick ſounded by the breath.—In military ſtile, a trumpeter.—One who celebrates; one who praiſes.

1 13

To TRU'MPET—TRUMP-ET. *v. a.* [*trompetter*, Fr. from the noun.] To publiſh by ſound of trumpet; to proclaim.

TRU'M-

TRU'MPETER—TRUMP-ET-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *trumpet.*] One who ſounds a trumpet. — One who proclaims, publiſhes, or denounces.—A fiſh.

TR'UMPET-TONGUED. *adj.* [*trumpet* and *tongue.*] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

To TRU'NCATE—TRUNC-ATE. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To maim; to lop; to cut ſhort.

TRU'NCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *truncate.*] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON—TRUNCH-EON. *n. ſ.* [*tronçon*, Fr.] A ſhort ſtaff; a club; a cudgel.—A ſtaff of command.

To TRU'NDLE—TRUN-DLE. *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard French; ꝥhenbl, a bowl, Sax.] To roll; to bowl along.

TRUNDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝥhenbl, Sax.] Any rolling thing.

TRU'NDLE-TAIL. *n. ſ.* Round tail.

TRUNK—TRUNK. *n. ſ.* [*truncus*, Lat. *tronc*, Fr.] The body of a tree.—The body without the limbs of an animal.—The main body of any thing.—[*Tronc*, Fr.] A cheſt for cloaths; a ſmall cheſt commonly lined with paper.—[*Trompe*, Fr.] The proboſcis of an elephant, or other animal.—A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.

TRU'NKED—TRUNK-ED. *adj.* [from *trunk.*] Having a trunk.

TRUNK-HOSE. *n. ſ.* [*trunk* and *hoſe.*] Large breeches formerly worn.

TRU'NNIONS—TRUNN-IONS. *n. ſ.* [*trognons*, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSS—TRUSS. *n. ſ.* [*trouſſe*, Fr.] A bandage by which ruptures are reſtrained from lapſing.—Bundle; any thing thruſt cloſe together.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trouſſer*, Fr.] To pack up cloſe together.

TRUST—TRUST. *n. ſ.* [*trauſt*, Runick.] Confidence; reliance on another.—Charge received in confidence.—Confident opinion of any event.—Credit given without examination.—Credit without payment.—Something committed to one's faith.—Depoſit; ſomething committed to charge, of which an account muſt be given.—Fidelity; ſuppoſed honeſty.—State of him to whom ſomething is entruſted.

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place confidence in; to confide in.—To believe; to credit.—To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.—To commit with confidence. — To venture confidently. — To ſell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.* To be confident of ſomething future. —To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt. —To be credulous; to be won to confidence. — To expect.

TRUSTEE'—TRUS-TEE. *n. ſ.* [from *truſt.*] One entruſted with any thing.—One to whom ſomething is committed for the uſe and behoof of another.

TRU'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *truſt.*] One who truſts.

TRU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *truſty.*] Honeſty; fidelity; faithfulneſs.

TRU'STLESS. *n. ſ.* [from *truſt.*] Unfaithful; unconſtant; not to be truſted. A word elegant, but out of uſe.

TRU'STY — TRUS-TY. *adj.* [from *truſt.*] Honeſt; faithful; true; fit to be truſted.—Strong; ſtout; ſuch as will not fail.

TRUTH—TRUTH. *n. ſ.* [ꝥreopꝺa, Sax.] The contrary to falſehood; conformity of notions to things.—Conformity of words to thoughts.—Purity from falſehood. —Fidelity; conſtancy.—Honeſty; virtue.—It is uſed ſometimes by way of conceſſion.—Exactneſs; conformity to rule.—Reality.—*Of a* TRUTH, or *in* TRUTH. In reality.

To TRY—TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, Fr.] To examine; to make experiment of.—To experience; to aſſay; to have knowledge or experience of. — To examine as a judge.—To bring before a judicial tribunal.—To bring to a deciſion, with *out* emphatical.—To act on as a teſt.—To bring as to a teſt.—To eſſay; to attempt.—To purify; to refine.

To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt.

TUB—TUB. *n. ſ.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dut.] A large open veſſel of wood.—A ſtate of ſalivation. I know not well why ſo called.

TUBE—TUBE. *n. ſ.* [*tube*, Fr. *tubus*, Lat.] A pipe; a ſiphon; a long body.

TU'BERCLE—TU-BER-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*tubercule*, Fr. from *tuberculum*, Lat.] A ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence on the body; a pimple.

TU'BEROSE—TUB-E-ROSE. *n. ſ.* A flower whoſe ſtalks run up four foot high more or leſs; the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth.

TU'BEROUS. *adj.* [*tubereux*, Fr. from *tuber*, Lat.] Having prominent knots or excreſcences.

TU'BULAR. *adj.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Reſembling a pipe or trunk; conſiſting of a pipe; long and hollow; fiſtular.

TU'BULE. *n. ſ.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] A ſmall pipe, or fiſtular body.

TU'BULOUS. *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.] Fiſtular; longitudinally hollow.

TUCK—TUCK. *n. ſ.* [*tweca*, Welſh, a knife; *eſtoc*, Fr. *ſtocco*, Ital.] A long narrow ſword.—A kind of net.

To TUCK. *v. n.* [from *trucken*, Germ.] To cruſh together; to hinder from ſpreading.—To incloſe, by tucking cloaths round.

TU'CKER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſt of women.

TU'ESDAY—TUES-DAY. *n. ſ.* [ꝥuerꝺaȝ, Sax. ꝥuv, Sax. is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TUFT—TUFT. *n. ſ.* [*tuffe*, Fr.] A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together.—A cluſter; a plump.

TU'FTED—TUFT-ED. *adj.* [from *tuft.*] Growing in tufts or cluſters.

To TUG—TUG. *v. a.* [ꝥiȝan, ꝥeoȝan, Sax.] To pull with ſtrength long continued in the utmoſt exertion; to draw.—To pull; to pluck.

To TUG. *v. n.* To pull; to draw.—To labour; to contend; to ſtruggle.

TUG—TUG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmoſt effort.

TU'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *tug.*] One that tugs or pulls hard.

Tui'tion—Tu-iti-on. *n. ſ.* [*tuitio* from *tueor*, Lat.] Guardianſhip; ſuperintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

Tu'lip—Tu-lip. *n. ſ.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower. *Tulips* are generally divided into three claſſes, viz. præcoces, or early flowers; media's, or middling flowers; and ſerotines, or late flowers. The early blowing *tulips* are not near ſo fair, nor riſe half ſo high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing ſo early in the ſpring. Their roots ſhould be taken up and ſpread upon mats in a ſhady place to dry; after which they ſhould be cleared from their filth, and put up in a dry place until the ſeaſon for planting.

To Tu'mble—tum-ble. *v. n.* [*tomber*, Fr. *tommelen*, Dut. *tombolare*, Ital.] To fall; to come ſuddenly to the ground.—To fall in great quantities tumultuouſly.—To roll about.—To play tricks by various librations of the body.

To Tu'mble. *v. a.* To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.—To throw by chance or violence.—To throw down.

Tu'mble. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A fall.

Tu'mbler. *n. ſ.* [from *tumble*.] One who ſhows poſtures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

Tu'mbrel. *n. ſ.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] A dungcart.

Tu'mefa'ction—Tu-me-fac-tion. *n. ſ.* [*tumefactio*, Lat.] Swelling.

To Tu'mefy—Tu-me-fy. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To ſwell; to make to ſwell.

Tu'mid—Tu-mid. *adj.* [*tumidus*, Latin.] Swelling; puffed up.—Protuberant; raiſed above the level.—Pompous; boaſtful; puffy; falſely ſublime.

TU'MOUR—TU-MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tumor*, Lat.] A morbid ſwelling.—Affected pomp; falſe magnificence; puffy grandeur; ſwelling mien; unſubſtantial greatneſs.

Tu'morous. *adj.* [from *tumour*.] Swelling; protuberant—Faſtuous; vainly pompous; falſely magnificent.

Tu'mulose. *adj.* [*tumuloſus*, Lat.] Full of hills.

TU'MULT—TU MULT. *n. ſ.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Latin.] A promiſcuous commotion in a multitude.—A multitude put into wild commotion.—A ſtir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

Tumu'ltuary—Tu-mul-tu-a-ry. *adj.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr. from *tumult*.] Diſorderly; promiſcuous; confuſed.—Reſtleſs; put into irregular commotion.

To Tumu'ltuate. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

Tu'multua'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *tumultuate*.] Irregular and confuſed agitation.

Tu'multuous—Tu-mul-tuous. *adj.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, Fr.] Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confuſedly agitated.—Violently carried on by diſorderly multitudes.—Turbulent; violent.—Full of tumults.

Tumu'ltuously, *adv.* [from *tumultuous*.] By act of the multitude; with confuſion and violence.

TUN—TUN. *n. ſ.* [tunne, Sax. *tonne*, Dut. *tonne*, *tonneau*, Fr.] A large caſk.—A pipe; the meaſure of two hogſheads.—Any large quantity proverbially.—A drunkard, In burleſque.—The weight of two thouſand pounds.—A cubick ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed to contain a tun.—Dryden has uſed it for a perimetrical meaſure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

To Tun. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into caſks; to barrel.

Tu'nable—Tun-a-ble. *adj.* [from *tune*.] Harmonious; muſical.

Tu'nableness. *n. ſ.* [from *tunable*.] Harmony; melodiouſneſs.

Tu'nably—Tun-a-bly. *adv.* [from *tunable*.] Harmoniouſly; melodiouſly.

TUNE—TUNE. *n. ſ.* [*toon*, Dut. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*, Ital. *tone*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.] *Tune* is a diverſity of notes put together.—Sound; note.—Harmony; order; concert of parts.—State of giving the due ſounds, as *the fiddle is in tune*, or *out of tune*.—Proper ſtate for uſe or application; right diſpoſition; fit temper; proper humour.—State of any thing with reſpect to order.

To Tune. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into ſuch a a ſtate, as that the proper ſounds may be produced.—To ſing harmoniouſly.

To Tune. *v. n.* To form one ſound to another.—To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

Tu'neful—Tune-ful. *adj.* [*tune* and *full*.] Muſical; harmonious.

Tu'neless. *adj.* [from *tune*.] Unharmonious; unmuſical.

Tu'ner—Tun-er. *n. ſ.* [from *tune*.] One who tunes.

TU'NICK—TU-NICK. *n. ſ.* [*tunique*, French; *tunica*, Lat.] Part of the Roman dreſs.—Covering; integument; tunicle.

Tu'nicle—Tu-ni-cle. *n. ſ.* [from *tunick*.] Cover; integument.

Tu'nnage—Tun-nage. *n. ſ.* [from *tun*.] Content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun.

Tu'nnel—Tun-nel. *n. ſ.* The ſhaft of a chimney; the paſſage for the ſmoke.—A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into veſſels.—A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and ſo reſembling a funnel or tunnel.

To Tu'nnel. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form like a tunnel.—To catch in a net.

Tu'nny. *n. ſ.* [*tonnen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] A ſea-fiſh.

Tup—Tup. *n. ſ.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet uſed in Staffordſhire, and in other provinces.

To Tup. *v. n.* To but like a ram.

Tu'rban. / Tu'rbant. / Tu'rband. } *n. ſ.* [A Turkiſh word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

Tu'rbaned. *adj.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban.

TU'RBID—TUR-BID. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Tu'rbidness. *n. ſ.* [from *turbid*.] Muddineſs; thickneſs.

Tu'rbinated—Tur-bi-nat-ed. *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.] Twiſted; ſpiral.—Among botaniſts plants are called *turbinated*, as ſome parts of them reſemble, or are of a conical figure,

TU'RBITH. *n. ſ.* [*turpethus*, Lat.] Yellow precipitate.

TU'RBOT—TUR-BOT. *n. ſ.* [*turbot*, Fr. and Dut.] A delicate fiſh.

TU'RBULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*turbulence*, Fr. *turbulentia*, Lat.]
TU'RBULENCY. } Tumult; confuſion.—Tumultuouſneſs; liableneſs to confuſion.

TU'RBULENT—TUR-BU-LENT. *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.] Raiſing agitation; producing commotion.—Expoſed to commotion; liable to agitation.—Tumultuous; violent.

TU'RBULENTLY. *adv.* [from *turbulent.*] Tumultuouſly; violently.

TU'RCOIS—TUR-COIS. *n. ſ.* [*turcois*, Dut.] A precious ſtone.

TURD. *n. ſ.* [ꝥuɼƀ, Sax.] Excrement.

TURF—TURF. *n. ſ.* [ꝥẏɼf, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch; *torf*, Swed.] A clod covered with graſs; a part of the ſurface of the ground.

To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs.

TU'RFY. *adj.* [from *turf.*] Full of turfs.

TU'RGENT—TUR-GENT. *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

TURGE'SCENCE—TUR-GES-GENCE, or TURGE'SCENCY. *n. ſ.* [*turgeſcens*, Lat.] The act of ſwelling; the ſtate of being ſwoller.

TU'RGID—TUR-GID. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Lat.] Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.—Pompous; tumid; faſtuous; vainly magnificent.

TURGI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *turgid.*] State of being ſwollen.

TU'RKEY—TUR-KEY. *n. ſ.* [*gallina, turcica*, Lat.] A large domeſtick fowl brought from Turkey.

TU'RKOIS—TUR-KOIS. *n. ſ.* [*turquoiſe*, Fr. from *turkey.*] A blue ſtone numbered among the meaner precious ſtones, now diſcovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

TU'RMERICK—TUR-ME-RICK. *n. ſ.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TU'RMOIL—TUR-MOIL. *n. ſ.* [derived by Skinner from *tremouille*, Fr. a mil-hopper, more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; diſturbance; harraſſing uneaſineſs; tumultuous moleſtation.

To TURN—TURN. *v. a.* [ꝥuɼnan, Sax. *tourner*, Fr. from *torno*, Latin.] To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.—To put the upperſide downwards; to ſhift with regard to the ſides.—To change with reſpect to poſition.—To change the ſtate of the ballance.—To bring the inſide out.—To change as to the poſture of the body, or direction of the look.—To form on a lathe by moving round. [*torno*, Lat.]—To form; to ſhape.—To transform; to metamorphoſe; to tranſmute.—To make of another colour.—To change; to alter.—To make a reverſe of fortune.—To tranſlate.—To change to another opinion, or party, worſe or better; to convert; to pervert.—To change with regard to inclination or temper.—To alter from one effect or purpoſe to another.—To betake.—To transfer.—To fall upon.—To make to nauſeate.—To make giddy.—To infatuate; to make mad.—To direct to, or from any point.—To direct to a certain purpoſe or propenſion.—To double in.—To revolve; to agitate in the mind.—To drive from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.—To drive by violence; to expel.—To apply.—To reverſe; to repeal.—To keep paſſing in a courſe of exchange or traffick.—To adapt the mind.—To put towards another.—To retort; to throw back.—*To* TURN *away.* To diſmiſs from ſervice; to diſcard.—*To* TURN *back.* To return to the hand from which it was received.—*To* TURN *off.* To diſmiſs contemptuouſly.—*To* TURN *off.* To give over; to reſign.—*To* TURN *off.* To deflect.—*To* TURN *over.* To transfer.—*To* TURN *to.* To have recourſe to a book.—*To be* TURNED *of.* To advance to an age beyond. An odd ungrammatical phraſe.—*To* TURN *over.* To refer.—To examine one leaf of a book after another.

To TURN. *v. n.* To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.—To ſhew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing.—To move the body round.—To move from its place.—To change poſture.—To have a tendency or direction.—To move the face to another quarter.—To depart from the way; to deviate.—To alter; to be changed; to be transformed.—To become by a change.—To change ſides.—To change the mind, conduct, or determination.—To change to acid. Uſed of milk.—To be brought eventually.—To depend on, as the chief point.—To grow giddy.—To have an unexpected conſequence or tendency.—*To* TURN *away.* To deviate from a proper courſe.—To return; to recoil.—To be directed to, or from any point.—*To* TURN *off.* To divert one's courſe.

TURN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of turning; gyration.—Meander; winding way.—A walk to and fro.—Change; viciſſitude; alteration.—Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or firſt appearance.—Chance; hap.—Occaſion; incidental opportunity.—Time at which any thing is to be had or done.—Actions of kindneſs or malice.—Reigning inclination.—A ſtep off the ladder at the gallows.—Convenience.—The form; caſt; ſhape; manner.—The manner of adjuſting the words of a ſentence.—*By* TURNS. One after another.

TU'RNBENCH. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *bench.*] The frame or bench uſed by turners.

TU'RNCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *coat.*] One who forſakes his party or principles; a renegade.

TU'RNING. *v. a.* [from *turn.*] Flexure; winding; meander.

TU'RNIP—TUR-NIP. *n. ſ.* A white eſculent root.

TU'RNPIKE. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique.*] A croſs of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horſes from entering.—Any gate by which the way is obſtructed.

TURNSPIT. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *ſpit.*] He that anciently turned a ſpit, inſtead of which jacks are now generally uſed.

TU'RNSTILE. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *ſtile*] A turnpike.

TU'RPENTINE—TUR-PEN-TINE. *n. ſ.* [*turpentina*, Ital. *terebinthina*, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

TU'RQUOISE. *n. ſ.* See *Turkois.*

TU'RPITUDE—TUR-PI-TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, Latin.] Eſſential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent vileneſs; badneſs.

TU'RRET—TUR-RET. *n. ſ.* [*turris*, Lat.] A ſmall eminence raiſed above the reſt of the building; a little tower.

TU'RRETED. *adj.* [from *turret.*] Formed like a tower; riſing like a tower.

TU'RTLE

TU'RTLE—TUR-TLE, or TU'RTLEDOVE. *n. ſ.* [ꝛuꝛtle, Sax. *tortorello*, Fr. *tortarelle*, Ital. *turtur*, Lat.] A ſpecies of dove.—It is uſed among ſailors and gluttons for a tortoiſe.

TUSH—TUSH. *interj.* An expreſſion of contempt.

TUSK—TUSK. *n. ſ.* [ꝛŷxaꝼ, Sax. *toſken*, old Friſick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.

TU'SKED. } *adj.* [from *tuſk*.] Furniſhed with tuſks.
TU'SKY. }

TUT—TUT. *interj.* [This ſeems to be the ſame with *tuſh*.] A participle noting contempt; as, *Tut, tut!* grace me no grace, uncle me no uncle.

TU'TELAGE—TU-TE-LAGE. *n. ſ.* [*tutelle, tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Latin.] Guardianſhip; ſtate of being under guardian.

TU'TELAR—TU-TE-LAR, or TU'TELARY. *adj.* [*tutela*, Lat.] Having the charge or guardianſhip of any perſon or thing; protecting; defenſive; guardian.

TU'TOR—TU-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or inſtructor.

To TU'TOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſtruct; to teach; to document. —— To treat with ſuperiority or ſeverity.

TU'TORAGE—TU-TOR-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *tutor*.] The authority or ſolemnity of a tutor.

TU'TORESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tutor*.] Directreſs; inſtructreſs; governeſs.

TUTTY—TUT-TY. *n. ſ.* [*tutia*, low Lat. *tuthie*, Fr.] A ſublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

TWAIN—TWAIN. *adj.* [ꝛpezen, baꝛpa, both twain, Sax.] Two. An old word, ſeldom uſed but ludicrouſly.

To TWANG—TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from the ſound.] To ſound with a quick ſharp noiſe.

To TWANG. *v. a.* To make to ſound ſharply.

TWANG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſharp quick ſound. —An affected modulation of the voice.

TWANG. *interj.* A word making a quick action, accompanied with a ſharp ſound. Little uſed, and, as Mr. *Johnſon* obſerves, little deſerving to be uſed.

'TWAS. Contracted from *it was*.

To TWEAK—TWEAK. *v. a.* [*twacken*, German.] To pinch; to ſqueeze betwixt the fingers.

TWEAGUE—TWEAGUE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Perplexity; ludicrous diſtreſs. A low word.

To TWEE'DLE—TWEE-DLE. *v. a.* To handle lightly.

TWEE'ZERS—TWEEZ-ERS. *n. ſ.* [*etuy*, Fr.] Nippers, or ſmall pincers, to pluck off hairs.

TWELFTH—TWELFTH. *adj.* [ꝛpelꝼta, Sax.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWE'LFTHTIDE. *n. ſ.* The twelfth day after Chriſtmas.

TWELVE—TWELVE. *adj.* [ꝛpelꝼ, Sax.] Two and ten; twice ſix.

TWE'LVEMONTH. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *month*.] A year, as conſiſting of twelve months.

TWE'LVEPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *pence*.] A ſhilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY. *adj.* [*twelve* and *penny*.] Sold for a ſhilling.

TWE'LVESCORE. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *ſcore*.] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

TWE'NTIETH—TWEN-TIETH. *adj.* [ꝛpenꝛeoȝoðа, Sax.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

TWENTY—TWEN-TY. *adj.* [ꝛpentiȝ, Saxon.] Twice ten.

TWICE—TWICE. *adv.* [ꝛpiȝiðе, Sax. *twees*, Dutch.] Two times.—Doubly.—It is often uſed in compoſition.

To TWIDLE—TWID-LE. *v. a.* [This is commonly written *tweedle*.] To touch lightly. A low word.

TWIG—TWIG. *n. ſ.* [ꝛpiȝ, ꝛpiȝȝа, Sax. *twyg*, Dut.] A ſmall ſhoot of a branch; a ſwitch tough and long.

TWI'GGEN—TWIGG-EN. *adj.* [from *twig*.] Made of twigs.

TWIGGY. *adj.* [from *twig*.] Full of twigs.

TWI'LIGHT—TWI-LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*tweelicht*, Dutch; ꝛpeoneleohꝛ, Saxon.] The dubious or faint light before ſunriſe, and after ſunſet; obſcure light; uncertain view.

TWI'LIGHT. *adj.* Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obſcure; deeply ſhaded.—Seen by *twilight*.

TWIN—TWIN. *n. ſ.* [ꝛpinn, Saxon; *tweelingen*, Dutch.] Children born at a birth. It is therefore ſeldom uſed in the ſingular; though ſometimes it is uſed for one of twins. — Gemini, the ſign of the zodiack.

To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be born at the ſame birth.—To bring two at once.—To be paired; to be ſuited.

TWINBO'RN. *adj.* [*twin* and *born*.] Born at the ſame birth.

To TWINE—TWINE. *v. a.* [ꝛpinan, Sax. *twynan*, Dut.] To twiſt or complicate ſo as to unite, or form one body or ſubſtance out of two or more.—I know not whether this is from *twine* or *twin*.—To unite itſelf.

To TWINE—TWINE. *v. n.* To convolve itſelf; to wrap itſelf cloſely about.—To unite by interpoſition of parts.—To wind; to make flexures.

TWINE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A twiſted thread.—Twiſt; convolution.—Embrace; act of convolving itſelf round.

To TWINGE—TWINGE. *v. a.* [*twingen*, Germ. *twinge*, Dan.] To torment with ſudden and ſhort pain.—To pinch; to tweak.

TWINGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Short ſudden ſharp pain.—A tweak; a pinch.

To TWI'NKLE—TWIN-KLE. *v. n.* [ꝛpinclian, Sax.] To ſparkle; to flaſh irregularly; to ſhine with intermitted light; to ſhine faintly; to quiver.—To open and ſhut the eye by turns.—To play irregularly.

TWI'NKLE. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſparkling in-
TWI'NKLING. } termitting light; a motion of the eye —A ſhort ſpace, ſuch as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

TWI'NLING. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *twin*.] A twin lamb; a lam of two brought at a birth.

TWI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *twin*.] A breeder of twins.

To TWIRL—TWIRL. *v. a.* [from *whirl*.] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation.

TWIRL.

TWIRL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Rotation; circular motion.—Twiſt; convolution.

To TWIST—TWIST. *v. a.* [ȝeƿpiꝛan, Sax. *twiſten*, Dut.] To form by complication; to form by convolution—To contort; to writhe.—To wreath; to wind; to encircle by ſomething round about.—To form; to weave.—To unite by intertexture of parts.—To unite; to inſinuate.

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.

TWIST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.—A ſingle ſtring of a cord.—A cord; a ſtring.—Contortion, writhe.—The manner of twiſting.

TWI'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *twiſt*.] One who twiſts; a rope-maker.

To TWIT—TWIT. *v. a.* [ƿƿitan, Sax.] To ſneer; to flout; to reproach.

To TWITCH—TWITCH. *v. a.* [ƿpiccian, Sax.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to ſnatch; to pluck with a haſty motion.

TWITCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick pull; a ſudden vellication.—A painful contraction of the fibres.

TWI'TCHGRASS. *n. ſ.* A plant.

To TWI'TTER—TWIT-TER. *v. n.* To make a ſharp tremulous intermitted noiſe.—To be ſuddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.

TWI'TTER. *n. ſ.* Any motion or diſorder of paſſion; ſuch as a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

'TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt*.

TWO—TWO. *adj.* [*twao*, Goth. ƿu, Sax.] One and one.—It is uſed in compoſition.

TWO'ED'GED. *adj.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either ſide.

TWO'FOLD. *adj.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double.

TWO'FOLD. *adv.* Doubly.

TWO'HANDED. *adj.* [*two* and *hand*.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude.

TWO'PENCE—TWOP-ENCE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall coin, valued at twice a penny.

To TYE. *v. a.* To bind. See TIE.

TYE. *n. ſ.* See TIE. A knot; a bond or obligation.

TY'GER. *n. ſ.* See TIGER.

TY'MBAL—TYM-BAL. *n. ſ.* [*tymbal*, Fr.] A kind of kettle-drum.

TYKE—TYKE. *n. ſ.* [See TIKE.] Tyke in Scottiſh ſtill denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog, and from thence perhaps comes *teague*.

TY'MPANUM—TYM-PA-NUM. *n. ſ.* A drum; a part of the ear, ſo called from its reſemblance to a drum.

TY'MPANY. *n. ſ.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obſtructed flatulence that ſwells the body like a drum.

TYPE—TYPE. *n. ſ.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat. τύπος.] Emblem; mark of ſomething.—That by which ſomething future is prefigured.—A ſtamp; a mark not in uſe.—A printing letter.

TY'PIC—TYP-IC, or TY'PICAL. *n. ſ.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.] Emblematical; figurative of ſomething elſe.

TY'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner.

TY'PICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *typical*.] The ſtate of being typical.

To TY'PIFY—TYP-I-FY. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to ſhew in emblem.

TY`POGRA'PHER—TY-PO GRAPH-ER, *or* TY-POGRAPH-ER. *adj.* [τύπος and γεάφω.] A printer.

TY`POGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *typography*.] Emblematical; figurative.—Belonging to the printer's art.

TY`POGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *typographical*.] Emblematically; figuratively.—After the manner of printers.

TYPOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*typographie*, Fr. *typographia*, Lat.] Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical repreſentation.—The art of printing.

TY'RANNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tyrant*.] A ſhe tyrant.

TYRA'NNICAL. } *n. ſ.* [*tyrannus*. Lat. *tyrannique*, Fr.
TYRA'NNIC. } τυραννικὸς.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; deſpotick; imperious.

TYRA'NNICALLY—TY-RAN-NI-CAL-LY. *adv.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Lat.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To TY`RANNISE—TY-RAN-NISE. *v. n.* [*tyranniſer*, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiouſneſs.

TY'RANNY—TY-RAN-NY. *n. ſ.* [*tyrannis*, Lat. τυραννὶς; *tyrannie*, Fr.] Abſolute monarchy imperiouſly adminiſtered.—Unreſiſted and cruel power.—Cruel government; rigorous command.—Severity; rigour; inclemency.

TY`RANT—TY-RANT. *n. ſ.* [τύραννος; *tyrannus*, Lat. Rowland contends that this word, with the correſpondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welch and Erſe, land, and *rhanner*, Welch, to ſhare, *q. d. tirhanner*, a ſharer or divider of and among his vaſſals.]—An abſolute monarch governing imperiouſly.—A cruel, deſpotic and ſevere maſter; an oppreſſor.

TY`RO—TY-RO. *n. ſ.* [Properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not maſter of his art; one in his rudiments.

V,

V.

V, Has two powers, expreſſed in modern Engliſh by two characters, *V* conſonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be conſidered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uſes were annexed to one form, the old cuſtom ſtill continues to be followed.

The *U* vowel hath ſeveral ſounds, like the reſt of the vowels, in different words and ſyllables. The *V* conſonant alſo is not always uniform, as Mr. *Johnſon* aſſerts, but hath ſometimes the power of *F*, as in *vat*, *veneer*, *vetches*. It is alſo remarkable of the *U* vowel, when its ſound is long, that it is pronounced as if it were preceded by a *Y* conſonant, as in *uſe*, *union*, &c. This method of pronouncing, however, is rather vicious, and ought to be corrected.

VA`CANCY—VA-CAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *vacant*.] Empty ſpace; vacuity.—Chaſm; ſpace unfilled.—[*Vacance*, Fr.] State of a poſt or employment when it is unſupplied.—[*Vacances*, Fr.] Time of leiſure; relaxation; intermiſſion; time unengaged.—Liſtleſsneſs; emptineſs of thought.

VA`CANT—VA-CANT. *adj.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Lat.] Empty; unfilled; void.—Free; unencumbered; uncrouded.—Not filled by an incumbent, or poſſeſſor.—Being at leiſure; diſengaged.—Thoughtleſs; empty of thought; not buſy.

To VA`CATE—VA-CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Lat.] To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.—To make vacant; to quit poſſeſſion of.—To defeat; to put an end to.

VACA`TION—VA-CA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*vacation*, Fr. *vacatio*, Lat.] Intermiſſion of juridical proceedings, or any other ſtated employments; receſs of courts or ſenates.—Leiſure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

VA'CILLA`TION—VAC-IL-LA-*TION*. *n. ſ.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or ſtate of reeling or ſtaggering.

VA'CUIST—VAC-U-IST. *n. ſ.* [from *vacuum*.] A philoſopher that holds a *vaccuum*: oppoſed to a *pleniſt*.

VACUA`TION *n. ſ.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.

VACU`ITY—VA-CU-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Lat. *vacuité*, Fr.] Emptineſs; ſtate of being unfilled.—Space unfilled; ſpace unoccupied.—Inanity; want of reality.

VA'CUOUS. *adj.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacuë*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled.

VACUUM—*VAC-U-UM*. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter.

VA'GABOND—VAG-A-BOND. *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Lat. *vagabond*, Fr.] Wandering without any ſettled habitation; wanting a home.—Wandering vagrant.

VA'GABOND. *n. ſ.* [from the *adj.*] A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly, in a ſenſe of reproach.—One that wanders illegally, without a ſettled habitation.

VAGA`RY—VA-GA-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *vagus*, Lat.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick.

VA`GRANCY—VA-GRAN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *vagrant*.] A ſtate of wandering; unſettled condition.

VA`GRANT—VA-GRANT. *adj.* Wandering; unſettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.

VA`GRANT. *n. ſ.* [*vagant*, Fr.] A ſturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unſettled in habitation. In an ill ſenſe.

VAGUE—VAGUE, or VAGUE. *adj.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Latin.] Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.—Unfixed; unſettled; undetermined; indefinite.

VAIL—VAIL. *n. ſ.* [*voile*, Fr. This word is now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Lat. and the verb *veil*, from the verb *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe rightly, from the Fr.] A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.—A part of female dreſs, by which the face and part of the ſhape is concealed.—Money given to ſervants. It is commonly uſed in the plural. See VALE.

To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover. See VEIL.

To VAIL. *v. a.* [*avaller le bonet*, Fr.] To let fall; to ſuffer to deſcend.—To let fall in token of reſpect.—To fall; to let ſink in fear, or for any other intereſt.

To VAIL. *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to ſhow reſpect by yielding. In this ſenſe, it ſhould never be written *veil*.

VAIN—VAIN. *adj.* [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Lat.] Fruitleſs; ineffectual.—Empty; unreal; ſhawdowy.—Meanly proud; proud of petty things.—Shewy; oſtentatious.—Idle; worthleſs; unimportant.—Falſe; not true.—*In* VAIN. To no purpoſe; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.

VA`INGLO`RIOUS. *adj.* [*vanus*, and *glorioſus*, Latin.] Boaſting without performances; proud in diſproportion to deſert.

VA`INGLO`RY. *n. ſ.* [*vana gloria*, Lat.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

VAI`NLY. *adv.* [from *vain*.] Without effect; to no purpoſe; in vain.—Proudly; arrogantly.—Idly; fooliſhly.

VA`INNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vain*.] The ſtate of being vain. Pride; falſhood; emptineſs.

VA'LANCE—VAL-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *Valencia*, whence the uſe of them came. *Skinner*.] The fringes or drapery hanging round the teſter and head of a bed.

VALE—VALE. *n. ſ.* [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale* is a poetical word.—[From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewel. If from *avail*, it muſt be written *vail*, as Dryden writes. If from *vale*, which Mr. *Johnſon* thinks is right, it muſt be *vale*.] Money given to ſervants.

VA'LEDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*valedico*, Lat.] A farewel.

VA'LEDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *valedico*, Lat.] Bidding farewel.

VA'LENTINE. *n. ſ.* A ſweetheart, choſen on Valentine's day.

VALE'RIAN—VA-LE-RI-AN. *n. ſ.* [*valeriana*, Lat. *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.

VA'LET—VAL-ET. n ſ. [*valet*, French.] A waiting ſervant.

VA'LETUDINA'RIAN, or VA'LETU'DINARY—VAL-E-TU-DI-NA-RY. *adj.* [*valetudinaire*, Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.] Weakly; ſickly; infirm of health.

VA'LIANCE—VAL-IANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *valiant*; *vaillance*, French.] Valour; perſonal puiſſance; fierceneſs; bravery.

VA'LIANT—VAL-IANT. *adj.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] Stout; perſonally puiſſant; brave.

VA'LIANTLY—VAL-IANT-LY. *adv.* [from *valiant.*] Stoutly; with perſonal ſtrength; with perſonal bravery.

VA'LIANTNESS—VAL-IANT-NESS. *n. ſ.* from *valiant.*] Valour; perſonal bravery; puiſſance; fierceneſs; ſtoutneſs.

VA'LID—VAL-ID. *adj.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Latin.] Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.—Having force; prevalent; weighty; concluſive.

VALI'DITY—VAL-ID I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid.*] Force to convince; certainty.—Value. A ſenſe not uſed.

VA'LLEY—VAL-LEY. *n. ſ.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] A low ground; a hollow between hills.

VA'LOROUS—VAL-O-ROUS. *adj.* [from *valour.*] Brave; ſtout; valiant.

VA'LOUR—VAL-OUR. *n. ſ.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Lat. *Ainſ.*] Perſonal bravery; ſtrength; proweſs; puiſſance; ſtoutneſs.

VA'LUABLE—VAL-U-A-BLE. *adj.* [*valable*, Fr. from *value.*] Precious; being of great price.—Worthy; deſerving regard.

VA'LUA'TION—VAL-U-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *value.*] Value ſet upon any thing.—The act of ſetting a value; appraiſement.

VA'LUE—VAL-UE. *n. ſ.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.] Price; worth.—High rate.—Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

To VA'LUE, *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the noun.] To rate at a certain price.—To rate highly; to have in high eſteem.—To appraiſe; to eſtimate.—To be worth; to be equal in worth to.—To take account of.—To reckon at, with reſpect to number or power.—To conſider with reſpect to importance; to hold important.—To equal in value; to countervail.—To raiſe to eſtimation.

VALVE—VALVE. *n. ſ.* [*valva*, Lat.] A folding door.—Any thing that opens over the mouth of a veſſel.—[In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent its regreſs.

VA'LVULE. *n. ſ.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A ſmall valve.

VAMP. *n. ſ.* The upper leather of a ſhoe.

To VAMP—VAMP. *v. a.* [This is ſuppoſed probably enough by *Skinner* to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean laying on a new outſide.] To piece an old thing with ſome new part.

VA'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *vamp.*] One who pieces out an old thing with ſomething new.

VAN—VAN. *n. ſ.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The front of an army; the firſt line.—[*van*, Fr. *vannus*, Lat.] Any thing ſpread wide by which a wind is raiſed; a fan.—A wing with which the air is beaten.

VANE—VANE. *n. ſ.* [*vaene*, Dut.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

VA'NGUAR'D. *n. ſ.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] The front or firſt line of the army.

VANI'LLA. *n. ſ.* [*vanille*, Fr.] A plant.

To VA'NISH—VAN-ISH. *v. n.* [*vaneſco*, Lat. *evanouir*, Fr.] To loſe perceptible exiſtence.—To paſs away from the ſight; to diſappear.—To paſs away; to be loſt.

VA'NITY—VAN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.] Emptineſs; uncertainty; inanity.—Fruitleſs deſire; fruitleſs endeavour.—Trifling labour.—Falſhood; untruth.—Empty pleaſure; vain purſuit; idle ſhew; unſubſtantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.—Oſtentation; arrogance.—Petty pride; pride exerted upon ſlight grounds; pride operating on ſmall occaſions.

To VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow.

To VA'NQUISH—VAN-QUISH. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, Fr.] To conquer; to overcome; to ſubdue.—To confute.

VA'NQUISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *vanquiſh.*] Conqueror; ſubduer.

VA'NTAGE—VAN-TAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *advantage.*] Gain; profit.—Superiority; ſtate in which one had better means of action than another.—Opportunity; convenience.

To VA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage.*] To profit.

VA'PID—VAP-ID. *adj.* [*vapidus*, Lat.] Dead; having the ſpirit evaporated; ſpiritleſs; maukiſh; flat.

VA'PIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vapid.*] The ſtate of being ſpiritleſs or maukiſh; maukiſhneſs.

VA'PORA'TION—VAP-O-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*vaporation*, Fr. *vaporation*, Lat. from *vapour.*] The act of eſcaping in vapours.

VA'PORER—VA-POR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *vapour.*] A boaſter; a braggart.

VA'PORISH—VA-POR-ISH. *adj.* [from *vapour.*] Vaporous; Splenetick; humourſome.

VA'POROUS—VA-POR-OUS. *adj.* [*vaporeux*, Fr. from *vapour.*] Full of vapours or exhalations; fumy.—Windy; flatulent.

VA'POUR—VA-POUR. *n. ſ.* [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Lat.] Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.—Wind; flatulence.—Fume; ſteam.—Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.—[In the plural.] Diſeaſes cauſed by flatulence, or by diſeaſed nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; ſpleen.

To VA'POUR. *v. n.* [*vapora*, Lat.] To paſs in a vapour, or fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporations.—To bully; to brag.

To VA'POUR. *v. a.* To effuſe, or ſcatter in fumes or vapour.

VA'RIABLE—VA-RI-A-BLE. *adj.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconſtant.

VA'RIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *variable.*] Changeableneſs; mutability.—Levity; inconſtancy.

VA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *variable.*] Changeably; mutably; inconſtantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE—VA-RI-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *vary.*] Diſcord; diſagreement; diſſention.

VARIA'TION—VAR-I-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*variatio*, Lat. *variation*, Fr.] Change; mutation; difference from itſelf.—Difference; change from one to another. — Succeſſive change.—[In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.—Change in natural phenomenons. — Deviation.—*Variation of the compaſs*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VA'RICOUS—VAR-I-COUS. *adj.* [*varicoſus*, Lat.] Diſeaſed with dilation.

To VA'RIEGATE—VAR-IE-GATE. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, ſchool Lat.] To diverſify; to ſtain with different colours.

VA'RIEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *variegate.*] Diverſity of colours.

VARI'ETY—VA-RI-E-TY. *n. ſ.* [*varieté*, Fr. *varietas*, Lat.] Change; ſucceſſion of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.—One thing of many by which *variety* is made. In this ſenſe it has a plural.—Difference; diſſimilitude.—Variation; deviation; change from a former ſtate.

VA'RIOUS—VA-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*varius*, Lat.] Different; ſeveral; manifold. — Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itſelf.—Unlike each other.—Variegated; diverſified.

VA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *various.*] In a various manner.

VA'RLET — VAR-LET. *n. ſ.* [*varlet*, old Fr. now *valet.*] Anciently a ſervant or footman.—A ſcoundrel; a raſcal. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *fur* in Latin.

VA'RNISH—VAR-NISH. *n. ſ.* [*vernis*. Fr. *vernix*, Lat.] A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them ſhine.—Cover; palliation.

To VARNISH. *v. a.* [*verniſſer*, *vernir*, Fr. from the noun.] To cover with ſomething ſhining.—To cover; to conceal with ſomething ornamental.—To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick.

VA'RNISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *varniſh.*] One whoſe trade is to varniſh.—A diſguiſer; an adorner.

To VA'RY—VA-RY. *v. a.* [*vario*, Lat. *varier*, Fr.] To change; to make unlike itſelf.—To change to ſomething elſe.—To make of different kinds.—To diverſify; to variegate.

To VA'RY. *v. n.* To be changeable; to appear in different forms.—To be unlike each other.—To alter; to become unlike itſelf.—To deviate; to depart.—To ſucceed each other.—To diſagree; to be at variance.—To ſhift colours.

VA'RY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. Not in uſe.

VA'SCULAR—VAS-CU-LAR. *adj.* [from *vaſculum*, Lat.] Conſiſting of veſſels; full of veſſels.

VASE—VASE. *n. ſ.* [*vaſe*, Fr. *vaſa*, Lat.] A veſſel; generally a veſſel rather for ſhow than uſe.

VA'SSAL—VAS-SAL. *n. ſ.* [*vaſſal*, Fr. *vaſſallo*, Ital.] One who holds by the will of a ſuperior lord.—A ſubject; a dependant.—A ſervant; one who acts by the will of another.—A ſlave; a low wretch.

VA'SSALLAGE—VAS-SAL-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*vaſſelage*, Fr. from *vaſſal.*] The ſtate of a vaſſal; tenure at will; ſervitude; ſlavery; dependance.

VAST—VAST. *adj.* [*vaſte*, Fr. *vaſtus*, Lat.] Large; great.—Viciouſly great; enormouſly extenſive or capacious.

VAST. *n. ſ.* [*vaſſum*, Lat.] An empty waſte.

VA'STLY—VAST-LY. *adv.* [from *vaſt.*] Greatly; to a great degree.

VA'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vaſt.*] Immenſity; enormous greatneſs.

VAT—VAT. *n. ſ.* [*vat*, Dut. ꝑæt, Sax.] A veſſel in which liquors are kept in the immature ſtate.

VA'TICIDE—VAT-I-CIDE. *n. ſ.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Lat.] A murderer of poets.

To VATI'CINATE. *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Lat.] To propheſy; to practiſe prediction.

VAULT—VAULT. *n. ſ.* [*voulte*, Fr. *volta*, Ital. *voluta*, low Lat.] A continued arch.—A cellar.—A cave; a cavern.—A repoſitory for the dead.

To VAULT. *v. a.* [*voûter*, Fr. from the noun.] To arch; to ſhape of a vault.—To cover with an arch.

To VAULT—VAULT. *v. n.* *voltiger*, Fr. *volteggiare*, Ital. To leap; to jump.—To play the tumbler, or poſture-maſter.

VAULT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

VA'ULTED. *adj.* [from *vault.*] Arched; concave.

VA'ULTER. *n. ſ.* [from *vault.*] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

To VAUNT—VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boaſt; to diſplay with oſtentation.

To VAUNT. *v. n.* To play the braggart; to talk with oſtentation; to make vain ſhow; to boaſt.

VAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Brag; boaſt; vain oſtentation.

VA'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [*vauteur*, Fr. from *vaunt.*] Boaſter; braggart; man given to vain oſtentation.

VA'UNTFUL. *adj.* [*vaunt* and *full.*] Boaſtful oſtentatious.

VA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *vaunting.*] Boaſtfully; oſtentatiouſly.

UBI'QUITARY — U-BIQ-UI-TA-RY. *adj.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Exiſting every where.

UBI'QUITARY. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] One that exiſts every where.

UBI'QUITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Omnipreſence; exiſtence at the ſame time in all places.

U'DDER—UD-DER. *n. ſ.* [uðer, Sax. *uder*, Dut. *uber*, Lat.] The breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

U'DDERED. *adj.* [from *udder.*] Furniſhed with udders.

VEAL—VEAL. *n. ſ.* [*veel*, a calf, *veeler*, *veſſer*, to bring forth a calf, old Fr. *vitellus*, Lat.] The fleſh of a calf killed for the table.

To VEER—VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, Fr.] To turn about.

To VEER. *v. a.* To let out.—To turn; to change.

VE'GE-

VE'GETABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vegetable.*] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without ſenſation.

VE'GETABLE—VEG-ET-A-BLE. *n. ſ.* [*vegetabilis*, ſchool Lat. *vegetabile*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without ſenſation, as plants. *Vegetables* are organized bodies conſiſting of various parts, containing veſſels furniſhed with different juices; and taking in their nouriſhment from without, uſually by means of a root, by which they are fixed to the earth, or to ſome other body, as in the generality of plants; ſometimes by means of pores diſtributed over the whole ſurface, as in ſub-marine plants.

VE'GETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Lat.] Belonging to a plant.—Having the nature of plants.

To VE'GETATE—VEG-ET-ATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Lat.] To grow as plants; to ſhoot out; to grow without ſenſation.

VE'GETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.] The power of producing the growth of plants.—The power of growth without ſenſation.

VE'GETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetatif*, Fr. from *vegetate.*] Having the quality of growing without life.—Having the power to produce growth in plants.

VE'GETIVE—VEG-ET-IVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

VE'GETIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

VE'HEMENCE—VE-HE-MENCE, or VE'HEMENCY. *n. ſ.* [*vehementia*, Lat.] Violent; force.—Ardour; mental violence; terrour.

VE'HEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Lat.] Violent; forcible.—Ardent; eager; fervent.

VE'HEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement.*] Forcibly.—Pathetically; urgently.

VE'HICLE—VE-HI-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*vehiculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is carried.—That part of a medicine which ſerves to make the principal ingredient potable.—That by means of which any thing is conveyed

To VEIL—VEIL. *v. n.* [*velo*, Lat. See VAIL.] To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.—To cover; to inveſt.—To hide; to conceal.

VEIL. *n. ſ.* [*velum*, Lat.] A cover to conceal the face.—A cover; a diſguiſe.

VEIN—VEIN. *n. ſ.* [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Lat.] The veins are continuations of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at laſt they all form three large veins; the *cava deſcendens*, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava aſcendens*, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver.—Hollow; cavity.—Courſe of metal in the mine.—Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.—Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant.—Humour; temper.—Continued diſpoſition.—Current; continued production.—Strain; quality.—Streak; variegation, as the veins of the marble.

VE'INED. } *adj.* [*veineux*, Fr. from *vein.*] Full of veins.
VE'INY. } —Streaked; variegated.

VELLE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*velleïté*, Fr. *velleitas*, from *velle*, Lat.] *Velleity* is the ſchool-term uſed to ſignify the loweſt degree of deſire.

To VE'LLICATE—VEL-LI-CATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by ſtimulation.

VE'LLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vellicatio*, Lat.] Twitching; ſtimulation.

VE'LLUM. *n. ſ.* [*velin*, Fr. *velamen*, Lat. rather *vitulinum*, low Lat.] The ſkin of a calf dreſſed for the writer.

VELO'CITY—VE-LOC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; ſwiftneſs; quick motion.

VE'LVET—VEL-VET *n. ſ.* [*veluto*, Ital. *villus*, Lat. *velours*, Fr.] Silk with a ſhort fur or pile upon it.

VE'LVET. *adj.* Made of velvet.—Soft; delicate.

VE'LURE—VEL-URE. *n. ſ.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word, but not a bad one.

VE'NAL—VE-NAL. *adj.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Lat.] Mercenary; proſtitute.—[from *vein.*] Contained in the veins. In this ſenſe a technical word.

VENA'LITY — VE-NAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*venalité*, Fr. from *venal.*] Mercenarineſs; proſtitution.

To VEND—VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] To ſell; to offer to ſale.

VENDEE. *n. ſ.* [from *vend.*] One to whom any thing is ſold.

VE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vend.*] A ſeller.

VE'NDIBLE — VEN-DI-BLE. *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Lat.] Saleable; marketable.

VE'NDIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vendible.*] The ſtate of being ſaleable.

VENDI'TION—VEN-DITI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*venditio*, Fr. *venditione*, Lat.] Sale; the act of ſelling.

To VENE'ER—VE-NEER. *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby ſeveral thin ſlices of fine woods of different ſorts are faſtened or glued on a ground of ſome common wood.

VE'NEMOUS — VEN-EM-OUS. *adj.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poiſonous. Commonly, though not better, *venomous*.

To VENE'NATE—VE-NE-NATE. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Lat.] To poiſon; to infect with poiſon.

VE'NERABLE—VEN-ER-A-BLE. *adj.* [*venerable*, Fr. *venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

VE'NERABLY. *adj.* [from *venerable.*] In a manner that excites reverence.

To VE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

VE'NERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful reſpect.

VENERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *venerate.*] Reverencer.

VENE'REAL — VE-NE-RE-AL. *adj.* [*venereus*, Lat.] Relating to love.—Conſiſting of copper, called *venus*, by chemiſts.

VE'NERY—VEN-E-RY. *n. ſ.* [*venerie*, from *vener*, Fr.] The ſport of hunting.—[From *Venus.*] The pleaſures of the bed.

VE'NESE'CTION — VEN-E-SEC-TION. *n. ſ.* [*vena*, and *ſectio*, Lat.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

VE'NGEANCE — VEN-GEANCE. *n. ſ.* [*vengeance*, Fr.] Puniſhment; penal retribution; avengement.—It is

used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence*; *what a vengeance*, emphatically what?

VE'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full.*] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

VE'NIAL—VE-NI-AL or VEN-IAL. *adj.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Lat.] Pardonable; susceptive of pardon; excusable.—Permitted; allowed.

VE'NISON—VEN-I-SON, usually pronounced VENS-ON. *n. s.* [*venaison*, Fr.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer.

VENOM—VEN-OM. *n. s.* [*venin*, Fr.] Poison.

To VENOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom.

VE'NOMOUS—VEN-OM-OUS. *adj.* [from *venom.*] Poisonous.—Malignant; mischievous.

VE'NOMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *venomous.*] Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly.

VE'NOMOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *venomous.*] Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT—VENT. *n. s.* [*fente*, Fr.] A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any thing is let out.—Passage out of secrecy to publick notice.—The act of opening.—Emission; passage.—Discharge; means of discharge.—[*vente*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale.

To VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr. from the noun. *sventare*, Ital.] To let out at a small aperture.—To let out; to give way to.—To utter; to report.—To emit; to pour out.—To publish.—To sell; to carry to sale.

VENTER—VEN-TER. n. s. [Lat.] Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*.—Womb; mother. A term in law, as *A* has issue *B* a son, and *C* a daughter, by one *venter*; and *D* a son by another *venter*.

VE'NTIDUCT—VEN-TI-DUCT. *n. s. ventus* and *ductus*, Lat.] A passage for the wind.

To VE'NTILATE—VEN-TI-LATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat.] To fan with wind.—To winnow; to fan.—To examine; to discuss.

VE'NTILA'TION — VEN-TI-LA-TION. *n. s.* [*ventilatio*, Lat. from *ventilate.*] The act of fanning; the state of being fanned.—Refrigeration.

VE'NTILA'TOR—VEN-TI-LA-TOR. *n. s.* [from *ventilate.*] An instrument contrived by Dr. *Hale* to supply close places with fresh air.

VE'NTRICLE—VEN-TRI CLE. *n. s. ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Lat.] The stomach.—Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.

VENTRI'LOQUIST. *n. s.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *venter* and *loquor*, Lat.] One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VE'NTURE — VEN-TURE. *n. s.* [*avanture*, Fr.] A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.—Chance; hap.—The thing put to hazard; a stake.—*At a* VENTURE. At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

To VE'NTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dare.—To run a hazard.—*To* VE'NTURE *at.*—*To* VENTURE *on* or *upon.* To engage in; or make attempts without any security of success, upon mere hope.

To VE'NTURE—VEN-TURE. *v. a.* To expose to hazard.—To put or send on a venture.

VE'NTURER *n. s.* [from *venture.*] He who ventures.

VE'NTUROUS — VEN-TUR-OUS. *adj.* [from *venture.*] Daring, bold, fearless; ready to run hazards.

V'ENTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *venturous.*] Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

VE'NTUROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *venturous.*] Boldness; willingness to hazard.

VE'NUS' *basin.*
VE'NUS' *comb.*
VE'NUS' *hair.*
VE'NUS' *looking-glass.*
VE'NUS' *navel-wort.*
} *n. s.* Plants.

VERA'CITY—VE-RAC-I-TY. *n. s.* [*verax*, Lat.] Moral truth; honesty of report.—Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. Less proper.

VERB—VERB. *n. s.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion. And withal some disposition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding.

VE'RBAL—VERB-AL. *adj.* [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Lat.] Spoken, not written.—Oral; uttered by mouth.—Consisting in mere words.—Minutely exact in words.—Literal; having word answering to word.—[*verbal*, Fr. in grammar.] A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VE'RBALLY — VER-BAL-LY. *adv.* [from *verbal.*] In words; orally.—Word for word.

VERBA'TIM — VER BA-TIM. adv. [Lat.] Word for word.

To VE'RBERATE—VER-BE-RATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Lat.] To beat; to strike.

VE'RBERA'TION. *n. s.* [*verberation*, Fr. from *verberate.*] Blows; beating.

VERBO'SE—VER-BOSE. *adj.* [*verbosus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

VERBO'SITY—VER-BOS-I-TY. *n. s.* [*verbosité*, Fr. from *verbose.*] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

VE'RDANT—VER-DANT. *n. s.* [*verdoiant*, Fr. *viridans*, Lat.] Green. This word is so lately naturalized, that *Skinner* could find it only in a dictionary.

VE'RDERER—VER-DER-ER. *n. s.* [*verdier*, Fr. *viridarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the forest.

VE'RDICT—VER-DICT. *n. s.* [*verum dictum*, Lat.] The determination of the jury declared to the judge.—Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion.

VE'RDIGRI'SE—VER-DI-GRISE. *n. s.* The rust of brass which in time being consumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin *ærugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary green.

VE'RDURE—VERD-URE. *n. s.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour.

VE'RDUROUS. *adj.* [from *verdure.*] Green; covered with green; decked with green.

VERGE—VERGE. *n. s.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Lat.] A rod,

rod, or ſomething in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean.—[*vergo*, Lat.] The brink; the edge; the utmoſt border.—In law. *Verge* is the compaſs about the king's court, bounding the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward of the king's houſhold, and of the coroner of the king's houſe, and which ſeems to have been twelve miles round.

To VERGE. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Latin.] To tend; to bend downwards

VE'RGER—VER-GER. *n. ſ.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean.

VE'RIFICA'TION—VER-IF-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence.

To VE'RIFY'—VER-I-FY. *v. n.* [*verifier*, Fr.] To juſtify againſt charge of falſhood; to confirm; to prove true.

VE'RILY—VER-I-LY. *adj.* [from *very*.] In truth; certainly.—With great confidence.

VE'RISI'MILAR. *adj.* [*veriſimilis*, Lat.] Probable; likely.

VE'RISIMI'LITUDE. } *n. ſ.* [*veriſimilitudo*, Latin.] Probability; likelihood; reſemblance of truth.
VE'RISIM'ILITY. }

VE'RITABLE—VER-IT-A-BLE. *adj.* [*veritable*, French.] True; agreeable to fact.

VE'RITY—VER-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*verité*, Fr.] *veritas*, Latin.] Truth; conſonance to the reality of things.—A true aſſertion; a true tenet.—Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VE'RJUICE—VER-JUICE. *n. ſ.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expreſſed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *varges*.

VE'RMICELLI—VER-MI CEL-LI. n. ſ. [Ital.] The *C* in this word is ſometimes pronounced as *CH*. A paſte rolled and broken in the form of worms.

VERMI'CULAR — VER-MIC-U-LAR. *adj.* [*vermiculus*, Lat.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the ſame body.

To VERMI'CULATE—VER-MIC-U-LATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculé*, Fr. *vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours.

VE'RMICULA'TION. *n. ſ* [from *vermiculate*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another.

VE'RMICULE—VER-MIC-ULE. *n. ſ.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Lat.] A little grub worm.

VERMI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*vermiculoſus*, Lat.] Full of grubs.

VE'RMIFORM. *adj.* [*vermiforme*, Fr. *vermis* and *formo*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE—VER-MI-FUGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that deſtroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL, or VERMI'LION—VER-MIL-ION. *n. ſ.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*, Fr.] The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant. — Factitious or native cinnabar; ſulphur mixed with mercury.—Any beautiful red colour.

To VERMI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.

VE'RMINE—VER-MINE. *n. ſ.* [*vermine*, Fr. *vermis*, Lat.] Any noxious animal. Uſed commonly for ſmall creatures.

To VE'RMINATE—VER-MIN-ATE. *v. n.* [from *vermin*.] To breed vermine.

VE'RMINA'TION—VER-MIN-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *verminate*.] Generation of vermine.

VE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [from *vermine*.] Tending to vermine; diſpoſed to breed vermine.

VE'RMIPA'ROUS—VER-MI-PA-ROUS. *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms.

VERNA'CULAR — VER-NAC-U-LAR. *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Native; of one's own country.

VE'RNAL—VER-NAL. *adj.* [*vernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the ſpring.

VE'RNANT—VER-NANT. *n. ſ.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flouriſhing as in the ſpring.

VE'RSATILE—VER-SA-TILE. *adj.* [*verſatilis*, Lat.] That may be turned round. — Changeable; variable.—Eaſily applied to a new taſk.

VE'RSATI'LITY—VER-SA-TIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *verſatile*.] The quality of being verſatile.

VERSE—VERSE. *n. ſ.* [*vers*, Fr. *verſus*, Lat.] A line conſiſting of a certain ſucceſſion of ſounds, and number of ſyllables.—[*verſet*, Fr.] A ſection or paragraph of a book.—Poetry; lays; metrical language.—A piece of poetry.

To be VERSED. *v. n.* [*verſor*, Lat.] To be ſkilled in; to be acquainted with.

VE'RSEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*verſe* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in *verſe*.

VE'RSICLE. *n. ſ.* [*verſiculus*, Lat.] A little verſe.

VE'RSIFICA'TION — VERS-IF-IC-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*verſification*, Fr. from *verſify*.] The art or practice of making verſes.

VE'RSIFICA'TOR, or VE'RSIFIER—VER-SI-FI-ER. *n. ſ.* [*verſificateur*, Fr. *verſificator*, Lat.] A verſifier; a maker of verſes with or without the ſpirit of poetry.

To VE'RSIFY—VER-SI-FY. *v. n.* [*verſifier*, Fr. *verſificor*, Lat.] To make verſes.

To VE'RSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verſe.

VE'RSION—VER-SION. *n. ſ.* [*verſion*, Fr. *verſio*, Lat.] Change; transformation.—Change of direction.—Tranſlation.—The act of tranſlating.

VE'RTEBRAL. *adj.* [from *vertebræ*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the ſpine.

VE'RTEBRE. *n. ſ.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Lat.] A joint of the back.

VE'RTEX—VER-TEX. n. ſ. [Lat.] Zenith; the point over head.—A top of a hill.

VE'RTICAL—VER-TI-CAL. *adj.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex*.] Placed in the zenith.—Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

VE'RTICALLY—VER-TI-CAL-LY. *adv.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith.

VERTI'CILLATE. *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Lat.]

VER-

VERTI'CITY—VER-TIC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *vertex.*] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

VE'RTIGINOUS—VER-TIG-IN-OUS. *adj.* [*vertigino ſus*, Lat.] Turning round; rotatory.—Giddy.

VERTI'GO—VER-TI-GO. n. ſ. [Latin.] A giddineſs; a ſenſe of turning in the head.

VE'RVAIN—VE'RVINE, or VER-VINE. *n. ſ.* [*ver veine*, Fr. *verbena*, Lat.] A plant.

VE'RVAIN *mallow. n. ſ.* A plant.

VE'RY—VER-Y. *adj.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, Fr. whence *veray* in antient Engliſh.] True; real.—Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree.—To note the things emphatically, or eminently.

VE'RY—VER-Y. *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

To VE'SICATE—VES-I-CATE. *v. a.* [*veſica*, Lat.] To bliſter.

VE'SICA'TION—VES-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *veſicate.*] Bliſtering; ſeparation of the cuticle.

VE'SICATORY. *n. ſ.* [*veſicatorium*, technical Latin.] A bliſtering medicine.

VE'SICLE—VES-I-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*veſicula*, Lat.] A ſmall cuticle, filled or inflated.

VESI'CULAR—VES-IC-U-LAR. *adj.* [from *veſicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of ſmall interſtices.

VE'SPER—VES-PER. n. ſ. [Lat.] The evening ſtar; the evening.

VE'SPERS. *n. ſ.* [without the ſingular, from *veſperus*, Latin.] The evening ſervice of the Romiſh church.

VE'SPERTINE. *adj.* [*veſpertinus*, Lat.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

VE'SSEL—VES-SEL. *n. ſ.* [*vaſſelle*, Fr. *vas*, Latin.] Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.—The containing parts of an animal body.—Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.—Any capacity; any thing containing.

To VE'SSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a veſſel; to barrel.

VEST—VEST. *n. ſ.* [*veſtis*, Lat.] An outward garment.

To VEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs; to deck; to enrobe.—To dreſs in a long garment.—To make poſſeſſor of, to inveſt with.—To place in poſſeſſion.

VE'STAL—VEST-AL. *n. ſ.* [*veſtalis*, Lat.] A virgin conſecrated to *Veſta*; a pure virgin.

VE'STAL. *adj.* [*veſtalis*, Lat.] Denoting pure virginity.

VE'STIBULE—VEST-I-BULE. *n. ſ.* [*veſtibulum*, Latin.] The porch or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VE'STIGE—VEST-IGE. *n. ſ.* [*veſtigium*, Lat.] Footſtep; mark left behind in paſſing.

VE'STMENT—VEST-MENT. *n. ſ.* [*veſtimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dreſs.

VE'STRY—VEST-RY. *n. ſ.* [*veſtiaire*, Fr. *veſtiarium*, Lat.] A room appendant to the church, in which the ſacerdotal garments, and conſecrated things are repoſited.—A parochial aſſembly commonly convened in the veſtry.

VE'STURE—VEST-URE. *n. ſ.* [*veſture*, old Fr. *veſtura*, Ital.] Garment; robe.—Dreſs; habit; external form.

VETCH—*VETCH. n. ſ.* [*vicia*, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower reſembling peaſe.

VE'TCHY. *n. ſ.* [from *vetch.*] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; conſiſting of vetch or peaſe ſtraw.

VE'TERAN—VET-E-RAN. *n. ſ.* [*veteranus*, Lat.] An old ſoldier; a man long practiſed in any thing.

VE'TERAN. *adj.* Long practiſed in war; long experienced.

To VEX—VEX. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Lat.] To plague; to torment; to harraſs.—To diſturb; to diſquiet.—To trouble with ſlight provocations.

VEXA'TION—VEX-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vex.*] The act of troubling.—The ſtate of being troubled; uneaſineſs; ſorrow.—The cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs.—An act of harraſſing by law.—A ſlight teazing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS—VEX-A-TIOUS. *adj.* [from *vexation.*] Afflictive; troubleſome; cauſing trouble.—Full of trouble; full of uneaſineſs.—Teazing; ſlightly troubleſome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vexatious.*] Troubleſomely; uneaſily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vexatious.*] Troubleſomeneſs; uneaſineſs.

U'GLILY. *adv.* [from *ugly.*] Filthily; with deformity; in ſuch a manner as to raiſe diſlike.

U'GLINESS—UG-LI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ugly.*] Deformity; contrariety to beauty.—Turpitude; loathſomeneſs; moral depravity.

U'GLY—UG-LY. *adj.* [This word was antiently written *ougly*; whence Mr. *Dier* deduces it from *ouphlike*; that is, like an *ouph*, *elf*, or *goblin*. In Sax. oga is terrour; and in Gothick *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offenſive to the ſight; contrary to beautiful.

VI'AL—VI-AL. *n. ſ.* [φιαλὴ.] A ſmall bottle.

To VI'AL. *v. a.* To incloſe in a vial.

VI'AND—VI-AND. *n. ſ.* [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dreſſed.

VIA'TICUM—VI-AT-I-CUM. n. ſ. [Lat.] Proviſion for a journey.—The laſt rites uſed to prepare the paſſing ſoul for its departure.

To VI'BRATE—VI-BRATE. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.] To brandiſh; to move to and fro with quick motion.—To make to quiver.

To VI'BRATE. *v. n.* To play up and down, or to and fro.—To quiver.

VIBRA'TION—VI-BRA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vibro*, Lat.] The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering.

VI'CAR—VIC-AR. *n. ſ.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.—One who performs the functions of another; a ſubſtitute.

VI'CARAGE—VIC-AR-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vicar.*] The benefice of a vicar.

VICA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.

VI'CARSHIP. *n ſ.* [from *vicar.*] The office of a vicar.

VICE—VICE. *n. ſ.* [*vitium*, Lat.] The courſe of action oppoſite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life. A fault; an offence. It is generally uſed for an habitual fault, not for a ſingle enormity.—The fool, or punchinello of old ſhows.—[*Vijs*, Dut.] A kind of ſmall iron preſs with ſcrews, uſed by workmen.—Gripe; graſp.—[*Vice*, Latin.] It is uſed in compoſition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his ſtead, the office of a ſuperiour, or who has the ſecond rank in command: as a viceroy, vice-chancellor.

VI'CEADMIRAL. *n. ſ.* [*vice* and *admiral.*] The ſecond commander of a fleet.—A naval officer of the ſecond rank.

VI'CEADMIRALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *vice-admiral.*] The office of a vice-admiral.

VI'CEA'GENT. *n. ſ.* [*vice* and *agent.*] One who acts in the place of another.

VI'CEGE'RENT—VICE-GE-RENT. *n. ſ.* [*vicem gerens*, Lat.] A lieutenant; one who is intruſted with the power of the ſuperiour, by whom he is deputed.

VI'CEGE'RENT. *adj.* [*vicegerens*, Lat.] Having a delegated power; acting by ſubſtitution.

VI'CEGE'RENCY—VICE-GE-REN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *vicegerent.*] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power.

VI'CECHA'NCELLOR. *n. ſ.* [*vicecancellarius*, Lat.] The ſecond magiſtrate of the univerſities.

VI'CEROY—VICE-ROY, or VICE-ROY. *n. ſ.* [*viceroi*, Fr.] He who governs in place of a king with regal authority.

VI'CEROYALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *viceroy.*] Dignity of a viceroy.

VICI'NITY—VI-CIN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*vicinis*, Lat.] Nearneſs; State of being near.—Neighbourhood.

VI'CINAGE. *n. ſ.* [*vicinia*, Latin.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

VI'CIOUS—VIC-IOUS. *adj.* [from *vice.*] See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue.

VICI'SSITUDE—VI-CIS-SI-TUDE. [*viciſſitudo*, Lat.] Regular change; return of the ſame things in the ſame ſucceſſion.—Revolution; change.

VI'CTIM—VIC-TIM. *n. ſ.* [*victima*, Lat.] A ſacrifice; ſomething ſlain for a ſacrifice.—Something deſtroyed.

VI'CTOR—VIC-TOR. *n. ſ.* [*victor*, Lat.] Conqueror; vanquiſher; he that gains the advantage in any conteſt. *Victor* is ſeldom uſed with a genitive, and never but with regard to ſome ſingle action or perſon. We rarely ſay Alexander was *victor* of Darius, though we ſay he was *victor* at Arbela; but we never ſay he was *victor* of Perſia.

VICTO'RIOUS — VIC-TO-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*victorieux*, Fr.] Conquering; having obtained conqueſt; ſuperiour in conteſt.—Producing conqueſt.—Betokening conqueſt.

VICTO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *victorious.*] With conqueſt; ſucceſsfully; triumphantly.

VICTORIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *victorious.*] The ſtate or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY—VIC-TO-RY. *n. ſ.* [*victoria*, Lat.] Conqueſt; ſucceſs in conteſt; triumph.

VI'CTUAL. } *n. ſ.* [*victuailles*, Fr. *vittonaglia*, Ital.]
VI'CTUALS. } Proviſion of food; ſtores for the ſupport of life; meat; ſuſtenance, This word is pronounced as if written VIT-TLES.

To VI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore with proviſion for food.

VI'CTUALLER, pronounced VIT-TLER. *n. ſ.* [from *victuals.*] One who provides victuals.

VIDE LICET. *adv.* [Latin.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written *viz.*

To VIE—VIE. *v. n.* To conteſt; to contend; to ſtrive for ſuperiority.

To VIEW—VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. from *veoir*, or *voir.*] To ſurvey; to look on by way of examination.—To ſee; to perceive by the eye.

VIEW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Proſpect.—Sight; power of beholding.—Act of ſeeing.—Sight; eye.—Survey; examination by the eye.—Intellectual ſurvey.—Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of ſight.—Appearance; ſhow.—Diſplay; exhibition to the ſight or mind.—Proſpect of intereſt.—Intention; deſign.

VI'EWLESS. *adj.* [from *view.*] Unſeen; not diſcernable by the ſight.

VI'GIL—VI-GIL. *n. ſ.* [*vigilia*, Lat.] Watch; devotions performed in the cuſtomary hours of reſt.—A faſt kept before a holiday.—Service uſed on the night before a holiday.—Watch; forbearance of ſleep.

VI'GILANCE — VIG-I-LANCE, or VI'GILANCY. *n. ſ.* [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigilantia*, Lat.] Forbearance of ſleep.—Watchfulneſs; circumſpection; inceſſant care.—Guard; watch.

VI'GILANT — VIG-I-LANT. *adj.* [*vigilans*, Latin.] Watchful; circumſpect; diligent; attentive.

VI'GILANTLY. *adv.* [from *vigilant.*] Watchfully; attentively; circumſpectly.

VI'GOROUS—VIG-OR-OUS. *adj.* [from *vigor*, Latin.] Forcible; not weakened; full of ſtrength and life.

VI'GOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *vigour.*] With force; forcibly; without weakneſs.

VI'GOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vigour.*] Force; ſtrength.

VI'GOUR—VIG-OUR. *n. ſ.* [*vigor*, Lat.] Force; ſtrength.—Mental force; intellectual ability.—Energy; efficacy.

VILE—VILE. *adj.* [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Lat.] Baſe; mean; worthleſs; ſordid; deſpicable.—Morally impure; wicked.

VI'LELY—VILE-LY. *adv.* [from *vile.*] Baſely; meanly; ſhamefully.

VI'LENESS—VILE-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vile.*] Baſeneſs; meanneſs; deſpicableneſs.—Moral or intellectual baſeneſs.

To VI'LIFY—VIL-I-FY. *v. a.* [from *vile.*] To debaſe; to defame; to make contemptible.

VILL—VILL. *n. ſ.* [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.] A village; a ſmall collection of houſes. Little in uſe.

VI'LLA—VIL-LA. *n. ſ.* [*villa*, Lat.] A country ſeat.

VI'LLAGE—VIL-LAGE. *n. ſ.* [*village*, Fr.] A ſmall collection of houſes in the country, leſs than a town.

VI'LLAGER—VIL-LAG-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *village.*] An inhabitant of the village.

VI'LLAIN—VIL-LAIN. *n. ſ.* [*vilain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Lat.] One who held by a baſe tenure.—A wicked wretch.

To VI'LLANIZE—VIL-LAN-IZE *v. a.* [from *villain.*] To debaſe; to degrade; to defame.

VI'LLANOUS—VIL-LAN-OUS. *adj.* [from *villain.*] Baſe; vile; wicked.—Sorry.

VI'LLANOUSLY. *adv.* [from *villainous.*] Wickedly; baſely.

VI'LLANOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *villainous.*] Baſeneſs; wickedneſs.

VI'LLANY—VIL-LA-NY. *n. ſ.* [from *villain*; *villonnie*, old Fr.] Wickedneſs; baſeneſs; depravity.—A wicked action; a crime.

VI'LLOUS—VIL-LOUS. *adj.* [*villoſus*, Lat.] Shaggy; rough.

VI'NCIBLE—VIN-CI-BLE. *adj.* [from *vinco*, Lat.] Conquerable; ſuperable.

VINDE'MIAL—VIN-DE-MI-AL. *adj.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VI'NDICATE—VIN-DI-CATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.] To juſtify; to ſupport; to maintain.—To revenge; to avenge.—To aſſert; to claim with efficacy.—To clear; to protect.

VI'NDICA'TION—VIN-DI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicate.*] Defence; aſſertion; juſtification.

VINDI'CATIVE—VIN-DIC-A-TIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicate.*] Revengeful; given to revenge.

VI'NDICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *vindicate.*] One who vindicates; an aſſertor.

VINDI'CATORY. *adj.* [from *vindicator.*] Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.

VINDI'CTIVE—VIN-DIC-TIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

VINE—VINE. *n. ſ.* [*vinea*, Lat.] The plant that bears the grape.

VI'NEGAR—VIN E-GAR. *n. ſ.* [*vinaigre*, Fr.] Wine grown ſour.—Any thing really or metaphorically ſour.

VI'NEYARD—VINE-YARD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑınȝeaꝛꝺ, Sax.] A ground planted with vines.

VI'NOUS—VIN-OUS. *adj.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] Having the qualities of wine; conſiſting of wine.

VI'NTAGE—VIN TAGE. *n. ſ.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for the year.

VI'NTAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *vintage.*] He who gathers the vintage.

VI'NTNER. *n. ſ.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who ſells wine.

VI'NTRY—VIN-TRY. *n. ſ.* The place where wine is ſold.

VI'OL—VI-OL. *n. ſ.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VI'OLABLE—VI-O-LA-BLE. *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

To VI'OLATE—VI-O-LATE. *v. a.* [*violo*, Lat.] To injure; to hurt.—To infringe; to break any thing venerable.—To injure by irreverence.—To raviſh; to deflower.

VI'OLA'TION—VI-O-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*violatio*, Lat.] Infringement or injury of ſomething ſacred.—Rape; the act of deflowering.

VI'OLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*violator*, Lat.] One who injures or infringes ſomething ſacred.—A raviſher.

VIO'LENCE—VI-O-LENCE. *n. ſ.* [*violentia*, Lat.] Force; ſtrength applied to any purpoſe.—An attack; an aſſault; a murder.—Outrage; unjuſt force.—Eagerneſs; vehemence.—Injury; infringement.—Forcible defloration.

VI'OLENT—VI-O-LENT. *adj.* [*violentus*, Lat.] Forcible; acting with ſtrength.—Produced or continued by force.—Not natural, but brought by force.—Unjuſtly aſſailant; murderous.—Unſeaſonably vehement.—Extorted; not voluntary.

VI'OLENTLY. *adv.* [from *violent.*] With force; forcibly; vehemently.

VI'OLET—VI-O-LET. *n. ſ.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Lat.] A plant.

VIOLI'N—VI-O-LIN. *n. ſ.* [*violon*, Fr. from *viol*,] A fiddle; a ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VI'OLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *viol.*] A player on the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO—*VI-O-LON-CEL-LO. n. ſ.* [Ital.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VI'PER—VI-PER. *n. ſ.* [*vipera*, Lat.] A ſerpent of that ſpecies which brings its young alive, of which moſt are poiſonous.—Any thing miſchievous.

VI'PERINE. *n. ſ.* [*viperinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS. *adj.* [*vipereus*, Lat. [from *viper.*] Having the qualities of a *viper.*

VIPER's *bugloſs. n. ſ.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant.

VIPER's *graſs. n. ſ.* [*ſcorzonera*, Lat.] A plant.

VIRA'GO—*VI-RA-GO. n. ſ.* [Lat.] A female warriour; a woman with the qualities of a man.—It is commonly uſed in deteſtation for an impudent turbulent woman.

VI'RGE—VIRGE. *n. ſ.* [*virga*, Lat. better *verge*, from *verge*, Fr.] A dean's mace.

VI'RGIN—VIR-GIN. *n. ſ.* [*vierge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.] A maid; a woman unacquainted with man.—Any thing untouched or unmingled.—The ſign of the zodiack in which the ſun is in Auguſt.

VI'RGIN. *adj.* Befitting a virgin; ſuitable to a virgin; maidenly.

VI'RGINAL—VIR-GIN-AL. *n ſ.* [more uſually *virginals.*] A muſical inſtrument ſo called, becauſe commonly uſed by young ladies.

VIRGI'NITY—VIR-GIN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.

VI'RILE—VI-RILE. *n. ſ.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

VIRI'LITY—VI-RIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*virilité*, Fr. *virilitas*, Lat. from *virile.*] Manhood; character of man.—Power of procreation.

Vi'rtual—Vir-tu-al. *adj.* [*virtuel*, Fr. from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the ſenſible or material part.

Vi'rtua'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *virtual*.] Efficacy.

Vi'rtually—Vir-tu-al-ly. *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not formally.

Vi'rtue—Vir-tue. *n. ſ.* [*virtus*, Lat.] Moral goodneſs.—A particular moral excellence.—Medicinal quality.—Medicinal efficacy.—Efficacy; power.—Acting power.—Secret agency; efficacy, without viſible or material action.—Bravery; valour.—Excellence; that which gives excellence.—One of the orders of the celeſtial hierarchy.

Vi'rtueleſs. *adj.* [from *virtue*.] Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.—Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.

Virtu'oſo—Vir-tu-o-ſo. n. ſ. [Ital.] A man ſkilled in antique or natural curioſities; a man ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary, or architecture.

Vi'rtuous — Vir-tu-ous. *adj.* [from *virtue*.] Morally good.—[Applied to women.] Chaſte.—Done in conſequence of moral goodneſs.—Efficacious; powerful.—Having wonderful or eminent properties.—Having medicinal qualities.

Vi'rtuouſly. *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.

Vi'rtuouſneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *virtuous*.] The ſtate or character of being virtuous.

Vi'rulence — Vir-u-lence, or Vi'rulency. *n. ſ.* [from *virulent*.] Mental poiſon; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterneſs.

Vi'rulent. *adj.* [*virulent*, Fr. *virulentus*, Lat.] Poiſonous; venemous.—Poiſoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

Vi'rulently. *adv.* [from *virulent*.] Malignantly; with bitterneſs.

Vi'ſage—Vis-age. *n. ſ.* [*viſage*, Fr. *viſaggio*, Ital.] Face; countenance; look. It is now rarely uſed but with ſome ideas of diſlike or horror.

To Vi'ſcerate—Vis-ce-rate. *v. a.* [*viſcera*, Lat.] To embowel; to exentrate.

Vi'ſcid—Vis-cid. *adj.* [*viſcidus*, Lat] Glutinous; tenacious.

Viſci'dity—Vis-cid-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *viſcid*.] Glutinouſneſs; tenacity; ropineſs,—Glutinous concretion.

Viſco'ſity—Vis-cos-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*viſcoſité*, Fr. from *viſcous*.] Glutinouſneſs; tenacity.—A glutinous ſubſtance.

Vi'ſcount—Vis-count. *n. ſ.* [*vicecomes*, Lat.] The *s* is mute in this word and its derivatives. A degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity.

Vi'ſcountess. *n. ſ.* [from *viſcount*.] The lady of a viſcount; a peereſs of the fourth order.

Vi'ſcous—Vis-cous. *adj.* [*viſqueux*, Fr. *viſcoſus*, Lat.] Glutinous; ſticky; tenacious.

Vi'ſibi'lity—Vis-i-bil-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*viſibilité*, Fr. from *viſible*.] The ſtate or quality of being perceptible by the eye.—State of being apparent, or openly diſcoverable; conſpicuouſneſs.

Vi'ſible—Vis-i-ble. *n. ſ.* [*viſible*, Fr. *viſibilis*, Lat.] Perceptible by the eye.—Diſcovered to the eye.—Apparent; open; conſpicuous.

Vi'ſibleneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *viſible*.] State or quality of being viſible.

Vi'ſibly—Vis-i-bly. *adv.* [from *viſible*.] In a manner perceptible by the eye.

Vi'ſion—Vis-ion. *n. ſ.* [*viſion*, Fr. *viſio*, Lat.] Sight; the faculty of ſeeing.—The act of ſeeing.—A ſupernatural appearance; a ſpectre; a phantom.—A dream; ſomething ſhewn in a dream. A dream happens to a ſleeping, a viſion may happen to a waking man. A dream is ſuppoſed natural, a viſion miraculous; but they are confounded.

Vi'ſionary—Vis-ion-a-ry. *adj.* [*viſionnaire*, Fr. from *viſion*.] Affected by phantoms; diſpoſed to receive impreſſions on the imagination.—Imaginary; not real; ſeen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

Vi'ſionary. *n. ſ.* [*viſionaire*, Fr.] One whoſe imagination is diſturbed.

To Vi'ſit—Vis-it. *v. a.* [*viſiter*, Fr. *viſito*, Lat.] To go to ſee.—[In ſcriptural language.] To ſend good or evil judicially.—To ſalute with a preſent.—To come to a ſurvey, with judicial authority.

To Vi'ſit. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourſe of ceremonial ſalutations at the houſes of each other.

Vi'ſit. *n. ſ.* [*viſite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to ſee another.

V'iſitable—Vis-it-a-ble. *adj.* [from *viſit*.] Liable to be viſited.

Vi'ſitant—Vis-i-tant. *n. ſ.* [from *viſit*.] One who goes to ſee another.

Vi'ſita'tion—Vis-i-ta-tion. *n. ſ.* [*viſito*, Lat.] The act of viſiting.—Object of viſits.—[*Viſitation*, Fr.] Judicial viſit or perambulation.—Judicial evil ſent by God; ſtate of ſuffering judicial evil.—Communication of divine love.

Vi'ſitato'rial—Vis-i-ta-to-ri-al. *adj.* [from *viſitor*.] Belonging to a judicial viſitor.

Vi'ſiter—Vis-it-er. *n. ſ.* [from *viſit*.] One who comes to ſee another.—[*Viſiteur*, Fr.] An occaſional judge; one who regulates the diſorders of any ſociety.

Vi'ſive—Vi-ſive. *adj. viſif.* Fr. *viſus*, Lat.] Formed in the act of ſeeing.

Vi'ſor—Vis-or. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly written *viſard*, *viſar*, *viſor*, *vizard*, *vizor*. Johnſon prefers *viſor*, as neareſt the Latin *viſus*, and concurring with *viſage*, a kindred word; *viſiere*, French.] A maſk uſed to diſfigure and diſguiſe.

Vi'ſored. *v. n.* [from *viſor*.] Maſked.

Vi'ſta—Vis-ta. n. ſ. [Ital.] View; proſpect through an avenue.

Vi'ſual—Vis-u-al. *adj.* [*viſuel*, Fr.] Uſed in ſight; exerciſing the power of ſight; inſtrumental to ſight.

Vi'tal—Vi-tal. *adj.* [*vitalis*, Lat.] Contributing to life; neceſſary to life.—Relating to life.—Containing life.—Being the ſeat of life.—So diſpoſed as to live. Little uſed, and rather Latin than Engliſh.—Eſſential; chiefly neceſſary.

VITA'LITY—VI-TAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *vital.*] Power of ſubſiſting in life.

VI'TALLY—VI-TAL-LY. *adv.* [from *vital.*] In ſuch a manner as to give life.

VI'TALS—VI-TALS. *n. ſ.* [Without the ſingular.] Parts eſſential to life.

VITE'LLARY — VI-TEL-LA-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *vitellus*, Lat.] The place where the yolk of the egg ſwims in the white.

To VI'TIATE—VITI-ATE. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Lat.] To deprave; to ſpoil; to make leſs pure.

VI'TIOUS — VITI-OUS. *adj.* [*vicieux*, Fr. *vitioſus*, Lat.] Corrupt; wicked; oppoſite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions.—Corrupt; having phyſical ill qualities.

VI'TIOUSLY—VITI-OUS-LY. *adv.* [from *vitious.*] Not virtuouſly; corruptly.

VI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vitious.*] Corruptneſs; ſtate of being vitious.

VI'TREOUS—VIT-RE-OUS. *adj.* [*vitré*, Fr. *vitreus*, Lat.] Glaſſy; conſiſting of glaſs; reſembling glaſs.

VI'TREOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vitreous.*] Reſemblance of glaſs.

To VITRI'FICATE—VI-TRIF-I-CATE. *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glaſs.

VI'TRIFICA'TION—VIT-RIF-I-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*vitrification*, Fr. from *vitrificate.*] Production of glaſs; act of changing, or ſtate of being changed into glaſs.

To VI'TRIFY—VIT-RI-FY. *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, Fr. *vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glaſs.

To VI'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become glaſs; to be changed into glaſs.

VI'TRIOL—VIT-RI-OL. *n. ſ.* [*vitriol*, Fr. *vitriolum*, Lat.]

VI'TRIO'LIC — VIT-RI-OL-IC, or VI'TRI'OLOUS. *adj.* [*vitriolique*, Fr. from *vitriolum*, Lat.] Reſembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

VI'TULINE—VIT-U-LINE. *adj.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal.

To VITU'PERATE—VI-TU-PE-RATE. *v. a.* [*vituperer*, Fr. *vitupero*, Lat.] To blame; to cenſure.

VITU'PERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; cenſure.

VIVA'CIOUS — VI-VA-CIOUS. *adj.* [*vivax*, Lat.] Long-lived.—Spritely; gay; active; lively.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, or VIVA'CITY—VI-VAC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*vivacité*, Fr. from *vivacious.*—Livelineſs; Spritelineſs.

VI'VES—VIVES. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper among horſes, much like the ſtrangles.

VI'VID—VIV-ID. *adj.* [*vividus*, Lat.] Lively; quick; ſtriking.—Spritely; active.

VI'VIDLY—VIV-ID-LY. *adv.* [from *vivid.*] With life; with quickneſs; with ſtrength.

VI'VIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vivid.*] Life; vigour; quickneſs,

To VIVI'FICATE—VI-VIF-I-CATE. *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Lat.] To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.—To recover from ſuch a change of form as ſeems to deſtroy the eſſential properties.

VI'VIFICA'TION—VIV-I-FI-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*vivification*, Fr. from *vivificate.*] The act of giving life.

VIVI'FIC—VI-VIF-IC. *adj.* [*vivifique*, Fr. *vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life; making alive.

To VI'VIFY—VIV-I-FY. *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr. *vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

VIVI'PAROUS—VI-VIP-A-ROUS. *adj.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing the young alive; oppoſed to *oviparous.*

VI'XEN—VIX-EN. *n. ſ.*

VIZ—VIZ. *n. ſ.* [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unneceſſary word.

VI'ZARD—VIZ-ARD. *n. ſ.* [*viſiere*, Fr. See VISOR.] A maſk uſed for diſguiſe.

To VI'ZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſk.

VI'ZIR—VI-ZIR. *n. ſ.* [properly *Wazir.*] The prime miniſter of the Turkiſh empire.

U'LCER—UL-CER. *n. ſ.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Lat.] A ſore of continuance; not a new wound.

To U'LCERATE—UL-CER-ATE. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Lat.] To diſeaſe with ſores.

U'LCERA'TION—UL-CER-A-TION. *n. ſ.* [*ulceration*, Fr. *ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Lat.] The act of breaking into ulcers.—Ulcer; ſore.

U'LCEROUS — UL-CER-OUS. *adj.* [*ulceroſus*, Lat.] Afflicted with ſores.

U'LCEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ulcerous.*] The ſtate of being ulcerous.

U'LCERED. *adj.* [*ulceré*, Fr. from *ulcer.*] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

U'LTIMATE — UL-TI-MATE. *adj.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Intended in the laſt reſort; being the laſt in the train of conſequences.

U'LTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *ultimate.*] In the laſt conſequence.

U'LTRAMARI'NE—UL-TRA-MA-RINE. *n. ſ.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] One of the nobleſt blue colours uſed in painting, produced by calcination from the ſtone called lapis lazuli.

U'LTRAMARI'NE. *adj.* [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the ſea; foreign.

U'LTRAMO'NTANE. *adj.* [*ultramontain*, Fr. *ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Being beyond the world.

UMBE'LLATED. *adj.* In botany, is ſaid of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

U'MBELLI'FEROUS—UM-BEL-LIF-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footſtalks, proceeding from the ſame centre; and chiefly appropiated to ſuch plants whoſe

whoſe flowers are compoſed of five leaves, as fennel and parſnip.

U'MBER. *n. ſ.* A gloomy kind of colour.—A fiſh. [*thymallus*, Lat.]

U'MBERED. *adj.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded; clouded.

UMBI'LICAL—UM-BIL-IC-AL. *adj.* [*umbilicale*, Fr. from *umbillicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel.

U'MBRAGE—UM-BRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ombrage*, Fr.] Shade; ſkreen of trees.—Shadow; appearance.—Reſentment; offence; ſuſpicion of injury.

UMBRA'GEOUS—UM-BRA-GE-OUS. *adj.* [*ombrageux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding ſhade.

UMBRE'LLA—UM-BREL-LA. *n. ſ.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] A ſkreen uſed in hot countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain.

UMBRO'SITY—UM-BROS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*umbroſus*, Lat.] Shadineſs; excluſion of light.

U'MPIRAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *umpire.*] Arbitration; friendly deciſion of a controverſy.

U'MPIRE—UMP-IRE. *n. ſ.* [This word *Minſhew*, with great applauſe from *Skinner*, derives from *un pere*, Fr. a *father.*] An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides diſputes.

UN—UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle anſwering to *in* of the Latins, and *ἀ* of the Greeks, *on* Dut. It is placed almoſt at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the inſtances of this kind of compoſition cannot therefore be inſerted; the following are perhaps more than ſufficient, to explain it.

U'NABA'SHED. for the pronouncing of theſe compounds ſee the reſpective radicals of which they are compoſed. *adj.* [from *abaſhed.*] Not ſhamed; not confuſed by modeſty.

UNA'BLE. *adj.* [from *able.*] Not having ability.—Weak; impotent.

UNABO'LISHED. *adj.* [from *aboliſhed.*] Not repealed; remaining in force.

UNACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [from *acceptable.*] Not pleaſing; not ſuch as is well received.

UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unacceptable.*] State of not pleaſing.

UNACCE'PTED. *adj.* [from *accepted.*] Not accepted.

UNACC'ESSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acceſſibleneſs.*] State of not being to be attained or approached.

UNACCO'MMODATED. *adj.* [from *accommodated.*] Unfurniſhed with external convenience.

UNACC'OMPANIED. *adj.* [from *accompanied.*] Not attended.

UNACCO'MPLISHED. *adj.* [from *accompliſhed.*] Unfiniſh'd; incomplete.

UNACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *accountable.*] Not explicable; not to be ſolved by reaſon; not reducible to rule.—Not ſubject; not controlled.

U'NACCO'UNTABLY. *adv.* Strangely.

U'NACCU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *accuſtomed.*] Not uſed; not habituated.—New; not uſual.

U'NACKNO'WLEDGED. *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Not owned.

U'NACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquainted.*] Not known; unuſual; not familiarly known.—Not having familiar knowledge.

UNA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *active.*] Not briſk; not lively.—Having no employment.—Not buſy; not diligent.—Having no efficacy.

UNA'CTUATED. *adj.* Not actuated.

UNADMI'RED. *adj.* Not regarded with honour.

UNADO'RED. *adj.* Not worſhipped.

U'NADO'RNED. *adj.* Not decorated; not embelliſhed.

U'NADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* Not adventurous.

UNADVI'SED. *adj.* Imprudent; indiſcreet.—Done without due thought; raſh.

UNADVI'SEDLY. *adv.* Imprudently; raſhly; indiſcreetly.

U'NADU'LTERATED. *adj.* Genuine; not ſpoiled by ſpurious mixtures.

U'NAFFE'CTED. *n. ſ.* Real; not hypocritical.—Free from affectation; open; candid; ſincere.—Not formed by too rigid obſervation of rules; not laboured.—Not moved; not touched.

U'NAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Really; without any attempt to produce falſe appearances.

U'NAFFE'CTING. *adj.* Not pathetick; not moving the paſſions.

U'NAFFLI'CTED. *adj.* Free from trouble.

UNAI'DED. *adj.* Not aſſiſted; not helped.

UNA'LIENABLE. *adj.* Not to be transferred.

U'NALLA'YED. *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.

U'NALLI'ED. *adj.* Having no powerful relation.—Having no common nature; not congenial.

UNA'LTERABLE. *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.

UNA'LTERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Immutability; unchangeableneſs.

UNA'LTERABLY. *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.

UNA'LTERED. *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.

U'NAMBI'TIOUS. *adj.* Free from ambition.

UNA'MIABLE. *adj.* Not raiſing love.

UNA'NIMATED. *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.

U'NANI'MITY—UN-A-NIM-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*unanimité*, Fr.] Agreement in deſign or opinion.

UNA'NIMOUS—U-NAN-I-MOUS. *adj.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in deſign or opinion.

UNA'NIMOUSLY—U-NAN-I-MOUS-LY. *adv.* [from *unanimous.*] With one mind.

UNANO'INTED. *adj.* Not anointed.—Not prepared for death by extreme unction.

UNA'NSWERABLE. *adj.* Not to be refuted.

UNA'NSWERABLY. *adv.* Beyond confutation.

UNA'NSWERED. *adj.* Not oppoſed by a reply.—Not confuted.—Not ſuitably returned.

U'NAPPA'LLED. *adj.* Not daunted; not impreſs'd by fear.

U'NAPPA'RRELLED. *adj.* Not dreſſed; not cloathed.

U'NAPPA'RENT. *adj.* Obſcure; not viſible.

U'NAPPEA'SABLE. *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.

U'NAPPE'ASED. *adj.* Not pacified.

UNA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] Such as cannot be applied.

U'NAPPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*] Not intelligent; not ready of conception.—Not ſuſpecting.

U'NAPPROA'CHED. *adj.* Inacceſſible.

U'NAPPRO'VED. *adj.* [from *approve.*] Not approved.

UNA'PT. *adj.* [from *apt.*] Dull; not apprehenſive.—Not ready; not propenſe.—Unfit; not qualified.

UNA'PTLY. *adv.* [from *unapt.*] Unfitly; improperly.

UNA'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unapt.*] Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs.—Dulneſs; want of apprehenſion.—Unreadineſs; diſqualification; want of propenſion.

UNA'RGUED. *adj.* [from *argue.*] Not diſputed.—Not cenſured.

To UNA'RM. *v. a.* [from *arm.*] To diſarm; to ſtrip of armour; to deprive of arms.

UNA'RMED. *adj.* [from *unarm.*] Having no armour; having no weapons.

U'NARRA'IGNED. *adj.* Not brought to a trial.

U'NARRA'YED. *adj.* Not dreſſed.

UNA'RTFUL. *adj.* Having no art, or cunning.—Wanting ſkill.

UNA'RTFULLY. *adv.* In an unartful manner.

U'NARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* Contrarily to art.

UNA'SKED. *adj.* Not ſought by ſolicitation.

U'NASPI'RING. *adj.* Not ambitious.

UNASSA'ILED. *adj.* Not attacked; not aſſaulted.

U'NASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* Exempt from aſſault.

U'NASSA'YED. *adj.* Unattempted.

U'NASSI'STED. *adj* Not helped.

U'NASSI'STING. *adj.* Giving no help.

U'NASSU'MING. *adj.* Not arrogant.

U'NASSU'RED. *adj.* Not confident.—Not to be truſted.

U'NATTA'INABLE. *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.

U'NATTA'INABLENESS. *n. ſ.* State of being out of reach.

U'NATTE'MPTED. *adj.* Untried; not aſſayed.

U'NATTE'NDED. *adj.* Having no retinue, or attendants.

U'NATTE'NDING. *adj.* Not attending.

U'NATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* Not regarding.

U'NATTO'NED. *adj.* Not expiated.

U'NAVA'ILABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; vain with reſpect to any purpoſe

U'NAVA'ILING. *adj.* Uſeleſs; vain.

U'NAVOI'DABLE. *adj.* Inevitable; not to be ſhunned.—Not to be miſſed in ratiocination.

UNAVOI'DABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Inevitability.

U'NAVOI'DABLY. *adv.* Inevitably.

U'NAVO'IDED. *adj.* Inevitable.

UNAU'THORISED. *adj.* Not ſupported by authority; not properly commiſſioned.

U'NAWA'RE. } *adv.* [from *aware*, or *wary.*] Without
U'NAWA'RES. } thought; without previous meditation.—Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; ſuddenly.

UNA'WED. *adj.* Unreſtrained by fear or reverence.

UNBA'CKED. *adj.* Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.—Not countenanced; not aided

UNBA'LANCED. *adj.* Not poiſed; not in equipoiſe

UNBA'LLASTED. *adj.* Not kept ſteady by ballaſt; unſteady.

UNBA'NDED. *adj.* [from *band.*] Wanting a ſtring, or band.

To UNBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To open, by removing the bars; to unbolt.

UNBA'RKED. *adj.* [from *bark.*] Decorticated; ſtripped of the bark.

UNBA'TED. *adj.* [from *bate.*] Not repreſſed; not blunted,

U'NBEA'TEN, *adj.* Not treated with blows.—Not trodden,

U'NBECO'MING. *adj.* Indecent; unſuitable; indecorous.

U'NBECO'MINGNESS. *n. ſ.* Indecency; indecorum.

U'NBEFI'TTING. *adj.* Not becoming; not ſuitable.

U'NBEGO'T. } *adj.* [from *begot.*] Eternal; without
U'NBEGO'TTEN. } generation.—Not yet generated.

To U'NBEGUI'LE. *v. a.* To undeceive; to ſet free from the influence of any deceit.

U'NBEHE'LD. *adj.* Unſeen; not diſcoverable to the ſight.

U'NBELI'EF. *n. ſ.* Incredulity.—Infidelity; irreligon.

U'NBELIE'VER. *n. ſ.* An infidel; one who believes not the ſcripture.

U'NBELIE'VING. *adj.* Incredulous.

U'NBELO'VED. *adj.* Not loved.

To UNBE'ND. *v. a.* To relax; to remit; to eaſe.

UNBE'NDING. *adj.* Not ſuffering flexure.—Devoted to relaxation.

UNBE'NEFICED. *adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.

UNBE'NT. *adj.* Not ſtrained by the ſtring.—Having the bow unſtrung.—Not cruſhed; not ſubdued.—Relaxed; not intent.

U'NBESEE'MING. *adj.* Unbecoming.

U'NBESO'UGHT. *adj.* Not intreated.

U'NBESTO'WED. *adj.* Not given; not diſpoſed of.

U'NBETRA'YED. *adj.* Not betrayed.

To UNBI'ASS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to diſentangle from prejudice.

UNBI'D' } *adj.* Uninvited.—Uncommanded; ſpon-
UNBI'DDEN. } taneous.

To UNBI'ND. *v. a.* [from *bind.*] To looſe; to untie.

UNBI'TTED. *adj.* [from *bit.*] Unbridled; unreſtrained.

UNBLA'MABLE. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.

UNBLAMABLY. *adv.* Without taint of fault.

UNBLA'MED. *adj.* Blameleſs; free from fault.

UNBLE'MISHED. *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.

UNBLE'NDED. *adj.* Not mingled.

UNBLE'ST. *adj.* Accurſed; excluded from benediction.—Wretched; unhappy.

UNBLO'WN. *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.

To UNBO'LT. *v. a.* To ſet open; to unbar.

UNBO'RN. *adj.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.

UNBO'RROWED. *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.

UNBO'TTOMED. *adj.* Without bottom; bottomleſs.—Having no ſolid foundation.

To UNBO'SOM. *v. a.* To reveal in confidence.—To open; to diſcloſe.

UNBO'UGHT. *adj.* Obtained without money.—Not finding any purchaſer.

UNBO'UND. *adj.* Looſe; not tied.—Wanting a cover.—Preterite of *unbind.*

UNBO'UNDED. *adj.* Infinite; interminable.—Unlimited; unreſtrained.

UNBOU'NDEDLY. *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.

UNBOU'NDEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Exemption from limits.

To UNBRA'CE. *v. a.* To looſe; to relax.—To make the clothes looſe.

UNBRE'D. *adj.* Not inſtructed in civility; ill educated.—Not taught.

UNBREE'CHED. *adj.* Having no breeches.

UNBRI'BED. *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.

UNBRI'DLED. *adj.* Licentious; not reſtrained.

UNBRO'KE. } *adj.* [from *break.*] Not violated.—Not
UNBRO'KEN. } ſubdued; not weakened.—Not tamed.
UNBR'OTHERLIKE. } *adj.* Ill ſuiting with the character
UNBRO'THERLY. } of a brother.
UNBRU'ISED. *adj.* Not bruiſed; not hurt.
To UNBU'CKLE. *v. a.* To looſe from buckles.
UNBUI'LT. *adj.* Not yet erected.
UNBU'RIED. *adj.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.
UNBU'RNT. *adj.* Not conſumed; not waſted; not injured by fire.—Not heated with fire.
To UNBU'RTHEN. *v. a.* To rid of a load.—To throw off.—To diſcloſe what lies heavy on the mind.
To UNBU'TTON. *v. a.* To looſe any thing buttoned.
UNCA'LLED. *adj.* Not ſummoned; not ſent for; not demanded.
To UNCA'LM. *adj.* To diſturb.
UNCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *incapax*, Lat.] Not capable; not ſuſceptible.

To UNCA'SE—UN-CASE. *v. a.* To diſengage from any covering.—To flay.
UNCA'UGHT. *adj.* Not yet catched.
UNCA'UTIOUS. *adj.* Not wary; heedleſs.
UNCE'NSURED. *adj.* Exempt from publick reproach.
UNCE'RTAIN. *adj.* [*incertain*, Fr. *incertus*, Lat.] Doubtful; not certainly known.—Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.—Not ſure in the conſequence.—Unſettled; unregular.
UNCE'RTAINLY. *adv.* Not ſurely; not certainly.
UNCE'RTAINTY. *n. ſ.* Dubiouſneſs; want of knowledge.—Contingency; want of certainty.—Something unknown.
To UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from chains.
UNCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* Immutable; not ſubject to variation.
UNCHA'NGED. *adj.* Not altered.—Not alterable.
UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Immutability.
UNCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* Immutably; without change.
UNCHA'NGING. *adj.* Suffering no alteration.
UNCHA'RITABLE. *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the univerſal love preſcribed by chriſtianity.
UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Want of charity.
UNCHA'RITABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.
UNCHA'STE. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not chaſte; not pure.
UNCHA'STITY. *n. ſ.* Lewdneſs; incontinence.
UNCHE'CKED. *adj.* Unreſtrained; not fluctuated.
UNCHE'WED. *adj.* Not maſticated.
UNCHRI'STIAN. *adj.* Contrary to the laws of chriſtianity.—Unconverted; infidel.
UNCI'RCUMCISED. *adj.* Not circumciſed; not a Jew.
UNCI'RCUMSCRI'BED. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.
UNCI'RCUMSPECT. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.
UNCI'VIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaiſance.
UNCI'VILLY. *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaiſantly.
UNCI'VILIZED. *adj.* Not relaimed from barbarity.—Coarſe; indecent.
UNCLA'RIFIED. *adj.* Not purged; not purified.
To UNCLA'SP. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut with claſps.
UNCLA'SSIC. Not claſſic.

U'NCLE—UN-CLE. *n. ſ.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The father's or mother's brother.

UNCLE'AN. *n. ſ.* Foul; dirty; filthy.—Not purified by ritual practices.—Foul with ſin.—Lewd; unchaſte.
UNCLEA'NLINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of cleanlineſs.
UNCLE'ANLY. *adj.* Foul; filthy; naſty.—Indecent; unchaſte.
UNCLE'ANNESS. *n. ſ.* Lewdneſs; incontinence.—Want of cleanlineſs; naſtineſs.—Sin; wickedneſs.—Want of ritual purity.
UNCLE'ANSED. *adj.* Not cleanſed.
To UNCLE'W. *v. a.* [from *clew.*] To undo.
To UNCLE'NCH. *v. a.* To open the cloſed hand.
UNCLI'PPED. *adj.* Whole; not cut.
To UNCLO'ATH. *v. a.* To ſtrip; to make naked.
To UNCLO'G. *v. a.* To diſencumber; to exonerate.—To ſet at liberty.
To UNCLOI'STER. *v. n.* To ſet at large.
To UNCLO'SE. *v. a.* To open.
UNCLO'SED. *adj.* Not ſeparated by incloſures.
UNCLO'UDED. *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obſcurity; not darkened.
UNCLO'UDY. *adj.* Free from a cloud.
To UNCOI'F. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.
UNCOI'NED. *adj.* Not coined.
U'NCOLLE'CTED. *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.
UNCO'LOURED. *adj.* Not ſtained with any colour, or die.
UNCO'MBED. *adj.* Not parted or adjuſted by the comb.
UNCO'MELINESS. Want of grace; want of beauty.
UNCO'MELY. *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.
UNCO'MFORTABLE. *adj.* Affording no comfort; gloomy; diſmal; miſerable.—Receiving no comfort; melancholy.
UNCO'MFORTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Want of cheerfulneſs.
UNCO'MFORTABLY. *adv.* Without cheerfulneſs.
UNCO'MMON. *adj.* Not frequent; not often found or known.
UNCO'MMONLY. *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.
UNCO'MMONNESS. *n. ſ.* Infrequency.
U'NCOMPA'CT. *adj.* Not compact; not cloſely cohering.
UNCOMPE'LLED. *adj.* Free from compulſion.
U'NCOMPO'UNDED. *adj.* Simple; not mixed.—Simple; not intricate.
U'NCOMPRE'SSED. *adj.* Free from compreſſion.
U'NCONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not to be underſtood; not to be comprehended by the mind.
U'NCONCE'IVED. *adj.* Not thought; not imagined.
U'NCONCE'RN. *n. ſ.* Negligence; want of intereſt; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.
U'NCONCE'RNED. *adj.* Having no intereſt.—Not anxious; not diſturbed; not affected.
U'NCONCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* Without intereſt or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.
U'NCONCE'RNEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.
UNCONCO'CTED. *adj.* Not digeſted; not matured.
UNCONDE'MNED. *adj.* Not condemned.
UNCONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* Abſolute; not limited by any terms.
UNCONF'INED. *adj.* Free from reſtraint.—Having no limits; unbounded.
UNCONFI'NABLE. *adj.* Unbounded.
UNCONFI'RMED. *adj.* Not fortified by reſolution; not ſtrengthened; raw; weak.——Not ſtrengthened by additional teſtimony.—Not ſettled in the church by the rite of confirmation.
U'NCONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Inconſiſtent; not conforming.
U'NCONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* Incongruity; inconſiſtency.

UN-

UNCONFU'SED. *adj.* Diſtinct; free from confuſion.
U'NCONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* Without confuſion.
UNCONGE'ALED. *adj.* Not concreted by cold.
U'NCONNE'CTED. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper tranſitions or dependence of parts; lax; looſe; vague.
UNCO'NQUERABLE. *adj.* Not to be ſubdued; inſuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.
UNCO'NQUERABLY. *adv.* Invincibly; inſuperably.
UNCO'NQUERED. *adj.* Not ſubdued; not overcome.—Inſuperable; invincible.
UNCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* Exceeding the limits of any juſt claim or expectation.—Forming unreaſonable expectations.—Enormous; vaſt. A low word.—Not guided or influenced by conſcience.
UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unreaſonableneſs of hope or claim.
UNCO'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* Unreaſonably.
UNCO'NSCIOUS. *adj.* Having no mental perception.
UNCO'NSECRATED. *adj.* Not ſacred; not dedicated; not devoted.
U'NCONSTRA'INED. *adj.* Free from compulſion.
U'NCONSTRA'INEDLY. *adv.* Without force ſuffered.
U'NCONSU'MED. *adj.* Not waſted; not deſtroyed by any waſting power.
U'NCO'NTROVERTED. *adj.* Not diſputed; not liable to debate.
U'NCONTRO'ULABLE. *adj.* Reſiſtleſs; powerful beyond oppoſition.—Indiſputable; irrefragable.
U'NCONTRO'ULABLY. *adv.* Without poſſibility of oppoſition.—Without danger of refutation.
UNCONTRO'ULED. *adj.* Unreſiſted; unoppoſed; not to be overruled.—Not convinced; not refuted.
U'NCONTRO'ULEDLY. *adv.* Without controul; without oppoſition.
U'NCONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* Not ſuitable to converſation; not ſocial.
U'NCONVE'RTED. *adj.* Not perſuaded of the truth of chriſtianity.
U'NCONVI'NCED. *adj.* Not convinced.
To UNCO'RD. *v. a.* To looſe a thing bound with cords.
U'NCORRE'CTED. *adj.* Inaccurate; not poliſhed to exactneſs.
U'NCORRU'PTED. *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved.
To UNCO'VER. *v. a.* To diveſt of a covering.—To deprive of cloaths.—To ſtrip of the roof.—To ſhew openly; to ſtrip of a veil, or concealment.—To bare the head, as in the preſence of a ſuperiour.
To UNCO'UPLE. *v. a.* To looſe dogs from their couples.
UNCO'URTEOUS. *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.
UNCO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.
UNCO'URTLINESS. *n. ſ.* Unſuitableneſs of manners to a court; inelegance.
UNCO'URTLY. *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil.

UNCO'UTH—UN-COUTH. *adj.* [uncuð, Saxon.] Odd; ſtrange; unuſual.
UNCO'UTHLY. *adv.* Oddly; ſtrangely.
UNCO'UTHNESS. *n. ſ.* Oddneſs; ſtrangeneſs.
To U'NCREATE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of exiſtence.
U'NCREA'TED. *adj.* Not yet created.—[*Increé*, Fr.] Not produced by creation.
To UNCRO'WN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of ſovereignty.

U'NCTION—UNCT-TION. *n. ſ.* [*unction*, Fr.] The act of anointing.—Unguent; ointment.—The act of anointing medically.—Any thing ſoftening, or lenitive.—The rite of anointing in the laſt hours.—Any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY—UNC-TU-OS-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *unctuous*.] Fatneſs; oilineſs.

U'NCTUOUS.—UNC-TU-OUS. *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.
U'NCTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Fatneſs; oilineſs; clammineſs; greaſineſs.

UNCU'LLED—UN-CULL-ED. *adj.* Not gathered.
UNCU'LPABLE. *adj.* Not blameable.
UNCU'CKOLDED. *adj.* Not made a cuckold.
UNCU'LTIVATED. *adj.* [*incultus*, Lat.] Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.—Not inſtructed; not civilized.
UNCU'MBERED. *adj.* Not burthened; not embarraſſed.
UNCU'REABLE. *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked.
UNCU'RBED. *adj.* Licentious; not reſtrained.
To UNCU'RL. *v. a.* To looſe from ringlets, or convolutions.
To UNCU'RL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.
UNCU'RLED. *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.
UNCU'T. *adj.* Not cut.
UNDA'MAGED. *adj.* Not made worſe; not impaired.
UNDA'UNTED. *adj.* Unſubdued by fear; not depreſſed.
UNDA'UNTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Boldneſs; bravery; intrepidity.
UNDA'UNTEDLY. *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.
U'NDEBA'UCHED. *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery.
U'NDECA'YED. *adj.* Not liable to be diminiſhed, or impaired.
To U'NDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To ſet free from the influence of a fallacy.
U'NDECE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not liable to deceive.
U'NDECEI'VED. *adj.* Not cheated; not impoſed on.
U'NDECI'DED. *adj.* Not determined; not ſettled.
To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.
UNDE'CKED. *adj.* Not adorned; not embelliſhed.
U'NDECLI'NED. *adj.* Not grammatically varied by termination.—Not deviating; not turned from the right way.
U'NDEFI'LED. *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.
U'NDEFI'NED. *adj.* Not circumſcribed, or explained by a definition.
U'NDEFI'NABLE. *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumſcribed by a definition.
UNDEFO'RMED. *adj.* Not deformed; not diſfigured.
UNDEFI'ED. *adj.* Not ſet at defiance; not challenged.
UNDELI'BERATED. *adj.* Not carefully conſidered.
UNDELI'GHTED. *adj.* Not pleaſed; not touched with pleaſure.
UNDELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not giving pleaſure.
UNDEMO'LISHED. *adj.* Not razed; not thrown down.
UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* Not capable of fuller evidence.
UNDENI'ABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be gainſaid.
UNDENI'ABLY. *adv.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction.
UNDEPLO'RED. *adj.* Not lamented.
UNDEPRA'VED. *adj.* Not corrupted.

UNDEPRI'VED. *adj.* Not diveſted by authority; not ſtripped of any poſſeſſion.

U'NDER—UN-DER. *preposition.* [*undar*, Goth. unbep, Sax. *onder*, Dut.] In a ſtate of ſubjection to.—In the ſtate of pupillage to.—Beneath; ſo as to be covered, or hidden.—Below in place; not above. This is the ſenſe of *under ſail*; that is, *having the ſails* ſpread aloft.—In a leſs degree than.—For leſs than.—Leſs than; below.—By the ſhow of.—With leſs than.—In the ſtate of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.—In a ſtate of being loaded with.—In a ſtate of oppreſſion by, or ſubjection to.—In a ſtate in which one is ſeized or overborn.—In a ſtate of being liable to, or limited by.—In a ſtate of depreſſion, or dejection by.—In the ſtate of bearing, or being known by.—In the ſtate of.—Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.—Repreſented by.—In a ſtate of protection.—With reſpect to.—Atteſted by.—Subjected to; being the ſubject of.—In the next ſtage of ſubordination.—In a ſtate of relation that claims protection.

U'NDER. *adv.* In a ſtate of ſubjection.—Leſs: oppoſed to *over* or *more*.—It has a ſignification reſembling that of an adjective; inferior; ſubject; ſubordinate.—It is much uſed in compoſition, in ſeveral ſenſes, which the following examples will explain. See, for the pronunciation, the component radicals.

UNDERA'CTION. *n. ſ.* Subordinate action; action not eſſential to the main ſtory.

To U'NDERBI'D. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid.*] To offer for any thing leſs than it is worth.

U'NDERCLE'RK. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *clerk.*] A clerk ſubordinate to the principal clerk.

To U'NDERDO'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do.*] To act below ones abilities.—To do leſs than is requiſite.

U'NDERFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *faction.*] Subordinate faction; ſubdiviſion of a faction.

To U'NDERGO' *v. a.* [*under* and *go.*] To ſuffer; to ſuſtain; to endure evil.—To ſuſtain; to be the bearer of; to poſſeſs. Not in uſe.—To ſuſtain; to endure without fainting.—To paſs through.—To be ſubject to.

U'NDERGRO'UND. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ground.*] Subterraneous ſpace.

U'NDERGRO'WTH. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood.

U'NDERHA'ND. *adv.* [*under* and *hand.*] By means not apparent; ſecretly.—Clandeſtinely; with fraudulent ſecrecy.

U'NDERHA'ND. *adj.* Secret; clandeſtine; ſly.

U'NDERLA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *labourer.*] A ſubordinate workman.

U'NDERI'VED. *adj.* [from *derived*] Not borrowed.

To U'NDERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*under* and *lay.*] To ſtrengthen by ſomething laid under.

U'NDERLE'AF. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *leaf.*] A ſpecies of Apple. See APPLE.

To U'NDERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *line.*] To mark with lines below the words.

UNDERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *under.*] An inferior agent; a ſorry, mean fellow.

To U'NDERMI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *mine.*] To dig cavities under any thing, ſo that it may fall, or be blown up; to ſap.—To evacuate under.—To injure by clandeſtine means.

U'NDERMI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *undermine.*] He that ſaps; he that digs away the ſupports.—A clandeſtine enemy.

U'NDERMOST. *adj.* [This is a kind of ſuperlative, anomalouſly formed from *under.*] Loweſt in place.—Loweſt in ſtate or condition.

U'NDERNE'ATH—UN-DER-NEATH. *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*; of which we ſtill retain the comparative *nether*, but in adverbial ſenſe uſe *beneath.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.

U'NDERNE'ATH. *prep.* Under.

U'NDERO'FFICER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *officer.*] An inferiour officer; one in ſubordinate authority.

To U'NDERPIN. *v. a.* [*under* and *pin.*] To prop; to ſupport.

U'NDERO'GATORY. *adj.* Not derogatory.

U'NDERPART. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *part.*] Subordinate, or uneſſential part.

U'NDERPE'TTICOAT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *petticoat.*] The petticoat worn next the body.

U'NDERPLOT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *plot.*] A ſeries of events proceeding collaterally with the main ſtory of a play, and ſubſervient to it.—A clandeſtine ſcheme.

To U'NDERPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*under* and *praiſe.*] To praiſe below deſert.

To U'NDERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*under* and *prize*] To value at leſs than the worth.

To U'NDERPR'OP. *v. a.* [*under* and *prop.*] To ſupport; to ſuſtain.

U'NDERPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* [*under* and *proportion.*] Having too little proportion.

To U'NDERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *rate.*] To rate too low.

U'NDERRA'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A price leſs than is uſual.

U'NDERSE'CRETARY. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſecretary.*] An inferiour or ſubordinate ſecretary.

To U'NDERSE'LL. *v. a.* [*under* and *ſell.*] To defeat, by ſelling for leſs; to ſell cheaper than another.

U'NDERSE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſervant.*] A ſervant of the lower claſs.

U'NDERSHERIFF. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſheriff.*] The deputy of the ſheriff.

U'NDERSHERI'FFRY. *n. ſ.* [from *underſheriff.*] The buſineſs, or office of an *underſheriff.*

U'NDERSHO'T. *part. adj.* [*under* and *ſhoot.*] Moved by water paſſing under it.

To U'NDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* preterite *underſtood.* [undepſtandan, Saxon.] To comprehend fully; to have knowlegde of.—To conceive.

To U'NDERSTA'ND. *v. n.* To have uſe of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conſcious being.—To be informed.

U'NDERSTA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *uaderſtand.*] Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, eſpecially thoſe of knowledge and judgment.—Skill.—Intelligence; terms of communication.

U'NDERSTA'NDING. *adj.* Knowing; ſkillful.

U'NDERSTA'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *underſtand.*] With knowledge.

U'NDERSTO'OD. pret. and part. paſſive of *underſtand.*

U'NDERSTRA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſtrap.*] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

To U'NDERTA'KE. *v. a.* preterite *undertook*; participle paſſive *undertaken.* [*underfangen*, Germ.] To attempt; to engage in.—To engage with; to attack.—To have the charge of.

To U'NDERTA'KE. *v. n.* To aſſume any buſineſs or province.—To venture; to hazard.—To promiſe; to ſtand bound to ſome condition.

U'NDER-

U'NDERTA`KEN. part. paſſive of *undertake.*

U'NDERTA`KER. *n. ſ.* [from *undertake.*] One who engages in projects and affairs.—One who engages to build for another at a certain price.—One who manages funerals.

U'NDERTA`KING. *n. ſ.* [from *undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement.

U'NDERTE'NANT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *tenant.*] A ſecondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

UNDERTO'OK. part. paſſive of *undertake.*

U'NDERVA'LUA`TION. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *value.*] Rate not equal to the worth.

To U'NDERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*under* and *value.*] To rate low; to eſteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.—To depreſs; to make low in eſtimation; to deſpiſe.

U'NDERVA'LUE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price.

U'NDERWE'NT. preterite of *undergo.*

U'NDERWO`OD. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber.

U'NDERWO'RK. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *work.*] Subordinate buſineſs; petty affairs.

To U'NDERWO'RK. *v. a.* preterite *underworked*, or *underwrought*; participle paſſive *underworked*, or *underwrought.* To deſtroy by clandeſtine meaſures.

U'NDERWO'RKMEN. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *workmen.*] An inferiour or ſubordinate labourer.

To U'NDERWRI`TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *write.*] To write under ſomething elſe.

UNDERWRI`TER. *n. ſ.* [from *underwrite.*] An inſurer; ſo called from writing his name under the conditions.

U'NDESCRI`BED. *adj.* Not deſcribed.

U'NDESE'RVED. *adj.* Not merited; not obtained by merit.—Not incurred by fault.

UNDESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *undeſerved.*] Without deſert, whether of good or ill.

U'NDESE'RVER. *n. ſ.* One of no merit.

U'NDESE'RVING. *adj.* Not having merit; not having any worth. — Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. With *of.*

U'NDESI`GNED. *adj.* Not intended; not purpoſed.

U'NDESI`GNING. *adj.* Not acting with any ſet purpoſe. — Having no artful or fraudulent ſchemes; ſincere.

U'NDESI`RABLE. *adj.* Not to be wiſhed; not pleaſing.

U'NDESI`RED. *adj.* Not wiſhed; not ſolicited.

U'NDESI`RING. *adj.* Negligent; not wiſhing.

U'NDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* Impoſſible to be decided.

U'NDETE'RMINATE. *adj.* Not ſettled; not decided; contingent.—Not fixed.

U'NDETE'RMINED. *adj.* Unſettled; undecided.—Not limited; not regulated.

UNDI'D. the preterite of *undo.*

U'NDIGE'STED. *adj.* Not concocted.

U'NDIMI'NISHED. *adj.* Not impaired; not leſſened.

U'NDIRE'CTED. *adj.* Not directed.

U'NDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* Not to be diſcerned; inviſible.

U'NDISCE'RNIBLY. *adj.* Inviſibly; imperceptibly.

U'NDISCE'RNED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not diſcovered; not deſcried.

U'NDISCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* So as to be undiſcovered.

U'NDISCE'RNING. *adj.* Injudicious; incapable of making due diſtinction.

UNDI'SCIPLINED. *adj.* Not ſubdued to regularity and order.—Untaught; uninſtructed.

U'NDISCO'VERABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

U'NDISCO'VERED. *adj.* Not ſeen; not deſcried; not found out.

U'NDISGUI`SED. *adj.* Open; artleſs; plain; expoſed to view.

U'NDISMA`YED. *adj.* Not diſcouraged; not depreſſed with fear.

U'NDISPO`SED. *adj.* Not beſtowed.

U'NDISPU`TED. *adj.* Incontrovertible; evident.

U'NDISSE'MBLED. *adj.* Openly declared. — Honeſt, not feigned.

UNDI'SSIPATED. *adj.* Not ſcattered; not diſperſed.

U'NDISSO'LVING. *adj.* Never melting.

U'NDISTE'MPERED. *adj.* Free from diſeaſe.—Free from perturbation.

U'NDISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* Not to be diſtinctly ſeen. —Not to be known by any peculiar property.

U'NDISTI'NGUISHED. *adj.* Not marked out by objects or intervals.—Not ſeen, or not to be ſeen otherwiſe than confuſedly; not ſeparately and plainly deſcried.—Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient ſpace.—Not marked by any particular property.—Not treated with any particular reſpect.

U'NDISTI'NGUISHING. *adj.* Making no difference.—Not to be plainly diſcerned.

U'NDISTRA'CTED. *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or deſires.

U'NDISTU'RBED. *adj.* Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil. — Not interrupted by any hindrance or moleſtation.—Not agitated.

UNDIVI`DABLE. *adj.* Not ſeparable; not ſuſceptive of diviſion.

U'NDIVI`DED. *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.

To UND`O—UN-DO. *v. a.* preterite *undid*; participle paſſive *undone.* [from *do.*] To ruin; to bring to deſtruction.—To looſe; to open what is ſhut or faſtened; to unravel.—To change any thing done to its former ſtate; to recall, or annul any action.

UNDO`ING—UN-DO-ING. *adj.* Ruining; deſtructive.

UNDO`ING. *n. ſ.* Ruin; deſtruction; fatal miſchief.

UNDO'NE—UN-DONE. *adj.* [from *undo.*] Not done; not performed.—Ruined; brought to deſtruction.

UNDO`UBTED—UN-DOUBT-ED. *adj.* Indubitable; indiſputable; unqueſtionable.

UNDO`UBTEDLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without queſtion; without doubt.

U'NDRA`WN. *adj.* Not pulled by any external force.

U'NDRE'ADED. *adj.* Not feared.

To UNDRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *dreſs.*] To diveſt of cloaths; to ſtrip.—To diveſt of ornaments, or the attire of oſtentation.

U'NDRESS. *n. ſ.* A looſe or negligent dreſs.

UNDRE'SSED. *adj.* Not regulated.—Not prepared for uſe.

UNDRI`ED. *adj.* Not dried.

UNDRI'VEN. *adj.* Not impelled either way.

UNDU`BITABLE. *adj.* Not admitting doubt; unqueſtionable.

UNDU`E. *adj.* [*induë.* Fr.] Not right; not legal.—Not agreeable to duty.

U'NDULARY—UN-DU-LA-RY. *adj.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] Playing like waves; playing with intermiſſions.

To U'NDULATE—UN-DU-LATE. *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Lat.]

Lat.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

To U'NDULATE. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.

1 6 12 1
U'NDULA'TION—UN-DU-LA-TION. *n. ſ.* [from *undulate.*] Waving motion.

U'NDULATORY. *adj.* [from *undulate.*] Moving in the manner of waves.

UNDU'LY. *adv.* Not properly; not according to duty.

UNDU'TEOUS. *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; diſobedient.

UNDUT'IFUL. *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.

UNDU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *undutiful.*] Not according to duty.

UNDU'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of reſpect; irreverence; diſobedience.

UNE'ASINESS. *n. ſ.* Trouble; perplexity; ſtate of diſquiet.

1 14 15
UNE'ASY—UN-EA-SY. *adj.* Painful; giving diſturbance.—Diſturbed; not at eaſe.—Conſtraining; cramping.—Not unconſtrained; not diſengaged.—Peeviſh; difficult to pleaſe.

UNE'DIFY'ING. *adj.* Not improving in good life.

UNELE'CTED. *adj.* Not choſen.

U'NEMPLO'YED. *adj.* Not buſy; at leiſure; idle.—Not engaged in any particular work.

U'NENDO'WED. *adj.* Not inveſted; not graced.

U'NENGA'GED. *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

UNENLI'GHTENED. *adj.* Not illuminated.

UNE'NVIED. *adj.* Exempt from envy.

UNE'QUAL. *adj. inæqualis,* Lat.] Not even.—Not equal; inferiour.—Partial; not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages.—[*Inegal,* Fr.] Diſproportionate; ill matched.—Not regular; not uniform.

UNE'QUALLED. *adj.* Unparallelled; unrivalled in excellence.

UNE'QUALLY. *adv.* In different degrees; in diſproportion one to the other.

UNE'QUALNESS. *n. ſ.* Inequality; ſtate of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE. *adj.* Not impartial; not juſt.

U'NEQUI'VOCAL. *adj.* Not equivocal.

UNE'RRING. *adj.* [*inerrans,* Lat.] Committing no miſtake.—Incapable of failure; certain.

UNE'RRINGLY. *adv.* Without miſtake.

U'NESPI'ED. *adj.* Not ſeen; undiſcovered; undeſcried.

U'NESSE'NTIAL. *adj.* Not being of the laſt importance; not conſtituting eſſence.—Void of real being.

U'NESTA'BLISHED. *adj.* Not eſtabliſhed.

UNE'VEN. *adj.* Not even; not level.—Not ſuiting each other; not equal.

UNE'VENNESS. *n. ſ.* Surface not level; inequality of ſurface.—Turbulence; changeable ſtate.—Not ſmoothneſs.

U'NEXA'CTED. *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

U'NEXA'MINED. *adj.* Not enquired; not tried; not diſcuſſed.

U'NEXA'MPLED. *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.

U'NEXCE'PTIONABLE. *adj.* Not liable to any objection.

UNE'XECUTED. *adj.* Not performed; not done.

U'NEXCI'SED. *adj.* Not ſubject to the payment of exciſe.

U'NEXE'MPLIFI'ED. *adj.* Not made known by inſtance or example.

UNE'XERCI'SED. *adj.* Not practiſed; not experienced.

U'NEXHAU'STED. *adj.* [*inexhauſtus,* Lat.] Not ſpent; not drained to the bottom.

U'NEXPA'NDED. *adj.* Not ſpread out.

U'NEXPE'CTED. *adj.* Not thought on; ſudden; not provided againſt.

U'NEXPE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.

U'NEXPE'RIENCED. *adj.* Not verſed; not acquainted by trial or practice.

U'NEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.

U'NEXPE'RT. *adj.* [*inexpertus,* Lat.] Wanting ſkill or knowledge.

U'NEXPLO'RED. *adj.* Not ſearched out.—Not tried; not known.

U'NEXPO'SED. *adj.* Not laid open to cenſure.

U'NEXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.

U'NEXPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* Not having the power of uttering or expreſſing. This is the natural and analogical ſignification.—Inexpreſſible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expreſſed. Improper, and out of uſe.

U'NEXTE'NDED. *adj.* Occupying no aſſignable ſpace; having no dimenſions.

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguiable,* Fr.] Unquenchable; not to be put out.

U'NEXTI'NGUISHED. *adj.* [*inextinctus,* Lat.] Not quenched; not put out.—Not extinguiſhable.

UNFA'DED. *adj.* Not withered.

UNFA'DING. *adj.* Not liable to wither.

UNFA'ILING. *adj.* Certain; not miſſing.

UNFA'IR. *adj.* Diſingenuous; ſubdolous; not honeſt.

UNFA'ITHFUL. *adj.* Perfidious; treacherous.—Impious; infidel.

UNFA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* Treacherouſly; perfidiouſly.

UNFAI'THFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Treachery; perfidiouſneſs.

UNFA'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fallowed.

U'NFAMI'LIAR. *adj.* Unaccuſtomed; ſuch as is not common.

UNFA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* Not modiſh; not according to the reigning cuſtom.

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Deviation from the mode.

UNFA'SHIONED. *adj.* Not modified by art.—Having no regular form.

UNFA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *unfaſhionable.*] Not according to the faſhion.—Unartfully.

To UNFA'STEN. *v. a.* To looſe; to unfix.

UNFA'THOMABLE. *n. ſ.* Not to be ſounded by a line.—That of which the end or extent cannot be found.

UNFA'THOMABLY. *adv.* So as not to be ſounded.

UNFA'THOMED. *adj.* Not to be ſounded.

UNFA'VOURABLY. *adv.* Unkindly; unpropitiouſly.—So as not to countenance, or ſupport.

UNFEA'RED. *adj.* Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified.—Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

UNFE'D. *adj.* Not ſupplied with food.

UNFEE'D. *adj.* Unpaid.

UNFEE'LING. *adj.* Inſenſible; void of mental ſenſibility.

UNFE'IGNED. *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; ſincere.

UNFE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* Really; ſincerely; without hypocriſy.

UNFE'LT. *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.

UNFE'NCED. *adj.* Naked of fortification.—Not ſurrounded by any incloſure.

U'NFERME'NTED. *adj.* Not fermented.

To UNFE'TTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from ſhackles.

UNFI'LIAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to a ſon.

UNFI'NISHED. *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the laſt hand.

UNFI'T. *adj.* Improper; unſuitable.—Unqualified.

To UNFI'T. *v. a.* To diſqualify.

UNFI'TTING. *adj.* Not proper.

UNFI'TLY. *adv.* Not properly; not ſuitably.

UNFI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of qualifications.—Want of propriety.

To UNFI'X. *v. a.* To looſen; to make leſs faſt.—To make fluid.

UNFI'XED. *adj.* Wandering; erratick; inconſtant; vagrant.—Not determined.

UNFLE'DGED. *adj.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.

UNFLE'SHED. *adj.* Not fleſhed; not ſeaſoned to blood; raw.

UNFO'ILED. *adj.* Unſubdued; not put to the worſt.

To UNFO'LD. *v. a.* To expand; to ſpread; to open.—To tell; to declare.—To diſcover; to reveal.—To diſplay; to ſet to view.

UNFO'LDING. *adj.* Directing to unfold.

To UNFOO'L. *v. a.* To reſtore from folly.

UNFO'RCED. *adj.* Not compelled; not conſtrained.—Not impelled.—Not feigned.—Not violent.—Not contrary to eaſe.

U'NFORESE'EN. *adj.* Not known before it happened.

U'NFORGI'VING. *adj.* Relentleſs; implacable.

UNFO'RMED. *adj.* Not modified into regular ſhape.

UNF'ORTIFIED. *adj.* Not ſecured by walls or bulwarks.—Not ſtrengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.—Wanting ſecurities.

UNFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* Not ſucceſsful; unproſperous; wanting luck; unhappy.

UNFO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.

UNFRE'QUENT. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.

U'NFREQUE'NTED. *adj.* Rarely viſited; rarely entered.

UNFRE'QUENTLY. *adj.* Not commonly.

U'NFRIE'NDED. *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unſupported.

UNFRIE'NDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unfriendly*.] Want of kindneſs; want of favor.

UNFRIE'NDLY. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.

UNFRO'ZEN. *adj.* Not congealed to ice.

UNFRUI'TFUL. *adj.* Not prolifick.—Not fructiferous.—Not fertile.—Not producing good effects.

U'NFULFI'LLED. *adj.* Not fulfilled.

To UNFU'RL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.

To UNFU'RNISH. *v. a.* To deprive; to ſtrip; to diveſt.—To leave naked.

UNFU'RNISHED. *adj.* Not accommodated with utenſils, or decorated with ornaments.—Unſupplied.

UNGA'INLY. *adj.* [ungenȝ, Sax.] Aukward; uncouth.

UNGA'LLED. *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.

UNGA'RTERED. *adj.* Being without garters.

UNGA'THERED. *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.

UNGE'NERATED. *adj.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.

UNGE'NEROUS. *adj.* Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.—Ignominious.

UNGE'NIAL. *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.

UNGE'NTLE. *adj.* Harſh; rude; rugged.

UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman.

UNGE'NTLENESS. *n. ſ.* Harſhneſs; rudeneſs; ſeverity.

UNG'ENTLY. *adv.* Harſhly; rudely.

UNGE'NTLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unkindneſs; incivility.

To UNGI'RD. *v. a.* To looſe any thing bound with a girdle.

UNGI'RT. *adj.* Looſely dreſſed.

UNGLO'RIFIED. *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praiſe and adoration.

To UNGLU'E. *v. a.* To looſe any thing cemented.

UNGO'DLILY. *adv.* Impiouſly; wickedly.

UNGO'DLINESS. *n. ſ.* Impiety; wickedneſs; neglect of God.

UNGO'DLY. *adj.* Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.—Polluted by wickedneſs.

UNGO'RED. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.

UNGO'RGED. *adj.* Not filled; not ſated.

UNGO'VERNABLE. *adj.* Not to be ruled; not to be reſtrained.—Licentious; wild; unbridled.

UNGO'VERNED. *adj.* Being without government.—Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.

UNGOT. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.—Not begotten.

UNGRA'CEFUL *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.

UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Inelegance; aukwardneſs.

UNGRA'CIOUS. *adj.* Wicked; odious; hateful.—Offenſive; unpleaſing.—Unacceptable; not favoured.

UNGRA'NTED. *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not beſtowed.

UNGRA'TEFUL. *adj.* Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindneſs.—Making no return for culture.—Unpleaſing; unacceptable.

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *adv.* With ingratitude.—Unacceptably; unpleaſing.

UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Ingratitude; ill return for good.—Unacceptableneſs; unpleaſing quality.

UNGROU'NDED. *adj.* Having no foundation.

UNGUA'RDED. *adj.* Undefended.—Careleſs; negligent.

UNGUI'DED. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.

U'NGUENT—UNG-VENT. *n. ſ.* [*unguentum*, Lat.] Ointment.

UNGUE'SSED. *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.

UNHA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*inhabitable*, Fr. *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] Not capable to ſupport inhabitants; uninhabitable.

To UNHA'LLOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holineſs; to profane; to deſecrate.

UNHA'LLOWED. *adj.* Unholy; profane.

To UNHA'ND. *v. a.* To looſe from the hand.

UNHA'NDLED. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.

UNHA'NDSOME. *n. ſ.* Ungraceful; not beautiful.—Illiberal; diſingenuous.

UNHA'NDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *unhandſome*.] Inelegantly; ungracefully.—Diſengenuouſly; illiberally.

UNHA'NDY. *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous.

UNHA'NGED. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.

UNHA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *unhappy*.] Miſerably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitouſly.

UNHA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.* Miſery; infelicity.—Calamity; diſtreſs.—Misfortune; ill luck.

UNHA'PPY. *adj.* Wretched; miſerable; unfortunate; calamitous; diſtreſſed.

To UNHA'RBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from ſhelter.

UNHA'RBOURED. *adj.* Affording no ſhelter.

U'NHARMO`NIOUS. *adj.* Not ſymmetrical; diſproportionate —Unmuſical; ill-ſounding.

To UNHA`RNESS. *v. a.* To looſe from the traces.—To diſarm; to diveſt of armour.

UNHA'ZARDED. *adj.* Not adventured; not put in danger.

UNHEA'LTHFUL. *adj.* Morbid; unwholſome.

UNHEA'LTHY. *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.

UNHEA'RD. *adj.* Not perceived by the ear.—Not vouchſafed an audience.—Unknown in celebration.—UNHEARD *of.* Obſcure; not known by fame.—UNHEARD *of.* Unprecedented.

UNHEA`TED. *adj.* Not made hot.

UNHEE`DED. *adj.* Diſregarded; not thought worthy of notice.

UNHEE`DING. *adj.* Negligent; careleſs.

UNHE`WN. *part. adj.* Not hewn.

To UNHI'NGE. *v. a.* To throw from the hinges.—To diſplace by violence.—To diſorder; to confuſe.

UNHO`LINESS. *n. ſ.* Impiety; profaneneſs; wickedneſs.

UNHO`LY. *adj.* Profane; not hallowed.—Impious; wicked.

UNHO'NOURED. *adj.* Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.—Not treated with reſpect.

To UNHOO`P. *v. a.* To diveſt of hoops.

UNHO`PED. } *adj.* Not expected greater than hope had
UNHO`PED *for.* } promiſed.

UNHO`PEFUL. *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.

To UNHO`RSE. *v. a.* To beat from an horſe; to throw from the ſaddle.

UNHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*inhoſpitalis*, Lat.] Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers; cruel; barbarous.

To UNHOU`SE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.

UNHOU`SED. *adj.* Homeleſs; wanting a houſe.—Having no ſettled habitation.

UNHU'MBLED. *adj.* Not humbled; not touched with ſhame or confuſion.

UNHU'RT. *adj.* Free from harm.

UNHU'RTFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; harmleſs; doing no harm.

UNHU'RTFULLY. *adv.* Without harm; innoxiouſly.

U`NICORN—U-NI-CORN. *n. ſ.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, Lat.] A beaſt, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.—A bird.

U`NIFORM. *adj.* [*unus* and *forma.*] Keeping its tenour; ſimilar to itſelf.—Conforming to one rule; acting in the ſame manner; agreeing with each other.

UNIFO'RMITY — U-NI-FOR-MI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*uniformité*, Fr.] Reſemblance to itſelf; even tenour.—Conformity to one pattern; reſemblance of one to another.

U`NIFORMLY—U-NI-FORM-LY. *adv.* [from *uniform.*] Without variation; in an even tenour.—Without diverſity of one from another.

U'NIMA'GINABLE. *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

U'NIMA'GINABLY. *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

U'NIMPA`IRED. *adj.* Not diminiſhed; not worn out.

U'NIMPLO`RED. *adj.* Not ſolicited.

U'NIMPO'RTANT. *adj.* Aſſuming no airs of dignity.

U'NIMPRO`VABLE. *adj.* Incapable of melioration.

U'NIMPRO`VED. *adj.* Not made more knowing.—Not taught; not meliorated by inſtruction.

U'NINFO`RMED. *adj.* Untaught; uninſtructed.—Unanimated; not enlivened.

U'NINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* Illiberal; diſingenuous.

U'NINHA'BITABLE. *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

U'NINHA'BITED. *adj.* Having no dwellers.

UNI'NJURED. *adj.* Unhurt; ſuffering no harm.

U'NINSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not taught; not helped by inſtitution.

U'NINTE'LLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*inintelligible*, Fr.] Not ſuch as can be underſtood.

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be underſtood.

UNINTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* Not deſigned; happening without deſign.

UNI'NTERESTED. *adj.* Not having intereſt.

U'NINTERMI'TTED. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

U'NINTERRU'PTED. *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

U'NINTERRU'PTEDLY. *adv.* Without interruption.

UNJOI`NTED. *adj.* Disjoined; ſeparated.—Having no articulation.

U'NION—U-NI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*unio*, Lat.] The act of joining two or more, ſo as to make them one.—Concord; conjunction of mind or intereſts.—[In law.] *Union* is a combining or conſolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the conſent of the biſhop, the patron, and incumbent.

6 15 1
U`NISON—U-NI-SON. *adj.* [*unus* and *ſonus*, Lat.] Sounding alone.

U`NISON. *n. ſ.* A ſtring that has the ſame ſound with another.—A ſingle unvaried note.

6 15
U`NIT—U-NIT. *n. ſ.* [*unus*, *unitus*, Lat.] One; the leaſt number; or the root of numbers.

6 16
To UNI`TE—U-NITE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Lat.] To join two or more into one.—To make to agree.—To make to adhere.—To join.—To join in intereſt.

To UNI`TE. *v. n.* To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.—To coaleſce; to be cemented; to be conſolidated.—To grow into one.

6 16 13 15
UNI`TEDLY—U-NIT-ED-LY. *adv.* With union; ſo as to join.

UNI`TER. *n. ſ.* The perſon or thing that unites.

6 15 15
U`NITY—U-NI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*unitas*, Lat.] The ſtate of being one.—Concord; conjunction.—Agreement; uniformity.—Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the ſtory, and propriety of repreſentation is preſerved.—[In law.]

UNJU'DGED. *adj.* Not judicially determined.

6 15 1 11
U`NIVE'RSAL—U-NI-VER-SAL. *adj.* [*univerſalis*, Lat.] General; extending to all.—Total; whole.—Not particular; compriſing all particulars.

U`NIVERSA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*univerſalitas*, ſchool Lat.] Not particularity; generality; extenſion to the whole.

UNIVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *univerſal.*] Throughout the whole without exception.

6 15 1
U`NIVERSE—U-NI-VERSE. *n. ſ.* [*univers*, Fr. *univerſum*, Lat.] The general ſyſtem of things.

6 15 1 15 15
U`NIVE'RSITY — U-NI-VER-SI-TY. *n. ſ.* [*univerſitas*, Lat.] A ſchool, where all the arts and faculties are taught and ſtudied.

6 15 2 11 6 15 8 11
UNI'VOCAL—U-NIV-O-CAL, perhaps better U-NI-VO-CAL. *adj.*

adj. [*univocus*, Lat.] Having one meaning.—Certain; regular; perſuing always one tenour.

UNI'VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *univocal.*] In one term; in one ſenſe.—In one tenour.

UNJO'YOUS. *adj.* Not gay; not cheerful.

UNJU'ST. *adj.* [*injuſte*, Fr. *injuſtus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to juſtice. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

UNJU'STIFI'ABLE. *adj.* Not to be defended; not to be juſtified

UNJU'STIFI'ABLENESS. *n. ſ.* The quality of not being juſtifiable.

UNJU'STIFI'ABLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STLY. *adj.* In a manner contrary to right.

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.* To drive from his hole.—To rouſe from its ſecrecy, or retreat.

UNKE'PT. *adj.* Not kept; not retained.—Unobſerved; unobeyed.

UNKI'ND. *adj.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

UNKI'NDLY. *adj.* [*un* and *kind.*] Unnatural; contrary to nature.—Malignant; unfavourable.

UNKI'NDLY. *adv.* Without kindneſs; without affection.

UNKI'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unkind.*] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.

To UNKI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

U'NKLE. *v. a.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of a father or mother. See UNCLE.

UNKNO'WING. *adj.* Ignorant; not knowing.—Not practiſed; not qualified.

UNKNO'WINGLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

UNKNO'WN. *adj.* Not known.—Greater than is imagined.—Not having cohabitation.—Without communication.

UNLA'BOURED. *adj.* Not produced by labour.—Not cultivated by labour.—Spontaneous; voluntary.

To UNLA'CE. *v. a.* To looſe any thing faſtened with ſtrings.—To looſe a lady's dreſs.—To make looſe; to put in danger of being loſt. Not in uſe.

To UNLA'DE—UN-LADE. *v. a.* To remove from the veſſel which carries.—To exonerate that which carries.—To put out. Uſed of a veſſel.

UNLA'ID. *adj.* Not placed; not fixed.—Not pacified; not ſtilled.

UNLAME'NTED. *adj.* Not deplored.

To UNLA'TCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

UNLA'WFUL. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

UNLA'WFULLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to law or right.—Illegitimately; not by marriage.

UNLA'WFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to law; ſtate of being not permitted.

To UNLE'ARN. *v. a.* To forget, or diſſuſe what has been learned.

UNLE'ARNED. *adj.* Ignorant; not informed; not inſtructed.—Not gained by ſtudy; not known.—Not ſuitable to a learned man.

UNLE'ARNEDLY. Ignorantly; groſsly.

UNLEA'VENED. *adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.

UNLE'SS—UN-LESS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; ſuppoſing that not.

UNLE'TTERED. *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.

UNLE'VELLED. *adj.* Not cut even.

UNLI'CENSED. *adj.* Having no regular permiſſion.

UNLI'CKED. *adj.* Shapeleſs; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to ſhape.

UNLI'KE. *adj.* Diſſimilar; having no reſemblance.—Improbable; unlikely; not likely.

UNLI'KELIHOOD. } [from *unlikely.*] Improbability.
UNLI'KELINESS. }

UNLI'KELY. *adj.* Improbable; not ſuch as can be reaſonably expected.—Not promiſing any particular event.

UNLI'KELY. *adv.* Improbably.

UNLI'MITABLE. *adj.* Admitting no bounds.

UNLI'MITED. *adj.* Having no bounds; having no limits.—Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions.—Unconfined; not reſtrained.

UNLI'MITEDLY. *adv.* Boundleſly; without bounds.

To UNLI'NK. *v. a.* To untwiſt; to open.

To UNLO'AD. *v. a.* To diſburden; to exonerate.—To put put off any thing burdenſome.

To UNLO'CK. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut with a lock.—To open in general.

UNLO'CKED. *adj.* Not faſtened with a lock.

UNLOO'KED. } *adj.* Unexpected; not foreſeen.
UNLOO'KED *for.* }

UNLO'VELY. *adj.* That cannot excite love. There ſeems by this word generally more intended than barely negation.

UNLO'VING. *adj.* Unkind; not fond.

UNLU'CKILY. *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.

UNLU'CKY. *adj.* Unfortunate; producing unhappineſs. This word is generally uſed of accidents ſlightly vexatious.—Unhappy; miſerable; ſubject to frequent misfortunes.—Slightly miſchievous; miſchievouſly waggiſh.—Ill-omen'd; inauſpicious.

To UNLU'TE — UN-LUTE. *v. a.* To ſeparate veſſels cloſed with chymical cement.

UNMA'DE. *adj.* Not yet formed; not created.—Deprived of form or qualities.—Omitted to be made.

UNMA'IMED. *adj.* Not deprived of any eſſential part.

To UNMA'KE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before poſſeſſed. To deprive of form or being.

To UNMA'N. *v. a.* To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as reaſon.—To emaſculate.—To break into irreſolution; to deject.

UNMA'NAGIBLE. *adj.* Not manigable; not eaſily governed.—Not eaſily wielded.

UNMA'NAGED. *adj.* Not broken by horſemanſhip.—Not tutored; not educated.

UNMA'NLIKE. } *adj.* Unbecoming a human being.—Unſuitable to a man; effeminate.
UNMA'NLY. }

UNMA'NNERLINESS. *n. ſ.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour.

UNMA'NNERLY. *adj.* Ill-bred; not civil; not complaiſant.

UNMA'NNERLY. *adv.* Uncivilly.

U'NMANU'RED. *adj.* Not cultivated.

UNMA'RKED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not regarded.

UNMA'RRIED. *adj.* Having no huſband, or no wife.

To UNMA'SK. *v. a.* To ſtrip of a maſk.—To ſtrip of any diſguiſe.

To UNMA'SK. *v. n.* To put off the maſk.

UNMA'SKED. *adj.* Naked; open to the view.

UNMA'STERED. *adj.* Not ſubdued.—not conquerable.

UNMA'TCHED. *adj.* Matchleſs; having no match, or equal.

UNME'ANING. *adj.* Expreſſing no meaning.

UNME'ASURABLE. *adj.* Boundleſs; unbounded.

UNMEA'SURED. *adj.* Immenſe; infinite.—Not meaſured; plentiful.

UNME'DITATED. *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.

UNME'ET—UN-MEET. *adj.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy.

UNME'LTED. *adj.* Undiſſolved by heat.

UNME'NTIONED. *adj.* Not told; not named.

UNME'RCIFUL. *adj.* Cruel; ſevere; inclement.—Unconſcionable; exorbitant.

UNME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderneſs.

UNM'ERITED. *adj.* Not deſerved; not obtained otherwiſe than by favour.

UNMI'NDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not regarded.

UNMI'NDFUL. *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.

To UNMI'NGLE. *v. a.* To ſeparate things mixed.

UNMI'NGLED. *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.

UNMI'XED. } *adj.* Not mingled with any thing; pure;
UNMI'XT. } not corrupted by additions.

UNMOI'STENED. *adj.* Not made wet.

U'NMOLE'STED. *adj.* Free from diſturbance; free from external troubles.

To UNMO'OR. *v. a.* To looſe from land, by taking up the anchors.

UNMO'RTGAGED. *adj.* Not mortgaged.

UNMO'RTIFIED. *adj.* Not ſubdued by ſorrow and ſeverities.

UNMO'VEABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.

UNMO'VED. *adj.* Not put out of one place into another.—Not changed in reſolution.—Not affected; not touched with any paſſion.—Unaltered by paſſion.

UNMO'VING. *adj.* Having no motion.—Having no power to raiſe the paſſions; unaffecting.

UNMO'URNED. *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.

To UNMU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To looſe from a muzzle.

To UNMU'FFLE. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.

UNMU'SICAL. *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleaſing by ſound.

UNNA'TURAL. *adj.* Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common inſtincts.—Acting without the affections implanted by nature.—Forced; not agreeable to the real ſtate of perſons or things.

UNNA'TURALLY. *adv.* In oppoſition to nature.

UNNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be paſſed by veſſels; not to be navigated.

UNNE'CESSARILY. *adv.* Without neceſſity; without need; needleſsly.

UNNE'CESSARY. *adj.* Needleſs; not wanted; uſeleſs.

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *adj.* Not kind; not ſuitable to the duties of a neighbour.

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *adv.* In a manner not ſuitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual miſchief.

To UNNE'RVE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.

UNNE'RVED. *adj.* Weak; feeble.

UNNO'TED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not regarded; not heeded; not celebrated.

UNNU'MBERED. *adj.* Innumerable.

U'NOBSE'RVABLE. *adj.* Not to be obſerved; not diſcoverable.

U'NOBSE'RVANT. *adj.* Not obſequious.—Not attentive.

U'NOBSE'RVED. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.

U'NOBSE'RVING. *adj.* Inattentive; not heedful.

U'NOBSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not hindered; not ſtopped.

U'NOBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not raiſing any obſtacle.

U'NOBTA'INED. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.

UNO'CCUPIED. *adj.* Unpoſſeſſed.

UNO'FFERED. *adj.* Not propoſed to acceptance.

U'NOFFE'NDING. *adj.* Harmleſs; innocent.—Sinleſs; pure from fault.

U'NOPPO'SED. *adj.* Not encountered by any hoſtility or obſtruction.

UNO'RGANI'ZED. *adj.* Having no parts inſtrumental to the nouriſhment of the reſt.

UNO'WNED. *adj.* Having no owner.—Not acknowledged.

To UNPA'CK. *v. a.* To diſburden; to exonerate.—To open any thing bound together.

UNPA'CKED. *adj.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.

UNPA'ID. *adj.* Not diſcharged.—Not receiving dues or debts.—UNPA'ID *for.* That for which the price is not yet given; taken on truſt.

UNPA'INED. *adj.* Suffering no pain.

UNPA'INFUL. *adj.* Giving no pain.

UNPA'LATABLE. *adj.* Nauſeous; diſguſting.

UNPA'RAGONED. *adj.* Unequalled; unmatched.

UNPA'RALELLED. *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

UNPA'RDONABLE. *adj.* [*impardonable*, Fr.] Irremiſſible.

UNPA'RDONABLY. *adv.* Beyond forgiveneſs.

UNPA'RDONED. *adj.* Not forgiven.—Not diſcharged; cancelled by a legal pardon.

UNPA'RDONING. *adj.* Not forgiving.

UNPA'RTED. *adj.* Undivided; not ſeparated.

UNPA'SSABLE. *adj.* Admitting no paſſage.

UNPEA'CEABLE. *adj.* Quarrelſome; inclined to diſturb the tranquillity of others.

UNPE'NSIONED. *adj.* Not kept in *dependance* by a *penſion.* JOHNSON. Not having a penſion.

To UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.

U'NPERCE'IVED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not heeded; not ſenſibly diſcovered; not known.

U'NPERCE'IVEDLY. *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

UNPE'RISHABLE. *adj.* Laſting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.

U'NPERPLE'XED. *adj.* Diſentangled; not embarraſſed.

U'NPHILOSO'PHICAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy, or right reaſon.

U'NPHILOSO'PHICALLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon.

UNPI'ERCED. *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.

To UNPI'N. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut, or faſtened with a pin.

UNPI'TIED. *adj.* Not compaſſionated; not regarded with ſympathetical ſorrow.

UNPI'TIFULLY. *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.

UNPI'TYING. *adj.* Having no compaſſion.

UNPLA'CED. *adj.* Having no place of dependance.

UNPLA'GUED. *adj.* Not tormented.

UNPLA'NTED. *adj.* Not planted; ſpontaneous.

UNPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* Not plauſible; not ſuch as has a fair appearance.

UNPLA'USIVE. *adj.* Not approving.

UNPLE'ASANT. *adj.* Not delighting; troubleſome; uneaſy.

UNPLEA'SANTLY. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneaſily.

UNPLEA'SANTNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of qualities to give delight.

UNPLEA'SED. *adj.* Not pleaſed; not delighted.

UNPLEA'SING. *adj.* Offenſive; diſguſting; giving no delight.

UN-

UNPLI'ANT. *adj.* Not eaſily bent; not conforming to the will.

UNPLO'WED. *adj.* Not plowed.

To UNPLU'ME. *v. a.* To ſtrip of plumes; to degrade.

UNPOE'TICAL. } *adj.* Not ſuch as becomes a poet.
UNPOE'TIC. }

UNPO'LISHED. *adj.* Not ſmoothed; not brightened by attrition.—Not civilized; not refined.

U'NPOLI'TE. *adj.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.

U'NPOLLU'TED. *adj.* [*impollutus*, Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled.

UNPO'PULAR. *adj.* Not-fitted to pleaſe the people.

UNPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*un* and *portable.*] Not to be carried.

U'NPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not had; not obtained.

U'NPOSSE'SSING. *adj.* Having no poſſeſſion.

UNPRA'CTISED. *adj.* Not ſkillful by uſe and experience; raw; being in the ſtate of a novice.

UNPRA'ISED. *adj.* Not celebrated; not praiſed.

UNPRE'CEDENTED. *adj.* Not juſtifiable by any example.

UNPRE'JUDICED. *adj.* Free from prejudice; free from prepoſſeſſion; not pre-occupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.

U'NPREME'DITATED. *adj.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

U'NPREPA'RED. *adj.* Not fitted by previous meaſures.—Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

U'NPREPOSSE'SSED. Not prepoſſed; not pre-occupied by notions.

UNPRE'SSED. *adj.* Not preſſed.—Not inforced.

U'NPRETE'NDING. *adj.* Not claiming any diſtinctions.

UNPREVA'ILING. *adj.* Being of no force.

UNPRI'NCELY. *adj.* Unſuitable to a prince.

UNPRI'NTED. *adj.* Not printed.

UNPRI'NCIPLED. *adj.* Not ſettled in tenets or opinions.

UNPRO'FITABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe.

UNPRO'FITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Uſeleſsneſs.

UNPRO'FITABLY. *adv.* Uſeleſsly; without advantage.

UNPRO'FITED. *adj.* Having no gain.

U'NPROLI'FICK. *adj.* Barren; not productive.

UNPRO'MISING. *adj.* Giving no promiſe of excellence; having no appearance of value.

UNPRO'PERLY. *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly.

U'NPROPI'TIOUS. *adj.* Not favourable; inauſpicious.

U'NPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* Not ſuited to ſomething elſe.

UNPRO'PPED. *adj.* Not ſupported; not upheld.

UNPRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*improſper*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not proſperous.

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *adj.* Unſucceſsfully.

U'NPROTE'CTED. *adj.* Not protected; not ſupported.

UNPRO'VED. *adj.* Not evinced by arguments.

To U'NPROVI'DE. *v. a.* To diveſt of reſolution or qualifications.

U'NPROVI'DED. *adj.* Not ſecured or qualified by previous meaſures.—Not furniſhed.

U'NPROVO'KED. *adj.* Not provoked.

UNPRU'NED. *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.

UNPU'NISHED. *adj.* [*impunis*, Latin.] Not puniſhed; ſuffered to continue in impunity.

UNPU'RCHASED. *adj.* Unbought.

UNPU'BLISHED. *adj.* Secret; unknown.—Not given to the publick.

UNPU'RIFIED. *adj.* Not free from recrement.—Not cleanſed from ſin.

U'NPURSU'ED. *adj.* Not purſued.

UNPU'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenneſs.

UNQUA'LIFIED. *adj.* Not fit.

To UNQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* To diſqualify; to diveſt of qualification.

UNQUE'NCHABLE. *adj.* Unextinguiſhable.

UNQUE'NCHED. *adj.* Not extinguiſhed.—Not extinguiſhable.

UNQUE'STIONABLE. *adj.* Indubitable; not to be doubted.—Such as cannot bear to be queſtioned without impatience.

UNQUE'STIONABLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.

UNQUE'STIONED. *adj.* Not doubted; paſſed without doubt.—Indiſputable; not to be oppoſed.—Not interrogated; not examined.

UNQUI'CKENED. *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.

UNQUI'ET. *adj.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Lat.] Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not ſtill.—Diſturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.—Reſtleſs; unſatisfied.

UNQUI'ETLY. *adv.* Without reſt.

UNQUI'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of tranquillity.—Want of peace.—Reſtleſsneſs; turbulence.—Perturbation; uneaſineſs.

UNRA'CKED. *adj.* Not poured from the lees.

UNRA'KED. *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Uſed only of fires.

UNRA'NSOMED. *adj.* Not ſet free by payment for liberty.

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.* To diſentangle; to extricate; to clear.—To diſorder; to throw out of the preſent conſtitution.—To clear up the intrigue of a play.

UNRE'ACHED. *adj.* Not attained.

UNRE'AD. *adj.* Not read; not publickly pronounced.—Untaught; not learned in books.

UNRE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of readineſs; want of promptneſs.—Want of preparation.

1 13 15
UNRE'ADY—UN-READ-Y. *adj.* Not prepared; not fit.—Not prompt; not quick.—Awkward; ungain.

UNRE'ASONABLE. *adj.* Exorbitant; claiming, or inſiſting on more than is fit.—Not agreeable to reaſon.—Greater than is fit; immoderate.

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Exorbitant; exceſſive demand.—Inconſiſtency with reaſon.

UNRE'ASONABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to reaſon.—More than enough.

To UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* [now *unravel*; from *un* and *reave*, or *ravel*; perhaps the ſame with *rive*, to tear, or break aſunder.] To wind; to diſentangle.

U'NRECLA'IMED. *adj.* Not turned.—Not reformed.

U'NRECONCI'LEABLE. *adj.* Not to be appeaſed; implacable.—Not to be made conſiſtent with.

UNRECONCI'LED. *adj.* Not reconciled.

U'NRECO'RDED. *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

U'NRECO'UNTED. *adj.* Not told; not related.

U'NRECRU'ITABLE. *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

U'NREDU'CED. *adj.* Not reduced.

U'NREFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Not to be put into a new form.

U'NREFO'RMED. *adj.* Not amended; not corrected.—Not brought to newneſs of life.

U'NREFRA'CTED. *adj.* Not refracted.

U'NREFRE'SHED. *adj.* Not cheared; not relieved.
U'NREGA'RDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not reſpected; neglected.
UNRE'GISTERED. *adj.* Not recorded.
U'NREGE'NERATE. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.
UNRE'INED. *adj.* Not reſtrained by the bridle.
U'NRELE'NTING. *adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.
U'NRELI'EVABLE. *adj.* Admitting no ſuccour.
U'NRELI'EVED. *adj.* Not ſuccoured.—Not eaſed.
U'NREME'MBERED. *adj.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected.
U'NREMO'VABLE. *adj.* Not to be taken away.
U'NREMO'VED. *adj.* Not taken away.—Not capable of being removed.
U'NREMO'VEABLY. *adv.* In a manner that admits no removal.
U'NREPA'ID. *adj.* Not recompenſed; not compenſated.
U'NREPE'ALED. *adj.* Not revoked; not abrogated.
U'NREPE'NTED. *adj.* Not regarded with penetential ſorrow.
U'NREPE'NTING. } *adj.* Not repenting; not penitent;
U'NREPE'NTANT. } not ſorrowful for ſin.
U'NREPI'NING. *adj.* Not peeviſhly complaining.
U'NREPLE'NISHED. *adj.* Not filled.
U'NREPRI'EVABLE. *adj.* Not to be reſpited from penal death.
U'NREPRO'ACHED. *adj.* Not upbraided; not cenſured.
U'NREPRO'VABLE. *adj.* Not liable to blame.
U'NREPRO'VED. *adj.* Not cenſured.—Not liable to cenſure.
UNRE'PUTABLE. *adj.* Not creditable.
U'NREQUE'STED. *adj.* Not aſked.
U'NRESE'NTED. *adj* Not regarded with anger.
U'NRESE'RVED. *adj.* Not limited by any private convenience.—Open; frank; concealing nothing.
U'NRESE'RVEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Unlimitedneſs; frankneſs; largeneſs.
U'NRESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* Without limitations.—Without concealment; openly.
U'NRESE'RVEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Openneſs; frankneſs.
U'NRESI'STED. *adj.* Not oppoſed.—Reſiſtleſs; ſuch as cannot be oppoſed.
U'NRESI'STING. *adj.* Not oppoſing; not making reſiſtance.
U'NRESO'LVEABLE. *adj.* Not to be ſolved; inſoluble.
U'NRESO'LVED. *adj.* Not determined; having made no reſolution.—Not ſolved; not cleared.
U'NRESO'LVING. *adj* Not reſolving.
U'NRESPE'CTIVE. *adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.
UNRE'ST. *n. ſ.* Diſquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietneſs.
U'NRESTO'RED. *adj.* Not reſtored.—Not cleared from an attainder.
U'NRESTRA'INED. *adj.* Not confined; not hindered.—Licentious; looſe.—Not limited.
U'NRETRA'CTED. *adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.
U'NREVE'ALED. *adj.* Not told; not diſcovered.
U'NREVE'NGED. *adj.* Not revenged.
U'NREVO'KED. *adj.* Not recalled.
U'NREWA'RDED. *adj.* Not rewarded; not recompenſed.
To UNRI'DDLE. *v. a.* To ſolve an enigma; to explain a problem.
To UNRI'G. *v. a.* To ſtrip of the tackle.
UNRI'GHTEOUS. *adj.* Unjuſt; wicked; ſinful; bad.
UNRI'GHTEOUSLY. *adv.* Unjuſtly; wickedly; ſinfully.
UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Wickedneſs; injuſtice.
UNRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not rightful; not juſt.

UNRI'PE—UN-RIPE. *n. ſ.* Immature; not fully concocted.—Too early.
UNRI'PENED. *adj.* Not matured.
UNRI'PENESS. *n. ſ.* Immaturity; want of ripeneſs.
UNRI'VALLED. *adj.* Having no competitor.—Having no peer or equal.
To UNR'OL. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.
To UNROO'F. *v. a.* To ſtrip off the roof or covering of houſes.
UNROO'STED. *adj.* Driven from the rooſt.
To UNRU'FFLE. *v. n.* To ceaſe from commotion, or tation.
UNRU'FFLED. *adj.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.
UNRU'LED. *adj.* Not directed by any ſuperiour power.
UNRU'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unruly*.] Turbulence; tumultuouſneſs; licentiouſneſs.
UNRU'LY. *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.
UNSA'FE. *adj.* Not ſecure; hazardous; dangerous.
UNSA'FELY. *adv.* Not ſecurely; dangerouſly.
UNSA'ID. *adj.* Not uttered; not mentioned.
UNSA'LTED. Not pickled or ſeaſoned with ſalt.
UNSA'NCTIFIED. *adj.* Unholy; not conſecrated.
UNSA'TIABLE. *adj.* [*inſatiabilis*, Lat.] Not to be ſatisfied; greedy without bounds.
U'NSATISFA'CTORY. *adj.* Not giving ſatisfaction; not clearing the difficulty.
UNSA'TISFIED. *adj.* Not contented; not pleaſed.—Not filled; not gratified to the full.
UNSA'TISFYING. *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.
UNSA'VOURINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unſavoury*.] Bad taſte.—Bad ſmell.
UNSA'VOURY. *adj.* Taſtleſs.—Having a bad taſte.—Having an ill ſmell; fetid.—Unpleaſing; diſguſting.
To UNSA'Y. *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been ſaid.
UNSCHOO'LED. *adj.* Uneducated; not learned.
UNSCO'RCHED. *adj.* Not touched by fire.
To UNSE'AL. *v. a.* To open any thing ſealed.
UNSE'ALED. *adj.* Wanting a ſeal.—Having the ſeal broken.
To UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.
UNSE'ARCHABLE. *adj.* Inſcrutable; not to be explored.
UNSE'ARCHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Impoſſibility to be explored.
UNSE'ASONABLE. *adj.* Not ſuitable to time or occaſion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.—Not agreeable to the time of the year.—Late; as, unſeaſonable *time of night*.
UNSE'ASONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Diſagreeament with time or place.
UNSE'ASONABLY. *adv.* Not ſeaſonably; not agreeably to time or occaſion.
UNSE'ASONED. *adj.* Unformed; not qualified by uſe.—Irregular; inordinate.—Not kept till fit for uſe.—Not ſalted; as, unſeaſoned *meat*.
UNSE'CONDED. *adj.* Not ſupported.—Not exemplified a ſecond time.
U'NSEDU'CED. *adj.* Not drawn to ill.
UNSEE'ING. *adj.* Wanting the power of viſion.
UNSEE'MLINESS. *n. ſ.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomelineſs.
UNSEE'MLY. *n. ſ.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.
UNSEE'MLY. *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.
UNSEE'N. *adj.* Not ſeen; not diſcovered.—Inviſible; undiſcoverable.—Unſkilled; unexperienced.

UNSENT. *adj.* Not ſent.—UNSENT *for.* Not called by letter or meſſenger.

UNSE'PARABLE. This word with many more thus compounded often are more elegantly written with *in*, in doubtful caſes therefore the reader ſhould conſult the compounds of *in*. *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.

UNSE'PARATED. *adj.* Not parted.

UNSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; bringing no advantage or convenience.

UNSE'RVICEABLY. *adj.* Without uſe; without advantage.

UNSE'T. *adj.* Not ſet: not placed.

To UNSE'TTLE. *v. a.* To make uncertain.—To move from a place.—To overthrow.

UNSE'TTLED. *adj.* Not fixed in reſolution; not determined; not ſteady.—Unequable; not regular; changeable.—Not eſtabliſhed.—Not fixed in a place or abode.

UNSE'TTLEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Irreſolution; undetermined ſtate of mind.—Uncertainty; fluctuation.—Want of fixity.

UNSE'VERED. *adj.* Not parted; not divided.

UNSHA'KEN. *adj.* Not agitated; not moved.—Not ſubject to concuſſion.—Not weakened in reſolution; not moved.

To UNSHA'KLE. *v. a.* To looſe from bonds.

UNSHA'MED. *adj.* Not ſhamed.

UNSHA'PEN. *adj.* Miſhapen; deformed.

UNSHA'RED. *adj.* Not partaken; not had in common.

To UNSHE'ATH. *v. a.* To draw from the ſcabbard.

UNSHE'D. *adj.* Not ſpilt.

UNSHE'LTERED. *adj.* Wanting a ſcreen; wanting protection.

UNSHI'ELDED. *adj.* Not guarded by the ſhield.

To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ſhip.

UNSHO'CKED. *adj.* Not diſguſted; not offended.

UNSHO'D. *adj.* [from *unſhoed.*] Having no ſhoes.

UNSHOO'K. *part. adj.* Not ſhaken.

UNSHO'RN. *adj.* Not clipped.

UNSHRI'NKING. *adj.* Not recoiling; not ſhunning danger or pain.

UNSI'FTED. *adj.* Not parted by a ſieve.—Not tried.

UNSI'GHTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unſightly.*] Deformity; diſagreeableneſs to the eye.

UNSI'GHTLY. *adj.* Diſagreeable to the ſight.

U'NSINCE'RE. *adj.* [*inſincerus*, Lat.] Not hearty; not faithful.—Not genuine; impure; adulterated.—Not ſound; not ſolid.

To UNSI'NEW. *v. a.* To deprive of ſtrength.

UNSI'NGED. Not ſcorched; not touched by fire.

UNSI'NKING. *adj.* Not ſinking.

UNSI'NEWED. *adj.* Nerveleſs; weak.

UNSKI'LLED. *adj.* Wanting ſkill; wanting knowledge.

UNSKI'LFUL. *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.

UNSKI'LFULLY. *adv.* Without knowledge, without art.

UNSK'ILFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of art; want of knowledge.

UNSLA'KED. *adj.* Not quenched.

UNSMO'KED. *adj.* Not ſmoked.

UNSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*inſociabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not ſuitable to ſociety.

UNSO'CIABLY. *adv.* Not kindly; without good-nature.

UNSO'ILED. *adj.* Not polluted; not tainted; not ſtained.

UNSO'LD. *adj.* Not exchanged for money.

UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *adj.* Unbecoming a ſoldier.

UNSO'LID. *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.

U'NSOPHI'STICATED. *adj.* Not adulterated.

UNSO'LVED. *adj.* Not explicated.

UNSO'RTED. *adj.* Not diſtributed by proper ſeparation.

UNSO'UGHT. *adj.* Had without ſeeking.—Not ſearched.

UNSO'UND. *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.—Not free from cracks.—Rotten; corrupted.—Not orthodox.—Not honeſt; not upright.—Not true; not certain.—Not faſt; not calm.—Not cloſe; not compact.—Not ſincere; not faithful.—Not ſolid; not material.—Erroneous; wrong.—Not faſt under foot.

UNSO'UNDED. *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.

UNSO'UNDNESS. *n. ſ.* Erroneouſneſs of belief; want of orthodoxy.—Corruptneſs of any kind.—Want of ſtrength; want of ſolidity.

UNSO'WN. *adj.* Not propagated by ſcattering ſeed.

UNSPA'RED. *adj.* Not ſpared.

UNSPA'RING. *adj.* Not ſparing; not parſimonious.

UNSPEAKABLE. *adj.* Not to be expreſſed.

UNSPE'AKABLY. *adv.* Inexpreſſibly; ineffably.

UNSPE'CIFIED. *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.

UNSPE'CULATIVE. *adj.* Not theoretical.

UNSPE'NT. *adj.* Not waſted; not diminiſhed; not weakened; not exhauſted.

UNSPI'LT. *adj.* Not ſhed.—Not ſpoiled; not marred.

UNSPO'ILED. *adj.* Not plundered; not pillaged.—Not marred.

UNSPO'TTED. *adj.* Not marked with any ſtain.—Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

UNSTA'BLE. *adj.* [*inſtabilis*, Lat.] Not fixed; not faſt.—Inconſtant; irreſolute.

UNSTA'ID. *adj.* Not cool; not prudent; not ſettled into diſcretion; not ſteady; mutable.

UNSTAI'NED. *adj.* Not ſtained; not died; not diſcoloured.

UNSTA'TUTABLE. *adj.* Contrary to ſtatute.

UNSTA'UNCHED. *adj.* Not ſtopped; not ſtayed.

UNSTE'ADILY. *adv.* Without any certainty.—Inconſtantly; not conſiſtently.

UNSTE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of conſtancy; irreſolution; mutability.

UNSTE'ADY. *adj.* Inconſtant; irreſolute.—Mutable; variable; changeable.—Not fixed; not ſettled.

UNSTE'ADFAST. *adj.* Not fixed; not faſt.

UNSTEE'PED. *adj.* Not ſoaked.

To UNSTI'NG. *v. a.* To diſarm of a ſting.

UNSTI'NTED. *adj.* Not limited.

UNSTI'RRED. *adj.* Not ſtirred; not agitated.

To UNSTI'TCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the ſtitches.

UNSTOO'PING. *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.

To UNSTO'P. *v. a.* To free from ſtop or obſtruction; to open.

UNSTO'PPED. *adj.* Meeting no reſiſtance.

UNSTRA'INED. *adj.* Eaſy; not forced.

UNSTRA'ITENED. *adj.* Not contracted.

UNSTRE'NGTHENED. *adj.* Not ſupported; not aſſiſted.

To UNSTRI'NG. *v. a.* To relax any thing ſtrung; to deprive of ſtrings.—To looſe; to untie.

UNSTRU'CK. *adj.* Not moved; not affected.

UNSTU'DIED. *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.

UNSTU'FFED. *adj.* Unfilled; unfurniſhed.

U'NSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* Not ſolid; not palpable.—Not real.

U'NSUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* Not having the wiſhed event; not fortunate; not well received.

U'NSUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* Unfortunately; without ſucceſs.

U'N-

U'NSUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of ſucceſs; event contrary to wiſh.

U'NSUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

UNSU'CKED. *adj.* Not having the breaſts drawn.

UNSU'FFERABLE. *n. ſ.* Not ſupportable; intolerable; not to be endured.

UNSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*inſuffiſant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.

UNSU'ITABLE. *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.

UNSU'ITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incongruity; unfitneſs.

UNSU'LLIED. *adj.* Not fouled; not diſgraced; pure.

UNSU'NG. *adj.* Not celebrated in verſe; not recited in verſe.

U'NSUPPLI'ED. *adj.* Not ſupplied; not accommodated with ſomething neceſſary.

U'NSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*inſupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; ſuch as cannot be endured.

U'NSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* Intolerably.

U'NSUPPO'RTED. *adj.* Not ſuſtained; not held up.—Not aſſiſted.

UNSU'RE. Not fixed; not certain.

U'NSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*inſurmontable*, Fr.] Inſuperable; not to be overcome.

U'NSUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.

U'NSUSPE'CTED. *adj.* Not conſidered as likely to do or mean ill.

U'NSUSPE'CTING. *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is deſigned.

U'NSUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* Having no ſuſpicion.

U'NSUSTA'INED. *adj.* Not ſupported; not held up.

To UNSWA'THE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.

UNSWA'YED. *adj.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.

To UNSWE'AR. *v. n.* Not to ſwear; to recant any thing ſworn.

UNSWE'PT. *adj.* Not bruſhed away; not cleaned by ſweeping.

UNSWO'RN. *adj.* Not bound by an oath.

UNTA'INTED. *adj.* Not ſullied; not polluted.—Not charged with any crime.—Not corrupted by mixture.

UNTA'KEN. *adj.* Not taken.

UNTA'LKED *of*. *adj.* Not mentioned in the world.

UNTA'MEABLE. *adj.* Not to be tamed; not to be ſubdued.

UNTA'MED. *adj.* Not ſubdued; not ſuppreſſed.

To UNTA'NGLE. *v. a.* To looſe from intricacy or convolution.

UNTA'STED. *adj.* Not taſted; not tried by the palate.

UNTA'STING. *adj.* Not perceiving any taſte.—Not trying by the palate.

UNTA'UGHT. *adj.* Uninſtructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.—Debarr'd from inſtruction.—Unſkilled; new; not having uſe or practice.

To UNTE'ACH. *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

UNTE'MPERED. *adj.* Not tempered.

UNTE'MPTED. *adj.* Not embarraſſed by temptation.—Not invited by any thing alluring.

UNTE'NABLE. *adj.* Not to be held in poſſeſſion.—Not capable of defence.

UNTE'NANTED. *adj.* Having no tenant.

UNTE'NDED. *adj.* Not having any attendance.

UNTE'NDER. *adj.* Wanting ſoftneſs; wanting affection.

UNTHAN'KED. *adj.* Not repaid with an acknowledgment of a kindneſs.—Not received with thankfulneſs.

UNTHA'NKFUL. *adj.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment for good received.

UNTHA'NKFULLY. *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.

UNTHA'NKFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgment for good received; want of ſenſe of benefits; ingratitude.

UNTHI'NKING. *adj.* Thoughtleſs; not given to reflection.

UNTHO'UGHT *of*. *adj.* Not regarded; not heeded.

To UNTHRE'AD. *v. a.* To looſe.—To take thread out of the eye of a needle.

UNTHRI'FTILY. *adv.* Without frugality.

UNTHRI'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* Waſte; prodigallity; profuſion.

UNTHRI'FTY. *adj.* Prodigal; profuſe; laviſh; waſteful.—Not eaſily made to thrive or fatten. A low word.

UNTHRI'VING. *adj.* Not thriving; not proſpering; not growing rich.

To UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.

To UNTI'E. *v. a.* To unbind; to free from bonds.—To looſen from convolution or knot.—To ſet free from any obſtruction.—To reſolve; to clear.

UNTI'ED. *adj.* Not bound; not gathered in a knot.—Not faſtened by any binding, or knot.

UNTI'L—UN-TIL. *adv.* To the time that.

UNTI'L. *prep.* To. Uſed of time only.

UNTI'LLED. *adj.* Not cultivated.

UNTI'MBERED. *adj.* Not furniſhed with timber; weak.

UNTI'MELY. *adj.* Happening before the time.

UNTI'MELY. *adv.* Before the natural time.

UNTI'NGED. *adj.* Not ſtained; not diſcoloured.—Not infected.

UNTI'RED. *adj.* Not made weary.

UNTI'TLED. *adj.* [*un* and *title*.] Having no title.

UNTO'LD. *adj.* Not related.—Not revealed.

UNTO'UCHED. *adj.* Not touched; not reached.—Not moved; not affected.—Not meddled with.

UNTO'WARD. *adj.* Froward; perverſe; vexatious; not eaſily guided, or taught.—Aukward; ungraceful.

UNTO'WARDLY. *adj.* Aukward; perverſe; froward.

UNTO'WARDLY. *adv.* Aukwardly; ungainly; perverſely.

UNTRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*intraitable*, Fr. *intractibilis*, Lat.] Not yielding to common meaſures and management; not governable; ſtubborn.—Rough; difficult.

UNTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unwillingneſs, or unfitneſs to be regulated or managed; ſtubbornneſs.

UNTRAI'NED. *adj.* Not educated; not inſtructed; not diſciplined.—Irregular; ungovernable.

UNTRA'VELLED. *adj.* Never trodden by paſſengers.—Having never ſeen foreign countries.

UNTRI'ED. *adj.* Not yet attempted.—Not yet experienced.—Not having paſſed trial.

UNTRO'D. } *adj.* Not paſſed; not marked by the
UNTRO'DDEN. } foot.

UNTRO'UBLED. *adj.* Not diſturbed by care, ſorrow, or guilt.—Not agitated; not confuſed.—Not interrupted in the natural courſe.—Tranſparent; clear.

UNTRU'E. *adj.* Falſe; contrary to reality.—Falſe; not faithful.

UNTRU'LY. *adv.* Falſely; not according to truth.

UNTRU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* Unfaithfulneſs.

UNTRU'TH. *n. ſ.* Falſehood; contrariety to reality.—Moral falſehood; not veracity.—Treachery; want of fidelity.—Falſe aſſertion.

UNTU`NABLE. *adj.* Unharmonious; not muſical.

To UNTU`NE. *v. a.* To make incapable of harmony.—To diſorder.

UNTU'RNED. *adj.* Not turned.

UNTU`TORED. *adj.* Uninſtructed; untaught.

To UNTWI`NE. *v. a.* To open what is held together by convolution.—To open what is wrapped on itſelf.—To ſeparate that which claſps round any thing.

To UNTWI'ST. *v. a.* To ſeparate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themſelves.

To UNTY`. *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To looſe.

To UNVA`IL. *v. a.* To uncover; to ſtrip of a veil. This word is *unvail*, or *unveil*, according to its etymology. See VAIL, and VEIL.

UNVA'NQUISHED. Not conquered; not overcome.

UNVA`RIABLE. *adj.* [*invariable*, Fr.] Not changeable; not mutable.

UNVA`RIED. *adj.* Not changed; not diverſified.

UNVA`RNISHED. *adj.* Not overlaid with varniſh.—Not adorned; not decorated.

UNVA`RYING. *adj.* Not liable to change.

To UNVE`IL. *v. a.* [See VEIL and VAIL.] To uncover; to diveſt of a veil.—To diſcloſe; to ſhow.

UNVE'RSED. *adj.* Unacquainted; unſkilled.

UNVE'XED. *adj.* Untroubled; undiſturbed.

UNVI`OLATED. *adj.* Not injured; not broken.

UNVI'SITED. *adj.* Not reſorted to.

UNU`SED. *adj.* Not put to uſe; unemployed.—Not accuſtomed.

UNU`SUAL. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.

UNU'TTERABLE. *adj.* Ineffable; inexpreſſible.

UNWA`KENED. *adj.* Not rouſed from ſleep.

UNWA`RES. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation.

UNWA`RILY. *adv.* Without caution; careleſsly.

UNWA`RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unwary*.] Want of caution; careleſſneſs.

UNWA`RLIKE. *adj.* Not fit for war; not uſed to war; not military.

UNWA`RNED. *adj.* Not cautioned; not made wary.

UNWA`RRANTABLE. *adj.* Not defenſible; not to be juſtified; not allowed.

UNWA`RRANTABLY. *adv.* Not juſtifiably; not defenſibly.

UNWA`RRANTED. *adj.* Not aſcertained; uncertain.

UNWA`RY. *adj.* Wanting caution; imprudent; haſty; precipitate.

UNWA`SHED. *adj.* Not waſhed; not cleanſed by waſhing.

UNWA`STED. *adj.* Not conſumed; not diminiſhed.

UNWA`STING. *adj.* Not growing leſs; not decaying.

UNWE`AKENED. *adj.* Not weakened.

UNWE`ARIED. *adj.* Not tired; not fatigued.—Indefatigable; continual; not to be ſpent; not ſinking underfatigue.

To UNWE`ARY. *v. a.* To refreſh after wearineſs.

UNWED. *adj.* Unmarried.

UNWEE`DED. *adj.* Not cleared from weeds.

UNWEE`TING. *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.

UNWE`IGHED. *adj.* Not examined by the balance.—Not conſidered; negligent.

UNWE'LCOME. *adj.* Not pleaſing; not grateful; not well received.

UNWE'PT. *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

UNWHI'PT. *adj.* Not puniſhed; not corrected with the rod.

UNWHO`LSOME. *adj.* Inſalubrious; miſchievous to health.—Corrupt; tainted.

UNWI`ELDILY. *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.

UNWI`ELDINESS. *n. ſ.* Heavineſs; difficulty to move, or be moved.

UNWI`ELDY. *adj.* Unmanageable; not eaſily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

UNWI'LLING. *adj.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.

UNWI'LLINGLY. *adv.* Not with good-will; not without loathneſs.

UNWI'LLINGNESS. *n. ſ.* Loathneſs; diſinclination.

To UNWI`ND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſive *unwound*. To ſeparate any thing convolved; to untwiſt; to untwine.—To diſentangle; to looſe from entanglement.

To UNWI`ND. *v. n.* To admit evolution.

UNWI`PED. *adj.* Not cleared.

UNWI`SE. *adj.* Weak; defective in wiſdom.

UNWI`SELY. *adv.* Weakly; not prudently; not wiſely.

UNWI'SHED. *adj.* Not ſought; not deſired.

UNWI'TNESSED. *adj.* Wanting evidence; wanting notice.

UNWI'TTINGLY. *adv.* [Properly *unweetingly*, from *unweeting*.] Without knowledge; without conſciouſneſs.

UNWO'NTED. *adj.* Uncommon; unuſual; rare; infrequent.—Unaccuſtomed; unuſed.

UNWO'RSHIPPED. *adj.* Not adored.

UNWO'RTHILY. *adv.* Not according to deſert; either above or below merit.

UNWO'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of worth; want of merit.

UNWO'RTHY. *adj.* Not deſerving.—Wanting merit.—Mean.—Not ſuitable; not adequate.—Unbecoming; vile.

UNWO`UND. part. paſſ. and pret. of *unwind*. Untwiſted.

UNWO`UNDED. *adj.* Not wounded.—Not hurt.

To UNWRE`ATH. *v. a.* To untwine.

UNWRI'TTEN. *adj.* Not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.

UNWROUHT. *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

UNWRUNG. *adj.* Not pinched.

To UNYO`KE. *v. a.* To looſe from the yoke.—To part; to disjoin.

UNYO`KED. *adj.* Having never worn a yoke.—Licentious; unreſtrained.

8 11 6 11 15
VOCA'BULARY—VO-CAB-U-LA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, Fr.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book.

8 11
VO`CAL—VO-CAL. *adj.* [*vocal*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] Having a voice.—Uttered or modulated by the voice.

8 11 15 15
VOCA'LITY—VO-CAL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*vocalitas*, Fr. from *vocal*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

8 11 15
VO`CALLY—VO-CAL-LY. *adv.* [from *vocal*.] In words articulately.

8 12 1
VOCA`TION—VO-CA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*vocation*, Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.] Calling by the will of God.—Summons.—Trade; employment.

7 11 15
VO'CATIVE—VOC-A-TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The grammatical caſe uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.

7 15 13 12 1
VOCI'FERA`TION—VO-CIF-E-RA-TION. *n. ſ.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry.

7 13 15 1
VOCI'FEROUS—VO-CIF-E-ROUS. *adj.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noiſy.

8
VOGUE—VOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*vogue*, Fr. from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Faſhion; mode.

9
VOICE—VOICE. *n. ſ.* [*voix*, Fr. *vocis*, Lat.] Sound emitted.

emitted by the mouth.—Sound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth.—Any ſound made by breath.—Vote; ſuffrage; opinion expreſſed.

VOID—VOID. *adj.* [*vuide*, Fr.] Empty; vacant.—Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.—Unſupplied; unoccupied.—Wanting; unfurniſhed; empty.—Unſubſtantial; unreal.

VOID. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An empty ſpace; vacuum; vacancy.

To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, Fr.] To quit; to leave empty.—To emit; to pour out.—To emit as excrement.—To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

VO'IDABLE. *adj.* [from *void.*] Such as may be annulled.

VO'IDER—VOID-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *void.*] A baſket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

VO'LANT—VO-LANT. *adj.* [*volans*, Latin; *volant*, Fr.] Flying; paſſing through the air.—Nimble; active.

VO'LATILE—VOL-A-TILE. *adj.* [*volatilis*, Lat.] Flying; paſſing through the air.—[*Volatile*, Fr.] Having the power to paſs off by ſpontaneous evaporation.—Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of ſpirit.

VO'LATILE—VOL-A-TILE. *n. ſ.* [*volatile*, Fr.] Any winged animal.

VO'LATILENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*volatilité*, Fr. from *volatile.*]
VO'LATI'LITY. } The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.—Mutability of mind.

VO'LATILIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *volatilize.*] The act of making volatile.

To VO'LATILI'ZE. *v. a.* [*volatiliſer*, Fr. from *volatile.*] To make volatile; to ſubtilize to the higheſt degree.

VOLE—VOLE. *n. ſ.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

VOLCA'NO—VOL-CA-NO. n. ſ. [Italian, from *Vulcan.*] A burning mountain.

VOLI'TION—VO-LI'TI-ON. *n. ſ.* [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.

VO'LITIVE. *adj.* Having the power to will.

VO'LLEY—VOL-LEY. *n. ſ.* [*volée*, Fr.] A flight of ſhot.—A burſt; an emiſſion of many at once.

To VO'LLEY. *v. n.* To throw out.

VO'LLIED—VOL-LIED. *adj.* [from *volley.*] Diſploded; diſcharged with a volley.

VOLT—VOLT. *n. ſ.* [*volte*, Fr.] *Volt* ſignifies a round or a circular tread; a gate of two treads made by a horſe going ſideways round a center; ſo that theſe two treads make parallel tracts, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet ſmaller; the ſhoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center.

VO'LUBI'LITY—VOL-U-BIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*, Lat.] The act or power of rolling.—Activity of tongue; fluency of ſpeech.—Mutability; liableneſs to revolution.

VO'LUBLE—VOL-U-BLE. *adj.* [*volubilis*, Lat.] Formed ſo as to roll eaſily; formed ſo as to be eaſily put in motion.—Rolling; having quick motion.—Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.—Fluent of words. It is applied to the ſpeech, or the ſpeaker.

VO'LUME—VOL-UME. *n. ſ.* [*volumen*, Lat.] Something rolled, or convolved.—As much as ſeems convolved at once; as a fold of a ſerpent, a wave of water.—[*Volume*, Fr.] A book; ſo called, becauſe books were antiently rolled upon a ſtaff.

VOLU'MINOUS—VO-LU-MI-NOUS. *adj.* [from *volume.*] Conſiſting of many complications.—Conſiſting in many volumes, or books.—Copious; diffuſive.

VOLU'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *volumnious.*] In many volumes or books.

VO'LUNTARILY. *adv.* [*volontiers*, Fr. from *voluntary.*] Spontaneouſly; of one's own accord; without compulſion.

VO'LUNTARY—VOL-UN-TA-RY. *adj.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Lat.] Acting without compulſion; acting by choice.—Willing; acting with willingneſs.—Done without compulſion.—Acting of its own accord; ſpontaneous.

VO'LUNTARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord.—A piece of muſick play'd at will, without any ſettled rule.

VO'LUNTEER. *n. ſ.* [*voluntaire*, Fr.] A ſoldier who enters into the ſervice of his own accord.

VOLU'PTUARY—VO-LUP-TUA-RY. *n. ſ.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Lat.] A man given up to pleaſure and luxury.

VOLU'PTUOUS—VO-LUP-TUOUS. *n. ſ.* [*voluptuoſus*, Lat. *voluptueux*, Fr.] Given to exceſs of pleaſure; luxurious.

VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxurioufly; with indulgence of exceſſive pleaſure.

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxurioufneſs; addictedneſs to exceſs of pleaſure.

To VO'MIT—VOM-IT. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Lat.] To caſt up the contents of the ſtomach.

To VO'MIT. *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.] To throw up from the ſtomach.—To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The matter thrown up from the ſtomach.—An emetick medicine; a medicine that cauſes vomit.

VOMI'TION—VO-MI'TI-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *vomo*, Latin.] The act or power of vomiting.

VO'MITIVE—VOM-I-TIVE. *adj.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; cauſing vomits.

VO'MITORY—VOM-I-TO-RY. *adj.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick.

VORA'CIOUS—VO-RA-CIOUS. *adj.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

VORA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voracious.*] Greedily; ravenouſly.

VORA'CITY—VO-RAC-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*voracité*, Fr. *voracitas*, Lat. from *voracious.*] Greedineſs; ravine; ravenouſneſs.

VO'RTEX—VOR-TEX. n. ſ. In the plural *vortices.* [Lat.] Any thing whirled round.

VO'RTICAL—VOR-TI-CAL. *adj.* [from *vortex.*] Having a whirling motion.

8 11 15
VO'TARIST—VO-TA-RIST. *n. ſ.* [*devotus*, Lat.] One devoted to any perſon or thing; one given up by a vow to any ſervice or worſhip; votary.

8 11 15
VO'TARY—VO-TA-RY. *n. ſ.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular ſervice, worſhip, ſtudy, or ſtate of life.

VO'TARY. *adj.* Conſequent to a vow.

VO'TARESS. *n. ſ.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worſhip or ſtate.

8
VOTE—VOTE. *n. ſ.* [*votum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

To VOTE. *v. a.* To chuſe by ſuffrage; to determine by ſuffrage.—To give by vote.

VO'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *vote*.] One who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage.

8
VO'TIVE—VOT-IVE. *adj.* [*votivus*, Lat.] Given by vow.

2
VO'UCH—VOUCH. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman French.] To call to witneſs; to obteſt.—To atteſt; to warrant; to maintain.

To VO'UCH. *v. n.* To bear witneſs; to appear as a witneſs; to give teſtimony.

2
VOUCH—VOUCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Warrant; atteſtation.

VO'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *voucher*.] One who gives witneſs to any thing.

To VO'UCHSA'FE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *ſafe*.] To permit any thing to be done without danger.—To condeſcend to grant.

To VO'UCHSA'FE. *v. n.* To deign; to condeſcend; to yield.

2
VOW—VOW. *n. ſ.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.] Any promiſe made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which ſome part of life, or ſome part of poſſeſſions is conſecrated to a particular purpoſe.—A ſolemn promiſe, commonly uſed for a promiſe of love or matrimony.

To VOW. *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Lat.] To conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication; to give to a divine power.

To VOW. *v. n.* To make vows or ſolemn promiſes.

2 13
VO'WEL—VOW-EL. *n. ſ.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itſelf.

9 11
VO'YAGE—VOY-AGE. *n. ſ.* [*voyage*, Fr.] A travel by ſea.—Courſe; attempt; undertaking. A low phraſe.—The practice of travelling.

To VO'YAGE. *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by ſea.

To VO'YAGE. *v. a.* To travel; to paſs over.

VO'YAGER. *n. ſ.* [*voyageur*, Fr. from *voyage*.] One who travels by ſea.

1
UP—UP. *adv.* [up, Sax. *op*, Dut. and Dan.] Aloft; on high; not down.——Out of bed; in the ſtate of being riſen from reſt.—In the ſtate of being riſen from a ſeat.—From a ſtate of decumbiture or concealment.—In a ſtate of being built.—Above the horizon.—To a ſtate of advancement.—In a ſtate of exaltation.—In a ſtate of climbing.—In a ſtate of inſurrection.—In a ſtate of being increaſed, or raiſed.—From a remoter place, coming to any perſon or place.——From younger to elder years.——UP *and down*. Diſperſedly; here and there.—UP *and down*. Backward and forward.—UP *to*. To an equal height with.—UP *to*. Adequately to.—UP *with*. A phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow.—It is added to verbs, implying ſome accumulation, or increaſe.—UP, interject. A word exhorting to riſe from bed.—A word of exhortation, exciting or rouſing to action.

UP. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down.

To UPBE'AR. *v. a.* preter. *upbore*; part. paſſ. *upborn*. [*up* and *bear*.] To ſuſtain aloft; to ſupport in elevation.—To raiſe aloft.—To ſupport from falling.

1 12
To UPBR'AID—UP-BRAID. *v. a.* [upȝebnæban, upȝebneban, Sax.] To charge contemptuouſly with any thing diſgraceful.—To object as matter of reproach.—To urge with reproach.—To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.—To bring reproach upon; to ſhew faults by being in a ſtate of compariſon.

UPBRA'IDINGLY. *adv.* By way of reproach.

U'PCAST. *n. ſ.* A term of bowling; a throw; a caſt.

UPHE'LD. pret. and part. paſſ. of *uphold*. Maintained; ſuſtained.

UPHI'LL. *adj.* [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult; like the labour of climbing an hill.

To UPHO'ARD. *v. a.* [*up* and *hoard*.] To treaſure; to ſtore; to accumulate in private places.

To UPHO'LD. *v. a.* pret. *upheld*; and part. paſſ. *upheld*, and *upholden*. [*up* and *hold*.] To lift on high.—To ſupport; to ſuſtain; to keep from falling.—To keep from declenſion.—To ſupport in any ſtate of life.—To continue; to keep from defeat.—To keep from being loſt.—To continue without failing.—To continue in being.

UPHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *uphold*.] A ſupporter.—A ſuſtainer in being.—An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

1 8 1 1
UPHO'LSTERER—UP-HOL-STER-ER. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *upholder*.] One who furniſhes houſes; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

U'PLAND. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *land*.] Higher ground.

U'PLAND. *adj.* Higher in ſituation.

To UPLI'FT. *v. a.* [*up* and *lift*.] To raiſe aloft.

U'PMOST. *adj.* [an irregular ſuperlative formed from *up*.] Higheſt; topmoſt.

UPO'N. *prep.* [*up* and *on*.] Not under; noting being on the top or outſide.—Thrown over the body, as cloaths.—By way of imprecation or infliction.—It expreſſes obteſtation, or proteſtation.—It is uſed to expreſs any hardſhip or miſchief.——In immediate conſequence of.——In a ſtate of view.——Suppoſing a thing granted.—Relating to a ſubject.—With reſpect to.——In conſideration of.——In noting a particular day.—Noting reliance or truſt.——Near to; noting ſituation.—On pain of.—At the time of; on occaſion of.—By inference from.—Noting attention.—Noting particular pace.——Exactly; according to.—By; noting the means of ſupport.

1 1
U'PPER—UP-PER. *adj.* [a comparative from *up*.] Superiour in place; higher.—Higher in power.

1 1 8
U'PPERMOST—UP-PER-MOST. *adj.* [ſuperlative from *upper*.] Higheſt in place.—Higheſt in power or authority.—Predominant; moſt powerful.

1 15
U'PPISH—UPP-ISH. *adj.* [from *up*.] Proud; arrogant. A low word.

UPRE'AR. *v. a.* [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high.

UPRI'GHT. *adj.* [*up* and *right*. This word, in poetry ſeems to be accented indifferently on the firſt or ſecond ſyllable; in proſe or ſpeech, however, it ſhould, like other compounds of the ſame nature, be accented on both.] Straight up; perpendicularly erect.—Erected; pricked up.—Honeſt; not declining from the right.

U'PRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *upright*.] Perpendicularly to the horizon.—Honeſtly; without deviation from the right.

U'PRIGHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *upright.*] Perpendicular erection.—Honeſty; integrity.

U'PROAR. *n. ſ.* [*oproer*, Dutch. This word is accented, in verſe, indifferently on either ſyllable; but in ſpeech ſhould be accented on both.] Tumult; buſtle; diſturbance; confuſion.

To UPRO`OT. *v. a.* [*up* and *root.*] To tear up by the root.

U'PSHOT. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſhot.*] Concluſion; end; laſt amount; final event.

U'PSIDE *down.* [an adverbial form of ſpeech.] With total reverſement; in complete diſorder; with the lower part above the higher.

To U'PSTA`RT. *v. n.* [*up* and *ſtart.*] To ſpring up ſuddenly.

U'PSTA`RT. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſtart.*] One ſuddenly raiſed to wealth, power, or honour; what ſuddenly riſes and appears.

U'PWARD — UP-WARD. *adj.* [*up* and peapb, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.

U'PWARD. } *adv.* [*up* and peapb.] Towards a higher
U'PWARDS. } place.—Towards heav'n and God.—With reſpect to the higher part.—More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.—Towards the ſource.

URBA'NITY—UR-BAN-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeneſs; merriment; facetiouſneſs.

U'RCHIN—URCH-IN. *n. ſ.* [*heureuchin*, Armorick; *erinaceus*, Lat.] A hedge-hog.—A name of ſlight anger to a child.

U`RETER—U-RE-TER. *n. ſ.* [*uretere*, Fr.] The *Ureters* are two long and ſmall canals from the baſon of the kidnies, one on each ſide. Their uſe is to carry the urine from the kidnies to the bladder.

URE`THRA. *n. ſ.* [*uretre*, Fr.] The paſſage of the urine.

To URGE—URGE. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Lat.] To incite; to puſh.—To provoke; to exaſperate.—To follow cloſe, ſo as to impell.—To labour vehemently.—To preſs; to enforce.—To preſs as an argument.—To importune; to ſolicit.—To preſs in oppoſition, by way of objection.

To URGE. *v. n.* To preſs forward.

U'RGENCY—UR-GEN-CY. *n. ſ.* [from *urgent.*] Preſſure of difficulty or neceſſity.

U'RGENT—UR-GENT. *adj.* [*urgent*, Fr. *urgens*, Lat.] Cogent; preſſing; violent.—Importunate; vehement in ſolicitation.

U'RGENTLY. *adv.* [from *urgent.*] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

U'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *urge.*] One who preſſes; importuner.

U`RIM. *n. ſ.* *Urim* and thummim were ſomething in Aaron's breaſt-plate; but what, criticks and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* ſignifies light, and *thummim* perfection.

U`RINAL—U-RI-NAL. *n. ſ.* [*urinal*, Fr. from *urine.*] A bottle, in which water is kept for inſpection.

U`RINARY. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Relating to the urine.

U`RINE—U-RINE. *n. ſ.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] Piſs; the water contained in the bladder of Animals.

To U`RINE. *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr. from the noun.] To make water.

U`RINOUS. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Partaking of urine.

URN—URN. *n. ſ.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.] Any veſſel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.—A water pot; particularly that in the ſign of Aquarius.—The veſſel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

U'RRAY. *n. ſ.* A ſort of clay found in coal-mines.

US—US. The oblique caſe of *we.*

U`SAGE—U-SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*uſage*, Fr.] Treatment.—Cuſtom; practice long continued.—Manners; behaviour. Obſolete.

U`SANCE—U-SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*uſance*, Fr.] Uſe; proper employment.—Uſury; intereſt paid for money.

USE—USE. [*uſus*, Latin.] The act of employing any thing to any purpoſe.—Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpoſe.—Need of; occaſion on which a thing can be employed.—Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.—Convenience; help.—Uſage; cuſtomary act.—Practice; habit.—Cuſtom; common occurrence.—Intereſt; money paid for the uſe of money.

To USE—USE. *v. a.* [*uſer*, Fr. *uſus*, Lat.] To employ to any purpoſe.—To accuſtom; to habituate.—To treat.—To practiſe.

To USE. *v. n.* To be accuſtomed; to practiſe cuſtomarily.—To be cuſtomarily in any manner; to be wont.—To frequent. Obſolete.

U'SEFUL—USE-FUL. *adj.* [*uſe* and *full.*] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpoſe.

U'SEFULLY. *adv.* [from *uſeful.*] In ſuch a manner as to help forward ſome end.

U'SEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Conduciveneſs or helpfulneſs to ſome end.

U'SELESSLY. *adv.* [from *uſeleſs.*] Without the quality of anſwering any purpoſe.

U'SELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *uſeleſs.*] Unfitneſs to any end.

U'SELESS—USE-LESS. *adj.* [from *uſe.*] Anſwering no purpoſe; having no end.

U'SER—US-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *uſe.*] One who uſes.

U'SHER—USH-ER. *n. ſ.* [*huiſſier*, Fr.] One whoſe buſineſs is to introduce ſtrangers, or walk before a perſon of high rank.—An under-teacher; one who introduces young ſcholars to high learning.

To U'SHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.

U'SQUEBA`UGH—US-QUE-BAUGH. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh and Erſe word, which ſignifies the water of life.] It is a compounded diſtilled ſpirit, being drawn on aromaticks; and the Iriſh ſort is particularly diſtinguiſhed for its pleaſant and mild flavour. The Highland ſort is ſomewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scotland they call it *whiſky.*

U`SUAL—U-SUAL. *adj.* [*uſuel*, Fr.] Common; frequent; cuſtomary; frequently occurring.

U`SUALLY. *adj.* [from *uſual.*] Commonly; frequently; cuſtomarily.

U`SUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *uſual.*] Commoneſs; frequency.

U'SUCA'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*uſus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquiſition of the property of a thing, by poſſeſſion and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years preſcribed by law.

U'SUFRU'CT. *n. ſ.* [*uſufruit*, Fr. *uſus* and *fructus*, Lat.] The temporary uſe; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

U'SUFRU'CTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*uſufructuaire*, Fr. *uſufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the uſe and temporary profit, not the property of a thing.

U'SURER—U-SUR-ER. *n. ſ.* [*uſurier*, Fr. *uſura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at intereſt. Commonly uſed for one that takes exorbitant intereſt.

USU'RIOUS—U-SU-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*uſuaire*, Fr. from *uſury*.] Given to the practice of uſury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

To USU'RP—U-SURP. *v. a.* [*uſurper*, Fr. *uſurpo*, Lat.] To poſſeſs by force or intruſion; to ſeize, or poſſeſs without right.

U'SURPA'TION—U-SURP-A-TION. [*uſurpation*, Fr. from *uſurp*.] Forcible; unjuſt; illegal ſeizure or poſſeſſion.

USU'RPER—U-SURP-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *uſurp*.] One who ſeizes or poſſeſſes that to which he has no right. It is generally uſed of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

USU'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *uſurp*.] Without juſt claim.

U'SURY—U-SUR-Y. [*uſuré*, Fr. *uſura*, Latin.] Money paid for the uſe of money; intereſt.—The practice of taking intereſt. It is commonly uſed with ſome reproach.

U'TENSIL—U-TEN-SIL. *n. ſ.* [*utenſile*, Fr. *utenſile*, low Lat.] An inſtrument for any uſe, ſuch as the veſſels of the kitchin, or tools of a trade.

U'TERINE—U-TER-INE. *adj.* [*uterin*, Fr. *uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb.

UTI'LITY—U-TIL-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [*utilité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.] Uſefulneſs; profit; convenience; advantageouſneſs.

U'TMOST—UT-MOST. *adj.* [uamœrt, Sax. from uttep.] Extreme; placed at the extremity.—Being in the higheſt degree.

U'TMOST. *n. ſ.* The moſt that can be; the greateſt power; the higheſt degree.

U'TTER—UT-TER. *adj.* [uttep, Sax.] Situate on the outſide, or remote from the center.—Placed without any compaſs; out of any place.—Extreme; exceſſive; utmoſt.—Complete; irrevocable.

To U'TTER. *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make publick, or *let out*; *palem facere*.] To ſpeak; to pronounce; to expreſs.—To diſcloſe; to diſcover; to publiſh.—To ſell; to vend.—To diſperſe; to emit at large.

U'TTERABLE. *adj.* [from *utter*.] Expreſſible; ſuch as may be uttered.

U'TTERANCE—UT-TER-ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *utter*.] Pronunciation; manner of ſpeaking.—[*Outrance*, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hoſtility.—Vocal expreſſion; emiſſion from the mouth.

U'TTERER—UT-TER-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *utter*.] One who pronounces.—A divulger; a diſcloſer.—A ſeller; a vender.

U'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *utter*.] Fully; completely; perfectly. For the moſt part, in an ill ſenſe.

U'TTERMOST. *adj.* [from *utter*.] Extreme; being in the higheſt degree—Moſt remote.

U'TTERMOST. *n. ſ.* The greateſt degree.

VULCA'NO—VUL-CA-NO. n. ſ. [Italian.] A burning mountain; volcano.

VU'LGAR. *adj.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *vulgaris*, Lat.] Plebeian; ſuiting to the common people; practiſed among the common people.—Mean; low; being of the common rate.—Publick; commonly bruited.

VU'LGAR. *n. ſ.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people.

VULGA'RITY—VUL-GAR-I-TY. *n. ſ.* [from *vulgar*.] Meanneſs; ſtate of the loweſt people.—Particular inſtance or ſpecimen of meanneſs.

VU'LGARLY. *adv.* [from *vulgar*.] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

VU'LNERABLE—VUL-NER-A-BLE. *adj.* [*vulnerable*, Fr. *vulnerabilis*, Lat.] Suſceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

VU'LNERARY—VUL-NE-RA-RY. *adj.* [*vulneraire*, Fr. *vulnerarius*, Lat.] Uſeful in the cure of wounds.

To VU'LNERATE—VUL-NE-RATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Lat.] To wound; to hurt.

VU'LTURE—VUL-TURE. *n. ſ.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

UXO'RIOUS—UX-O-RI-OUS. *adj.* [*uxorius*, Latin.] Submiſſively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

UXO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *uxorious*.] With fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

UXO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *uxoricus*.] Connubial dotage; fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

W.

WAG

W, Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expreſſed the ſound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolic *f*. Both the form and ſound are excluded from moſt of the languages derived from the Latin.

W is ſometimes improperly uſed in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*; *ſtrew*: the ſound of *w* conſonant is uniform, except that it is always mute before *r*, and ſometimes before *h*.

WAD—WAD. *n. ſ.* [peob hay, Sax.] A bundle of ſtraw thruſt cloſe together.—*Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great uſe and value.

WA`DDING—WADD-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Iſlan.] A kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats are ſtuffed out.

To WA`DDLE—WAD-DLE. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Dut. to *waggle*; whence by a caſual corruption, *waddle*.] To ſhake in walking from ſide to ſide; to deviate in motion from a right line.

To WADE—WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Lat. pronounced *wadum*.] To walk through the waters; to paſs water without ſwimming.—To paſs difficultly and laborioufly.

WA`FER—WA-FER. *n. ſ.* [*wafel*, Dut.] A thin cake.—The bread given in the euchariſt by the Romaniſts.—Paſte made to cloſe letters.

WAFT—WAFT. *v. a.* [probably from *wave*.] To carry through the air, or on the water.—To beckon; to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

To WAFT. *v. n.* To float.

WAFT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A floating body.—Motion of a ſtreamer. Uſed as a token or mean of information at ſea.

WA`FTAGE—WAFT-AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *waft*.] Carriage by water or air. Uſed only in poetry.

To WAG—WAG. *v. a.* [þaȝian, Sax. *waggen*, Dut.] To move lightly; to ſhake ſlightly.

To WAG. *v. n.* To be in quick or ludicrous motion.—To go; to be moved.

WAG. *n. ſ.* [pœȝan, Sax. to cheat.] Any one ludicrouſly miſchievous; a merry droll.

To WAGE—WAGE. *v. a.* [The origination of this word, which is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wage war*, is not eaſily diſcovered: *waegen*, in German, is to attempt any thing dangerous.] To attempt; to venture.—To make; to carry on. Applied to war.—[From *wage*, *wages*.] To ſet to hire.—To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages.—[In law.]

WAI

WA`GER—WA-GER. *n. ſ.* [from *wage*, to venture.] A bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

To WA`GER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett; to pledge upon ſome caſualty or performance.

WA`GES—WA-GES. *n. ſ.* [*wagen*, Germ. *gages*, Fr.] Pay, for work or ſervice done; the hire of labourers. This word is now only uſed in the plural.

WA`GGERY—WAG-GE-RY. *n. ſ.* [from *wag*.] Miſchievous merriment; roguiſh trick; ſarcaſtical gaiety.

WA`GGISH—WAG-GISH. *adj.* [from *wag*.] Knaviſhly merry; merrily miſchievous; frolickſome.

WA`GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waggiſh*.] Merry miſchief.

To WA`GGLE—WAG-GLE. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, German.] To waddle; to move from ſide to ſide.

WA`GON—WAG-ON. *n. ſ.* [pœȝen, Sax. *waeghens*, Dut. *vagn*, Iſlan.] A heavy carriage for burthens.

WA`GONER. *n. ſ.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon.

WA`GTA`IL. *n. ſ.* A bird.

WAIF—WAIF. *n. ſ.* [*wavium*, *waivium*, law Lat. from *wave*.] Goods found, but claimed by no body; that of which every one waves the claim. Commonly written *weif*.

To WAIL—WAIL. *v. a.* [*gualare*, Ital.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to expreſs ſorrow.

WAIL. *n. ſ.* Audible ſorrow.

WA`ILING—WAIL-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible ſorrow.

WA`IN—WAIN. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage.

WA`INSCOT—WAIN-SCOT. *n. ſ.* [*wageſchot*, Dut.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

To WA`INSCOT. *v. a.* [*waegenſchotten*, Dut.] To line walls with boards.—To line in general.

WAIST—WAIST. *n. ſ.* [*gwaſe*, Welſh; from the verb *gwaſen*, to preſs or bind.] The ſmalleſt part of the body; the part below the ribs.—The middle deck, or floor of a ſhip.

To WAIT—WAIT. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dut.] To expect; to ſtay for.—To attend; to accompany with ſubmiſſion or reſpect.

reſpect.—To attend as a conſequence of ſomething.—To watch as an enemy.

To WAIT. *v. n.* To expect; to ſtay in expectation.—To pay ſervile or ſubmiſſive attendance.—To attend. A phraſe of ceremony.—To ſtay; not to depart from.—To ſtay by reaſon of ſome hindrance.—To look watchfully.—To lie in ambuſh as an enemy.—To follow as a conſequence.

WAIT. *n. ſ.* Ambuſh; inſidious and ſecret attempts.

WA'ITER—WAIT-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *wait.*] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

WA'ITING *gentlewoman.* } *n. ſ.* [from *wait.*] An upper
WA'ITING *maid.* } ſervant, who attends on a
WA'ITING *woman.* } lady in her chamber.

To WAKE—WAKE. *v. n.* [*wakan*, Gothick; pacian, Saxon; *waaken*, Dutch.] To watch; not to ſleep.—To be rouſed from ſleep.—To ceaſe to ſleep.—To be put in action; to be excited.

To WAKE. *v. a.* [peccian, Sax. *wecken*, Dut.] To rouſe from ſleep.—To excite; to put in motion, or action.—To bring to life again, as if from the ſleep of death.

WAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The feaſt of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night.—Vigils; ſtate of forbearing ſleep.

WA'KEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full.*] Not ſleeping; vigilant.

WA'KEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wakeful.*] Want of ſleep.

To WA'KEN. *v. n.* [from *wake.*] To wake; to ceaſe from ſleep; to be rouſed from ſleep.

To WA'KEN. *v. a.* To rouſe from ſleep.—To excite to action.—To produce; to bring forth.

WALE—WALE. *n. ſ.* [pell, Sax. a web.] The riſing parts in the ſurface of cloth; alſo on the ſkin.

To WALK—WALK. *v. a.* [*walen*, Germ. pealcan, Sax. to roll.] To move by leiſurely ſteps, ſo that one foot is ſet down, before the other is taken up.—It is uſed in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*.—To move for exerciſe or amuſement.—To move the ſloweſt pace. Not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horſe.—To appear as a ſpectre.—To act on any occaſion.—To be in motion.—To act in ſleep.—To range; to move about.—To move off.—To act in any particular manner.—To travel.

To WALK. *v. a.* To paſs through.—To lead out, for the ſake of air or exerciſe.

WALK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Act of walking for air or exerciſe.—Gait; ſtep; manner of moving.—A length of ſpace, or circuit through which one walks.—An avenue ſet with trees.—Way; road; range; place of wandering.—*Walk* is the ſloweſt or leaſt raiſed pace, or going of a horſe.

WA'LKER—WALK ER. *n. ſ.* [from *walk.*] One that walks.

WA'LKINGSTAFF. *n. ſ.* A ſtick which a man holds to ſupport him in walking.

WALL—WALL. *n. ſ.* [*wal*, Welſh; *vallum*, Latin; pall, Sax. *walle*, Dut.] A ſeries of brick or ſtone carried upwards, and cemented with mortar; the ſides of a building.—Fortification; works built for defence. In this ſenſe it is commonly uſed plurally.—*To take the wall.* To take the upper place; not to give place.

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe with walls.—To defend by walls.

WA'LLCREE'PER. *n. ſ.* A bird.

WA'LLET—WAL-LET. *n. ſ.* [peallian, to travel, Sax.] A bag, in which the neceſſaries of a traveller are put; a knapſack.—Any thing protuberant and ſwagging.

WA'LLE'YED. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye.*] Having white eyes.

WA'LLFLOWER. *n. ſ.* See STOCKGILLIFLOWER, of which it is a ſpecies.

WA'LLFRU'IT. *n. ſ.* [of *wall* and *fruit.*] Fruit, which to be ripened, muſt be planted againſt a wall.

To WA'LLOP—WAL-LOP. *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Sax.] To boil.

To WA'LLOW—WAL-LOW. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Goth. palpian, Sax.] To move heavily and clumſily—To roll himſelf in mire, or any thing filthy.—To live in any ſtate of filth or groſs vice.

WA'LLWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant, the ſame with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WA'LNUT—WAL-NUT. *n. ſ.* [palh hnuta, Sax. *nux juglans.*] A fruit, the ſpecies of which are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin-ſhell'd walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late-ripe walnut. 6. The hard-ſhell'd walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The ſmall hickery, or white Virginian walnut.

WA'LLPEPPER. *n. ſ.* See HOUSELEEK, of which it is a ſpecies.

To WA'MBLE—WAM-BLE. *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dut.] To roll with nauſea and ſickneſs. It is uſed of the ſtomach.

WAN—WAN, or WAN. *adj.* [pann, Sax. *gwan*, weakly, Welſh.] Pale, as with ſickneſs; languid of look.

WAND—WAND. *n. ſ.* [*vaand*, Dan.] A ſmall ſtick, or twig; a long rod.—Any ſtaff of authority, or uſe.—A charming rod.

To WA'NDER—WAN-DER. *v. n.* [panbpian, Sax. *wandelen*, Dut.] To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain courſe. It has always an ill ſenſe.—To deviate; to go aſtray.

To WA'NDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain courſe.

WA'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *wander.*] Rover; rambler.

WA'NDERING. *n. ſ.* [from *wander.*] Uncertain peregrination.—Aberration; miſtaken way.—Incertainty; want of being fixed.

To WANE—WANE. *v. n.* [panian, to grow leſs, Sax.] To grow leſs; to decreaſe. Applied to the moon.—To decline; to ſink.

WANE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Decreaſe of the moon.—Decline; diminution; declenſion.

To WANT—WANT. *v. a.* [pana, Sax.] To be without ſomething fit or neceſſary.—To be defective in ſomething.—To fall ſhort of; not to contain.—To be without; not to have.—To need; to have need of; to lack.—To wiſh for; to long for.

To WANT. *v. n.* To be wanted; to be improperly abſent; not to be in ſufficient quantity.—To fail; to be deficient.—To be miſſed; to be not had.

WANT—WANT. *n. ſ.* Need.—Deficiency.—The ſtate of not having.—Poverty; penury; indigence.—[panb, Sax.] A mole.

WA'NTON—WAN-TON. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Minſhew* from *want one*, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, *Junius* ſilently adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acuteneſs, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better, any more than *Johnſon*, who obſerves this defect in his predeceſſors.] Laſcivious; libidinous; letcherous; luſtful.—Licentious; diſſolute.—Frolickſome; gay; ſportive; airy.—Looſe; unreſtrained.—Quick, and irregular of motion.—Luxuriant; ſuperfluous.—Not regular; turned fortuitouſly.

WA'NTON. *n. ſ.* A laſcivious perſon; a ſtrumpet; a whoremonger.—A trifler; an inſignificant flutterer.—A word of ſlight endearment.

To WA'NTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play laſciviouſly.—To revel; to play.—To move nimbly, and irregularly.

WA'NTONLY. *adv.* [from *wanton.*] Laſciviouſly; frolickſomely; gayly; ſportively; careleſsly.

WA'NTONNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wanton.*] Laſciviouſneſs; letchery.—Sportiveneſs; frolick; humour.—Licentiouſneſs; negligence of reſtraint.

WA'NTWIT. *n. ſ.* [*want* and *wit.*] A fool; an idiot

WA`PENTAKE—WA-PEN-TAKE. *n. ſ.* [from pœpun, Saxon, and *take*, *wapentakium*, *wapentagium*, low Latin.] *Wapentake* is the ſame with what we call a hundred: as upon a meeting for that purpoſe, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance.

WAR—WAR. *n. ſ.* [*werre*, old Dut. *guerre*, Fr.] *War* may be defined the exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command againſt withſtanders; force, authority, and reſiſtance being the eſſential parts thereof.—The inſtruments of war, in poetical language.—Forces; army. Poetically.—The profeſſion of arms.—Hoſtility; ſtate of oppoſition.

To WAR—WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a ſtate of hoſtility.

To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. A word not any longer uſed.

To WA`RBLE—WAR-BLE. *v. a.* [*werben*, old Teutonick; *wervelen*, Germ. to twirl, or turn round.] To quaver any ſound.—To cauſe to quaver.—To utter muſically.

To WA`RBLE. *v. n.* To be quavered.—To be uttered melodiouſly.—To ſing.

WA`RBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *warble.*] A ſinger; a ſongſter.

WARD—WARD. A ſyllable much uſed as an affix in compoſition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from peapb, Sax.

To WARD—WARD. *v. a.* [peapbian, Sax. *waren*, Dut. *garder*, Fr.] To guard; to watch.—To defend; to protect.—To fence off; to obſtruct, or turn aſide any thing miſchievous.

To WARD, *v. n.* To be vigilant; to keep guard.—To act upon the defenſive with a weapon.

WARD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Watch; act of guarding.—Garriſon; thoſe who are intruſted to keep a place.—Guard made by a weapon in fencing.—Fortreſs; ſtrong hold.—[*Warda*, law Lat.] Diſtrict of a town.—Cuſtody; confinement.—The part of a lock, which, correſponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it.—One in the hands of a guardian.—The ſtate of a child under a guardian.—Guardianſhip; right over orphans.

WA`RDEN—WAR-DEN. *n. ſ.* [*waerden*, Dut.] A keeper; a guardian.—A head officer.—Warden of the cinque ports.—[*Pyrum volemum*, Lat. I know not whence denominated.] A large pear.

WA`RDER—WARD-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ward.*] A keeper; a guard.—A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

WA`RDMOTE—WARD-MOTE. *n. ſ.* [peapb and mot, or ȝemot, Sax. *wardemotus*, low Lat.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or diſtrict in London for the direction of their affairs.

WA`RDROBE—WARD-ROBE. *n. ſ.* [*garderobe*, Fr. *garderoba*, low Lat.] A room where cloaths are kept.

WA`RDSHIP—WARD-SHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ward.*]—Guardianſhip.—Pupillage; ſtate of being under ward.

WARE—WARE. *adj.* [For this we commonly ſay *aware.*] Being in expectation of; being provided againſt.—Cautious; wary.

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.

WARE. *n. ſ.* [paȝn, Sax. *waere*, Dut. *wara*, Swediſh.] Commonly ſomething to be ſold.

WA`REHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ware* and *houſe.*] A ſtorehouſe of merchandiſe.

WA`RELESS. *adj.* [from *ware.*] Uncautious; unwary.

WA`RELY—WARE-LY. *adv.* [from *ware.*] Warily; cautiouſly; timorouſly.

WA`RFARE—WAR-FARE. *n. ſ.* [*war* and *fare.*] Military ſervice; military life.

WA`RILY—WA-RI-LY. *adv.* [from *wary.*] Cautiouſly; with timorous prudence; with wiſe forethought.

WA`RINESS—WA-RI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wary.*] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous ſcrupulouſneſs.

WA`RLIKE—WAR-LIKE. *n. ſ.* [*war* and *like.*] Fit for war; diſpoſed to war.—Military; relating to war.

WARM—WARM. *adj.* [*warm*, Goth. peapm, Sax. *warm*, Dut.] Not cold, though not hot; heated to a ſmall degree.—Zealous; ardent.—Violent; furious; vehement.—Buſy in action.—Fanciful; enthuſiaſtic.

To WARM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.—To heat mentally; to make vehement.

WA`RMINGPAN. *n. ſ.* [*warming* and *pan.*] A covered braſs pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA`RMINGSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*warm* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone, digged in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while, and hath been found to give eaſe in the internal hæmorrhoids.

WA`RMLY. *adv.* [from *warm.*] With gentle heat.—Eagerly; ardently.

WARMTH—WARMTH. *n. ſ.* [from *warm.*] Gentle heat.—Zeal; paſſion; fervour of mind.—Fancifulneſs; enthuſiaſm.

To WARN—WARN. *v. a.* [pæpnian, Sax. *waernen*, Dutch;

Dutch; *warna*, Swed. *varna*, Iſlandick.] To caution againſt any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.—To admoniſh of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forſaken.—To notify previouſly good or bad.

WA'RNING—WARN-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *warn*.] Caution againſt faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.—Previous notice: in a ſenſe indifferent.

WARP—WARP. *n. ſ.* [peapp, Saxon, *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that croſſes the woof.

To WARP. *v. n.* [peoꝛpan, Sax. *werpen*, Dut. to throw; whence we ſometimes ſay, *the work caſts*.] To change from the true ſituation by inteſtine motion; to change the poſition of one part to another.—To loſe its proper courſe or direction.—To turn.

To WARP—WARP. *v. a.* To contract; to ſhrivel.—To turn aſide from the true direction.

To WA'RRANT—WAR-RANT. *v. n.* [*garantir*, Fr.] To ſupport or maintain; to atteſt.—To give authority.—To juſtify.—To exempt; to privilege; to ſecure.—To declare upon ſurety.

WA'RRANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A writ conferring ſome right or authority.—A writ giving the officer of juſtice the power of caption.—A juſtificatory commiſſion or teſtimony.

WA'RRANTABLE—WAR-RANT-A-BLE. *adj.* [from *warrant*.] Juſtifiable; defenſible.

WA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* [from *warrantable*.] Juſtifiably.

WA'RREN—WAR-REN. *n. ſ.* [*waerande*, Dut. *guerenne*, Fr.] A kind of park for rabits.

WA'RRENER. *n. ſ.* [from *warren*.] The keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIOUR—WARR-IOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *war*.] A ſoldier; a military man.

WART—WART. *n. ſ.* [peaꝛt, Sax. *werte*, Dut.] A corneous excreſcence; a ſmall protuberance on the fleſh.

WA'RTWORT. *n. ſ.* [*wart* and *wort*.] Spurge.

WA'RTY. *adj.* [from *wart*.] Grown over with warts.

WA'RY—WA-RY. *adj.* [pœꝛ, Sax.] Cautious; ſcrupulous; timorouſly prudent.

WAS—WAS. The preterite of *To* BE.

To WASH—WASH. *v. a.* [paꝛcan, Sax. *waſſchen*, Dut.] To cleanſe by ablution.—To moiſten.—To affect by ablution.—To colour by waſhing.

To WASH. *v. n.* To perform the act of ablution.—To cleanſe cloaths.

WASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Alluvion; any thing collected by water.—A bog; a marſh; a fen; a quagmire.—A medical or coſmetick lotion.—A ſuperficial ſtain or colour.—The feed of hogs gathered from waſhed diſhes.—The act of waſhing the cloaths of a family; the linen waſhed at once.

WA'SHBA'LL. *n. ſ.* [*waſh* and *ball*.] Ball made of ſoap.

WA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſh*.] One that waſhes.

WA'SHY—WASH-Y. *adj.* [from *waſh*.] Watry; damp.—Weak; not ſolid.

WASP—WASP. *n. ſ.* [peaꝛp, Sax. *veſpa*, Lat. *gueſpe*, Fr.] A briſk ſtinging inſect, in form reſembling a bee.

WA'SPISH. *adj.* [from *waſp*.] Peeviſh; malignant; irritable; iraſcible.

WA'SPISHLY. *adv.* [from *waſpiſh*.] Peeviſhly.

WA'SPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſpiſh*.] Peeviſhneſs; irritability.

WAST—WAST. The ſecond perſon of *was*, from *To be*.

To WASTE—WASTE. *v. a.* [apeꝛtan, Sax. *woeſten*, Dut. *guaſtare*, Ital. *vaſtare*, Lat.] To diminiſh.—To deſtroy wantonly and luxuriouſly; to ſquander.—To deſtroy; to deſolate.—To wear out.—To ſpend; to conſume.

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a ſtate of conſumption.

WASTE—WASTE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Deſtroyed; ruined.—Deſolate; uncultivated.—Superfluous; exuberant; loſt for want of occupiers.—Worthleſs; that of which none but vile uſes can be made.—That of which no account is taken, or value found.

WASTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Wanton or luxurious deſtruction; the act of ſquandering; conſumption; loſs.—Uſeleſs expence.—Deſolate or uncultivated ground.—Ground, place, or ſpace unoccupied.—Region ruined and deſerted.—Miſchief; deſtruction.

WA'STEFUL—WASTE-FUL. *adj.* [*waſte* and *full*.] Deſtructive; ruinous.—Wantonly or diſſolutely conſumptive.—Laviſh; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.—Deſolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

WA'STEFULLY. *adv.* [from *waſteful*.] With vain and diſſolute conſumption.

WA'STEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſteful*.] Prodigality.

WA'STER—WAST-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte*.] One that conſumes diſſolutely and extravagantly; a ſquanderer; vain conſumer.

WATCH—WATCH. *n. ſ.* [pæcce, Sax.] Forbearance of ſleep.—Attendance without ſleep.—Attention; cloſe obſervation.—Guard; vigilant keep.—Watchman; men ſet to guard. It is uſed in a collective ſenſe.—Place where a guard is ſet.—Poſt or office of a watchman.—A period of the night.—A pocket-clock; a ſmall clock moved by a ſpring.

To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacian, Sax.] Not to ſleep; to wake.—To keep guard.—To look with expectation.—To be attentive; to be vigilant.—To be cautiouſly obſervant.—To be inſidiouſly attentive.

To WATCH. *v. a.* To guard; to have in keep.—To obſerve in ambuſh.—To tend.—To obſerve in order to detect or prevent.

WA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [*watch* and *full*.] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely obſervant.

WA'TCHFULLY. *adv.* [from *watchful*.] Vigilantly; cautiouſly; attentively; with cautious obſervation; heedfully.

WA'TCHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *watchful*.] Vigilance; heed; ſuſpicious attention; cautious regard; diligent obſervation.—Inability to ſleep.

WA'TCHHO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *houſe*.] Place where the watch is ſet.

WA'TCHING—WATCH-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *watch*.] Inability to ſleep.

WA'TCHMA'KER.

WA'TCHMA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.

WA'TCHMA'N. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *man.*] Guard; ſentinel; one ſet to keep ward.

WA'TCHTO'WER. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *tower.*] Tower on which a centinel was placed for the ſake of proſpect.

WA'TCHWORD. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *word.*] The word given to the centinels to know their friends.

WA'TER—WÅ-TER. *n. ſ.* [*water*, Dut. pœtep, Sax.] The moſt common fluid in nature.—The ſea.—Urine.—*To hold* WA'TER. To be ſound; to be tight. From a veſſel that will not leak.—It is uſed for the luſtre of a diamond.—WA'TER is much uſed in compoſition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*.

To WA'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To irrigate; to ſupply with moiſture.—To ſupply with water for drink.—To fertilize or accommodate with ſtreams.—To diverſify as with waves.

To WA'TER. *v. n.* To ſhed moiſture.—To get or take in water; to be uſed in ſupplying water.—*The mouth* WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement deſire. From dogs who drop their ſlaver when they ſee meat which they cannot get.

WA'TERCO'LOURS. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *colour.*]

WA'TERCRE'SSES. *n. ſ.* [*ſiſymbrium*, Lat.] A plant, that grows in the water.

WA'TERER. *n. ſ.* [from *water.*] One who waters.

WA'TERFA'L. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; caſcade.

WA'TERFO'WL. *n. ſ.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water.

WA'TERGRU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal and water.

WA'TERISH. *adj.* [from *water.*] Reſembling water.—Moiſt; inſipid.

WA'TERLI'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*nymphæa*, Lat. of *water* and *lilly.*] A plant.

WA'TERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman.

WA'TERMA'RK. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmoſt limit of the riſe of the flood.

WA'TERME'LON. *n. ſ.* A plant. It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon.

WA'TERMI'LL. *n. ſ.* [of *water* and *mill.*] Mill turned by water.

WA'TERRA'DISH. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of water-creſſes, which ſee.

WA'TERRA'T. *n. ſ.* A rat that makes holes in banks.

WA'TERRO'CKET. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of water-creſſes.

WA'TERVI'OLET. *n. ſ.* [*hottonia*, Lat.] A plant. It hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is divided into two parts, almoſt to the bottom.

WA'TERSA'PPHIRE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſtone.

WA'TERWITH. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant.

WA'TERWO'RK. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *work.*] Play of fountains; artificial ſpouts of water; any hydraulick performance.

WA'TERY. *adj.* [from *water.*] Thin; liquid; like water.—Taſteleſs; inſipid; vapid; ſpiritleſs.—Wet; abounding with water.—Relating to the water.—Conſiſting of water.

WA'TTLE—WAT-TLE. *n. ſ.* [from *waghelen*, to ſhake, Germ. *Skinner.*] The barbs, or looſe red fleſh that hangs below the cock's bill.—A hurdle.

To WA'TTLE. *v. a.* [patelas, Sax. *twigs.*] To bind with twigs; to form, by platting twigs one within another.

WAVE—WAVE. *n. ſ.* [pæge, Sax. *waegh*, Dut. *vague*, Fr.] Water raiſed above the level of the ſurface; billow; water driven into inequalities.—Unevenneſs; inequality.

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play looſely; to float.—To be moved as a ſignal.—To be in an unſettled ſtate; to fluctuate.

To WAVE—WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raiſe into inequalities of ſurface.—To move looſely.—To waft; to remove any thing floating.—To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.—[*Gueſver*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To put off.—To put aſide for the preſent.

To WA'VER. *v. n.* [paprian, Sax.] To play to and fro; to move looſely.—To be unſettled; to be uncertain, or inconſtant; to fluctuate; not to be determined.

WA'VERER. *n. ſ.* [from *waver.*] One unſettled and irreſolute.

WA'VY. *adj.* [from *wave.*] Riſing in waves.—Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

WAX—WAX. *n. ſ.* [pæxe, Sax. *wex*, Daniſh.] The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the Reception of the honey.—Any tenacious maſs, ſuch as is uſed to faſten letters.—A kind of concretion in the fleſh.

To WAX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear; to join with wax.

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wox*, *waxed*, part. paſſ. *waxed*, *waxen.* [peaxan, Sax. *wachſen*, Germ.] To grow; to increaſe; to become bigger, or more. Uſed of the moon, in oppoſition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and leſs.—To paſs into any ſtate; to become; to grow. It is in either ſenſe now almoſt diſuſed.

WA'XEN—WAX-EN. *n. ſ.* [from *wax.*] Made of wax.

WAY—WAY. *n. ſ.* [pæg, Sax. *weigh*, Dut.] The road in which one travels.—Broad road made for paſſengers.—A length of journey.—Courſe; direction of motion.—Advance in life.—Paſſage; power of progreſſion made or given.—Vacancy made by timorous or reſpectful receſſion.—Local tendency.—Courſe; regular progreſſion.—Situation where a thing may probably be found.—A ſituation or courſe obſtructive and obviating.—Tendency to any meaning, or act.—Acceſs; means of admittance.—Sphere of obſervation.—Means; mediate inſtrument; intermediate ſtep.—Method; ſcheme of management.—Private Determination.—Manner; mode.—Method; manner of practice.—Method or plan of life, conduct, or action.—Right method to act or know.—General ſcheme of acting.—*By the way.* Without any neceſſary connection with the main deſign; *en paſſant.*—*To go* or *come one's way*, *or ways*; to come along, or depart.—*Way* and *ways*, are now often uſed corruptly for *wiſe*.

WA'YFA'RING. *adj.* Travelling; paſſing; being on a journey.

To WA'YLA'Y. *v. a.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch inſidiouſly in the way; to beſet by ambuſh.

WA'YLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *waylay.*] One who waits in ambuſh for another.

WAY'LESS. *adj.* [from *way*] Pathleſs; untracked.

WAY'MARK. *n. ſ.* [*way* and *mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling.

WA'YWARD—WAY-WARD. *adj.* [pa *woe*, and peapb, Sax.] Froward; peeviſh; moroſe; vexatious.

WA'YWARDLY. *adv.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardly; perverſely.

WAY'WARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardneſs; perverſeneſs.

WE—WE. *pronoun.* [See I.] The plural of *I.*—Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique caſe, *us.*

WEAK—WEAK. *adj.* [pæc, Sax. *week*, Dut.] Feeble; not ſtrong.—Infirm; not healthy.—Soft; pliant; not ſtiff.—Low of ſound.—Feeble of mind; wanting ſpirit; wanting diſcernment.—Not much impregnated with any ingredient; as a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer.—Not powerful; not potent.—Not well ſupported by argument.—Unfortified.

To WEA'KEN—WEAK-EN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength.

WEA'KLING—WEAK-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature.

WE'AKLY—WEAK-LY. *adv.* [from *weak.*] Feebly; with want of ſtrength.—Indiſcreetly; injudiciouſly; timorouſly; with feebleneſs of mind.

WEA'KLY. *adj.* [from *weak.*] Not ſtrong; not healthy.

WEA'KNESS—WEAK-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weak.*] Want of ſtrength; want of force; feebleneſs.—Infirmity; unhealthineſs.—Want of cogency.—Want of judgment; want of reſolution; fooliſhneſs of mind.—Defect; failing.

WEA'KSIDE. *n. ſ.* [*weak* and *ſide.*] Foible; deficience; infirmity.

WEAL—WEAL. *n. ſ.* [pelan, Sax. *wealuſt*, Dut.] Happineſs; proſperity; flouriſhing ſtate.—Republick; ſtate; publick intereſt.

WEAL—WEAL. *n. ſ.* [palan, Sax.] The mark of a ſtripe. See *wale.*

WEALD, *Wald*, *Walt.* Whether ſingly or jointly ſignify a wood or grove, from the Saxon pealb.

WEALTH—WEALTH. *n. ſ.* [paleb, rich, Saxon.] Riches; money, or precious goods.

WEA'LTHILY. *adv.* [from *wealthy.*] Richly.

WEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *wealth.*] Rich; opulent; abundant.

To WEAN—WEAN. *v. a.* [penan, Saxon.] To put from the breaſt; to ablactate.—To withdraw from any habit or deſire.

WEA'NLING—WEAN-LING. *n. ſ.* [from *wean.*] An animal newly weaned.—A child newly weaned.

WEA'PON—WEAP-ON. *n. ſ.* [peapon, Sax.] Inſtrument of offence; ſomething with which one is armed to hurt another.

WEA'PONED. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Armed for offence; furniſhed with arms.

WEA'PONLESS. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed.

To WEAR—WEAR. *v. a.* Preterite *wore*, participle *worn.* [pepan, Sax.] To waſte with uſe or time.—To conſume tediouſly.—To carry appendant to the body.—To exhibit in appearance.—To affect by degrees.—*To* WEAR *out.* To harraſs.—To waſte or deſtroy by uſe.

To WEAR—WEAR. *v. n.* To be waſted with uſe or time.—To be tediouſly ſpent.—To paſs by degrees.

WEAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of wearing; the thing worn.—pæp, Sax. a fen; *wâr*, Germ. a mound.] A dam to ſhut up and raiſe the water; often written *weir* or *wier.*

WEA'RER—WEAR-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *wear.*] One who has any thing appendant to his perſon.

WEA'RING—WEAR-ING. *n. ſ.* [from *wear.*] Cloaths.

WEA'RINESS—WEA-RI-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weary.*] Laſſitude; gate of being ſpent with labour.—Fatigue; cauſe of laſſitude.—Impatience of any thing.—Tediouſneſs.

WEA'RISOME—WEA-RI-SOME. *adj.* [from *weary.*] Troubleſome; tedious; cauſing wearineſs.

WEA'RISOMELY. *adv.* [from *weariſome.*] Tediouſly; ſo as to cauſe wearineſs.

WEA'RISOMENES. *n. ſ.* [from *weariſome.*] The quality of tiring.—The ſtate of being eaſily tired.

To WEA'RY—WEA-RY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To tire; to fatigue; to harraſs; to ſubdue by labour.—To make impatient of continuance.—To ſubdue or harraſs by any thing irkſome.

WEARY. *adj.* penig, Sax. *waeren*, to be tired, Dut.] Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.—Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irkſome.—Deſirous to diſcontinue.—Cauſing wearineſs; tireſome.

WEA'SEL—WEA-SEL. *n. ſ.* [pepel, Sax. *weſel*, Dut. *muſtela*, Lat.] A ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice.

WE'SAND—WE-SAND. *n. ſ.* [paren, Sax. This word is variouſly written; but this orthography is neareſt to the original word.] The windpipe; the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

WEA'THER—WEATH-ER. *n. ſ.* [peben, Sax.] State of air, reſpecting either cold or heat, wet or dineſs.—The change of the ſtate of the air.—Tempeſt; ſtorm.

To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe to the air.—To paſs with difficulty.—*To* WEATHER *a point.* To gain a point againſt the wind; to accompliſh againſt oppoſition.—*To* WEA'THER *out.* To endure.

WEA'THERBE'ATEN. *adj.* Haraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather.

WEA'THERBO'ARD, *or Weatherbow.* *n. ſ.* In the ſea language, that ſide of a ſhip that is to the windward.

WEA'THERCOCK *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *cock.*] An artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning ſhows the point from which the wind blows.—Any thing fickle and inconſtant.

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds.

WE'ATHERGA'GE. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *gage.*] Any thing that ſhews the weather.

WEA'THERGLA'SS. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *glaſs.*] A barometer.

WEA'THERWI'SE. *adj.* [*weather* and *wiſe.*] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWI'SER. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *wiſen*, Dut. to ſhow.] Any thing that foreſhows the weather.

To WEAVE—WEAVE. *v. a.* Preterite *wove*, *weaved*, part. paſſ. *woven*, *weaved*; pepan, Sax. *weven*, Dutch.] To

To form by texture; to form by inſerting one part of the materials within another.—To unite by intermixture.—To interpoſe; to inſert.

To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA`VER—WEAV-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *weave.*] One who makes threads into cloth.

WEB—WEB. *n. ſ.* [pebba, Sax.] Texture; any thing woven.—A kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight; ſuffuſion.

WE´BBED. *adj.* [from *web.*] Joined by a film.

WE´BFOOTED. *adj.* [*web* and *foot.*] Palmipedous; having films between the toes.

To WED—WED. *v. a.* [pebian, Sax.] To marry; to take for huſband or wife.—To join in marriage.—To unite for ever.—To take for ever.—To unite by love or fondneſs.

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.

WE´DDING—WED-DING. *n. ſ.* [from *wed.*] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.

WEDGE—WEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*vegge*, Dan. *wegge*, Dut.]—A body, which having a ſharp edge, continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.—A maſs of metal.—Any thing in the form of a wedge.

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with wedges; to ſtraiten with wedges; to cleave with wedges; to ſtop; to obſtruct.

WE´DLOCK—WED-LOCK. *n. ſ.* [peb and *lac*, Sax. marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony.

WE´DNESDAY, vulgarly pronounced WENS-DAY. *n. ſ.* [pobenrdaz, Sax. *odenſday*, Swed. *woenſday*, Dut. *wenſday*, Iſlandick.] The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothic nations from *Woden* or *Odin.*

WEED—WEED. *n. ſ.* [peod, Saxon, tares.] An herb noxious or uſeleſs.—[Wœda, Sax. *waed*, Dut.] A garment; cloaths; habit; dreſs. Now ſcarce in uſe, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dreſs of a widow.

To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rid of noxious plants.—To take away noxious plants.—To free from any thing hurtful or offenſive.—To root out vice.

WE`EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *weed.*] One that takes away any thing noxious.

WE`EDHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

WE`EDLESS. *adj.* [from *weed.*] Free from weeds; free from any thing uſeleſs or noxious.

WE`EDY. *adj.* [from *weed.*] Conſiſting of weeds.—Abounding with weeds.

WE`EK. *n. ſ.* [peoc, Sax. *weke*, Dut. *wecka*, Swed.] The ſpace of ſeven days.

WE`EKDAY. *n. ſ.* [*week* and *day.*] Any day not Sunday.

WE`EKLY—WEEK-LY. *adj.* [from *week.*] Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

WE`EKLY. *adv.* [from *week.*] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

WEEL—WEEL. *n. ſ.* [pœl, Sax.] A whirlpool.—A twiggen ſnare or trap for fiſh, [perhaps from *willow.*]

To WEEP—WEEP. *v. n.* preter. and part. paſſ. *wept*, *weeped.* [peopan, Sax.] To ſhow ſorrow by tears.—To ſhed tears from any paſſion.—To lament; to complain.

To WEEP. *v. a.* To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.—To ſhed moiſture.—To abound with wet.

WE`EPER—WEEP-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *weep.*] One who ſheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner.—A white border on the ſleeve of a mourning coat.

WE`EVIL. *n. ſ.* [pipel, Sax. *vevel*, Dut.] A grub.

WE`EZEL. *n. ſ.* [See WEASEL.]

WEFT—WEFT. *n. ſ.* [*guaive*, Fr. *vofa*, to wander, Iſlandick; *vagus*, Lat.] That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner, and ſeized by the lord of the manour.

WEFT—WEFT. *n. ſ.* [peꝛta, Sax.] The woof of cloth.

WE´FTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *weft.*] Texture.

To WEIGH—WEIGH. *v. a.* pronounced exactly as *way* or *whey.* [pœgan, Sax. *weyhen*, Dut.] To examine by the balance.—To be equivalent to in weight.—To pay, allot, or take by weight.—To raiſe; to take up the anchor.—To examine; to balance in the mind.—*To* WEIGH *down.* To overballance.——To overburden; to oppreſs with weight; to depreſs.

To WEIGH. *v. n.* To have weight.—To be conſidered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.—To raiſe the anchor.—To bear heavily; to preſs hard.

WEIGHED. *adj.* [from *weigh.*] Experienced.

WE`IGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *weigh.*] He who weighs.

WEIGHT—WEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [piht, Sax.] Quantity meaſured by the ballance.—A maſs by which, as the ſtandard, other bodies are examined.—Ponderous maſs.—Gravity; heavineſs; tendency to the center.—Preſſure; burthen; overwhelming power.—Importance; power; influence; efficacy.

WE`IGHTILY. *adv.* [from *weighty.*] Heavily; ponderouſly.—Solidly; importantly.

WE`IGHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weighty.*] Ponderoſity; gravity; heavineſs.—Solidity; force.—Importance.

WE´IGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *weight.*] Light; having no gravity.

WE´IGHTY—WEIGHT-Y. *adj.* [from *weight.*] Heavy; ponderous.—Important; momentous; efficacious.

WE´LAWAY. *interj.* [This I once believed a corruption of *weal away*, that is, *happineſs is gone:* ſo *Junius* explained it; but the Saxon exclamation is palapa, *wœ on wœ:* from *welaway*, is formed by corruption *weladay.* JOHNSON.] Alas.

WE´LCOME—WEL-COME. *adj.* [*bien venu*, French; pilcume, Sax. *welkom*, Dut.] Received with gladneſs; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleaſing.—*To bid* WELCOME. To receive with profeſſions of kindneſs.

WE´LCOME. *interj.* A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer, elliptically uſed for *you are welcome.*

WE´LCOME. *n. ſ.* Salutation of a new comer.—Kind reception of a new comer.

To WE´LCOME. *v. a.* To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs.

WE´LCOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *welcome.*] Gratefulneſs.

To

To WELD—WELD. *v. a.* To beat one maſs into another, ſo as to incorporate them; generally uſed of forging iron.

WE'LFARE—WEL-FARE. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happineſs; ſucceſs; proſperity.

WE'LKIN—WEL-KIN. *n. ſ.* [from pealcan, to roll, or pelcen, clouds, Sax.] The viſible regions of the air. Out of uſe, except in poetry.

WELL—WELL. *n. ſ.* [pelle, pœll, Sax.] A ſpring; a fountain; a ſource.—A deep narrow pit of water.—The cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

WELL. *adj.* [*Well* ſeems to be ſometimes an adjective, though it is not always eaſy to determine its relations.] Not ſick; not unhappy.—Convenient; happy.—Being in favour.—Recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune.

WELL. *adv.* [*will*, Goth. pell, Sax. *wel*, Dut. *vel*, Iſlandick.—Not ill; not unhappily.—Not ill; not wickedly.—Skilfully; properly.—Not amiſs; not unſucceſsfully; not erroneouſly.—Not inſufficiently; not defectively.—To a degree that gives pleaſure.—With praiſe; favourably.—Well is ſometimes like the French *bien*, a term of conceſſion.—It is a word by which ſomething is admitted as the ground for a concluſion.—*As well as.* Together with; not leſs than.—*Well nigh.* Nearly; almoſt.—It is uſed much in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

WE'LLADAY. *interject.* [This is a corruption of *welaway.* See WELAWAY.] Alas.

WE'LLBE'ING. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *be.*] Happineſs; proſperity.

WELLBO'RN. *n. ſ.* Not meanly deſcended.

WELLBRE'D. *adj.* [*well* and *bred.*] Elegant of manners; polite.

WELLDO'NE. *interject.* A word of praiſe.

WELLFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.

WELLME'T. *interj.* [*well* and *meet.*] A term of ſalutation.

WELLNI'GH. *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almoſt.

WELLSPE'NT. *adj.* Paſſed with virtue.

WE'LLSPRING. *n. ſ.* [pœllȝeſprinȝ, Sax.] Fountain; ſource.

WELLWI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly.

WELLWI'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *wellwiſh.*] One who wiſhes the good of another.

WELT—WELT. *n. ſ.* A border; a guard; an edging.

To WELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſew any thing with a border.

To WE'LTER—WEL-TER. *v. n.* [pealtan, Sax. *welteren*, Dut. *volutari*, Lat.] To roll in water or mire.—To roll voluntarily; to wallow.

WEN—WEN. *n. ſ.* [pen, Sax.] A fleſhy or callous excreſcence, or protuberance.

WENCH—WENCH. *n. ſ.* [pencle, Sax.] A young woman.—A young woman in contempt; a ſtrumpet.

WE'NCHER—WENCH-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator.

WE'NNY—WEN-NY. *adj.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen.

WENT—WENT. pret. Go.

WEPT—WEPT. pret. and part. of *weep.*

WERE—WERE, or WERE. of the verb to *be.*

WERE—WERE. *n. ſ.* A dam. See WEAR.

WERT—WERT, or WERT. the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preterite of to *be.*

WEST—WEST. *n. ſ.* [peꝛt, Sax. *weſt*, Dut.] The region where the ſun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

WEST. *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the ſetting ſun.

WEST. *adv.* To the weſt of any place.

WE'STERLY. *adj.* [from *weſt.*] Tending or being towards the weſt.

WE'STERN—WEST-ERN. *adj.* [from *weſt.*] Being in the weſt, or toward the part where the ſun ſets.

WE'STWARD. *adv.* [peꝛtpeaꝛd, Sax.] Towards the weſt.

WE'STWARDLY. *adv.* [from *weſtward.*] With tendency to the weſt.

WET—WET. *adj.* [pœt, Sax. *waed*, Dan.] Humid; having ſome moiſture adhereing.—Rainy; watery.

WET. *n. ſ.* Water; humidity; moiſture; rainy weather.

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To humectate; to moiſten; to make to have moiſture adherent.—To drench with drink.

WE'THER—WETH-ER. *n. ſ.* [peðeꝛ, Sax. *weder*, Dut.] A ram caſtrated.

WE'TNESS. [from *wet.*] The ſtate of being wet; moiſture; humidity.

WE'ZAND—WE-ZAND. *n. ſ.* [ſee *weſand.*] The windpipe.

WHALE—WHALE. *n. ſ.* [hpale, Sax.] The largeſt of fiſh; the largeſt of the animals that is generally ſuppoſed to inhabit this globe.

WHARF—WHARF. *n. ſ.* [*warf*, Swed. *werf*, Dut.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raiſed for the convenience of lading or emptying veſſels.

WHA'RFAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *wharf.*] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wharf.*] One who attends a wharf.

WHAT—WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæt, Sax. *wat*, Dutch.] That which.—Which part.—Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.—Which of ſeveral.—An interjection by way of ſurpriſe or queſtion.—WHAT *Though. What* imports it *though?* notwithſtanding. An elliptical mode of ſpeech.—WHAT *Time, What Day.* At the time when; on the day when.—[Pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively. As, *What art thou?*—To how great a degree, uſed either interrogatively or demonſtratively.—It is uſed adverbially for partly; in part.—WHAT *Ho.* An interjection of calling.

WHA'TEVER—WHAT-EV-ER. } *pronouns.* [from *what*
WHA'TSOEVER. } and *ſoever.* Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically,

rically, ſpecifically or numerically.—Any thing, be it what it will.—The ſame, be it this or that.—All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

WHEAL—WHEAL. *n. ſ.* [See WEAL.] A puſtule; a ſmall ſwelling filled with matter.

WHEAT—WHEAT. *n. ſ.* [ƿpeate, Sax. *weyde*, Dut. *triticum*, Lat.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.—The ſpecies are; 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn. 2. Red *wheat*, in ſome places called Kentiſh *wheat*. 3. White *wheat*. 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in ſome places duck-bill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Polonian *wheat*. 8. Many eared *wheat*. 9. Summer *wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long grained *wheat*. 12. Six rowed *wheat*. 13. White eared *wheat* with long awns.

WHEA'TEN—WHEAT-EN. *adj.* [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat.

WHE'ATE'AR—WHEAT-EAR. *n. ſ.* A ſmall bird very delicate.

WHEA'TPLUM. *n. ſ.* A ſort of plum.

To WHE'EDLE—WHEE-DLE. *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though uſed by good writers, and *Locke* ſeems to mention it as a cant word. *Johnſon.*] To entice by ſoft words; to flatter; to perſuade by kind words.

WHEEL—WHEEL. *n. ſ.* [ƿpeol, Sax. *wiel*, Dut. *hioel*, Iſlandick.] A circular body that turns round upon an axis.—A circular body.—A carriage that runs upon wheels.—An inſtrument on which criminals are tortured.—The inſtrument of ſpinning.—Rotation; revolution.—A compaſs about; a tract approaching to circularity.

To WHEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move on wheels.—To turn on an axis.—To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.—To turn; to have viciſſitudes.—To fetch a compaſs.—To roll forward.

To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round.

WHEE'LBARROW. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEE'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels.

WHEE'LWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel-carriages.

To WHEEZE—WHEEZE. *v. n.* [ƿpeoȝan, Sax.] To breath with noiſe.

WHELK *n. ſ.* [See to WELK.] An inequality; a protuberance.—A puſtule. [See WEAL.]

To WHELM—WHELM. *v. a.* [aƿƿilȝan, Sax. *wilma*, Iſlandick.] To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off; to bury.—To throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it.

WHELP—WHELP. *n. ſ.* [*welp*, Dut. *huolpar*, Iſlandick; *hwalp*, Swed.] The young of a dog; a puppy.—The young of any beaſt of prey.—A ſon. In contempt.—A young man. In contempt.

To WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beaſts, generally beaſts of prey.

WHEN—WHEN. *adv.* [*whan*, Gothick; ƿhænne, Sax. *wanneer*, Dutch.] At the time that.—At what time?—Which time.—At which time.—After the time that.—At what time.—At what particular time.—WHEN *as*. At the time when; what time.

WHENCE—WHENCE. *adv.* [Formed from *where* by the ſame analogy with *hence* from *here*.] From what place.—From what perſon.—From which premiſes.—From which place or perſon.—For which cauſe.—From what ſource.

WHE'NCESOEVER—WHENCE-SO-EV-ER. *adv.* [*whence* and *ever*.] From what place ſoever.

WHE'NEVER. } *adv.* [*when* and *ever*, or *ſoever*.] At
WHE'NSOEVER. } whatſoever time.

WHERE—WHERE. *adv.* [ƿpæꝛ, Sax. *waer*, Dutch.] At which place or places.—At what place.—At the place in which.—*Any* WHERE. At any place.—WHERE, like *here*, has in compoſition a kind of pronomical ſignification: as, *whereof*, of which.—It has the nature of a noun. Not now in uſe.

WHE'REABOUT. *adv.* [*where* and *about*.] Near what place.—Near which place.—Concerning which.

WHEREA'S. *adv.* [*where* and *as*.] When on the contrary.—The thing being ſo that. Always referred to ſomething different.

WHEREA'T. *adv.* [*where* and *at*.] At which.

WHEREBY'. *adv.* [*where* and *by*.] By which.

WHERE'VER. *adv.* [*where* and *ever*.] At whatſoever place.

WHE'REFORE—WHERE-FORE. *adv.* [*where* and *for*.] For which reaſon.—For what reaſon?

WHEREI'N. *adv.* [*where* and *in*.] In which.

WHEREI'NTO. *adv.* [*where* and *into*.] Into which.

WHE'RREO'F. *adv.* [*where* and *of*.] Of which.

WHE'REO'N. *adv.* [*where* and *on*.] On which.

WHE'RESO. } *adv.* [*where* and *ſoever*.] In what
WHE'RESOE'VER. } place ſoever.

WHE'RETO'. } *adv.* [*where* and *to*, or *unto*.] To
WHEREUNTO'. } which.

WHE'REUPO'N. *n. ſ.* [*where* and *upon*.] Upon which.

WHEREWI'TH. } *adv.* [*where* and *with*, or *withal*]
WHE'REWITHA'L. } With which.

To WHE'RRET—WHER-RET *v. a.* [Corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *ferret*.] To hurry; to trouble; to teize.

WHE'RRY—WHER-RY. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain derivation.] A light boat uſed on rivers.

To WHET—WHET. *v. a.* [ƿpettan, Saxon; *wetten*, Dut.] To ſharpen by attrition.—To edge; to make angry or acrimonious.

WHET—WHET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of ſharpening.—Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

WHE'THER—WHETH-ER. *adv.* [ƿpæðeꝛ, Saxon.] A particle expreſſing one part of a diſjunctive queſtion in oppoſition to the other.

WHE'THER—WHETH-ER. *pronoun.* Which of two.

WHE'TSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*whet* and *ſtone*.] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it ſharp.

WHE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *whet*.] One that whets or ſharpens.

WHEY—WHEY. *n. ſ.* [ƿpæȝ, Sax. *wey*, Dut.] The thin or ſerous part of milk, from which the oleoſe or grumous part is ſeparated.—It is uſed of any thing white and thin.

WHEY'ISH.

WHE'YISH. *adj.* [from *whey.*] Partaking of whey; reſembling whey.

WHICH—WHICH. *pron.* [ꝼpilc, Sax. *welk*, Dutch.] The pronoun relative; relating to things.—It formerly was uſed for *who*, and related likewiſe to perſons: as in the firſt words of the Lord's prayer.—The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whoſe*; but *whoſe*, as derived from *which*, is ſcarcely uſed but in poetry.—It is ſometimes a demonſtrative: as, take *which* you will.—It is ſometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man.

WHI'CHSOEVER. *pron.* [*which* and *ſoever.*] Whether one or the other.

WHIFF—WHIFF. *n. ſ.* [*chwyth*, Welſh.] A blaſt; a puff of wind.

To WHI'FFLE—WHIF-FLE. *v. n.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

WHI'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiffle.*] One that blows ſtrongly.—One of no conſequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

WHIG—WHIG. *n. ſ.* [ꝼpæȝ, Sax. Whey.] The name of a party.—Johnſon deduces it, after biſhop Burnet, from the whiggs or whiggamors, horſedrivers in Scotland. I conceive however, from the known principles of this party, that it may be derived from piȝa, Sax. ſignifying a hero, a man of intrepidity, and independency.

WHI'GGISH. *adj.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs.

WHI'GGISM. *n. ſ.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig.

WHILE—WHILE. *n. ſ.* [*weil*, German; ꝼpile, Saxon.] Time; ſpace of time.

WHILE—WHILE. } *adv.* [ꝼpile, Sax.] During the
WHILST. } time that.—As long as.—At the ſame time that.

To WHI'LE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter.

WHI'LERE. *adv.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before.*] A little while ago.

WHIM—WHIM. *n. ſ.* A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of deſire.

To WHI'MPER—WHIM-PER. *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, *Germ.*] To cry without any loud noiſe.

WHI'MPLED—WHIM-PLED. *adj.* [I ſuppoſe from *whimper.*] This word ſeems to mean diſtorted with crying.

WHI'MSEY—WHIM-SEY. *n. ſ.* [Only another form of the word *whim.*] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.

WHI'MSICAL. *adj.* [from *whimſey.*] Freakiſh; capricious; oddly fanciful.

WHIN—WHIN. *n. ſ.* [*chwyn*, Welſh; *geniſta ſpinoſa*, Lat.] A weed; furze.

To WHINE—WHINE. *v. n.* [panian, Sax. *weenen*, Dut. *ewyno*, Welſh.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noiſe; to moan meanly and effeminately.

WHINE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noiſe; mean or affected complaint.

To WHI'NNY—WHIN-NY. *v. n.* [*hinnio*, Lat. from the ſound.] To make a noiſe like a horſe or colt.

To WHIP—WHIP. *v. a.* [ꝼpeopan, Sax. *wippen*, Dut. To ſtrike with any thing tough and flexible.—To ſew ſlightly.—To drive with laſhes.—To correct with laſhes.—To laſh with ſarcaſm.—To inwrap.

To WHIP. *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly.

To WHIP. *v n.* To move nimbly.

WHIP *n. ſ.* [ꝼpeop, Sax.] An inſtrument of correction tough and pliant.

WHI'PCORD. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which laſhes are made.

WHI'PHAND. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over, a law phraſe.

WHI'PLASH. *n. ſ.* The laſh or ſmall end of a whip.

WHI'PPER *n. ſ.* [from *whip.*] One who puniſhes with whipping.

WHI'PPINGPO'ST *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *poſt.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are laſhed.

WHI'PSAW. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *ſaw.*]

WHI'PSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [On ſhipboard.] A piece of wood faſtened to the helm, which the ſteerſman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ſhip.

WHI'PSTER—WHIP-STER. *n. ſ.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow.

WHIPT—WHIPT, for *whipped.*

To WHIRL—WHIRL. *v. a.* [hpyꝛꝛan, Sax. *wirbelen*, Dut.] To turn round rapidly.

To WHIRL. *v. n.* To run round rapidly.

WHIRL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution.—Any thing moved with rapid rotation.

WHI'RLBAT. *n. ſ.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently uſed by the poets for the ancient ceſtus.

WHI'RLBONE. *n. ſ.* The patella.

WHI'RLIGIG. *n. ſ.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children ſpin round.

WHI'RLPIT. } *n. ſ.* [hpyꝛꝛpole, Sax. A place where
WHI'RLPOOL. } the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its center; a vortex.

WHI'RLWIND. *n. ſ.* [*werbelwind*, Germ.] A ſtormy wind moving circularly.

WHISK—WHISK. *n. ſ.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, Germ.] A ſmall beſom, or bruſh.—A part of a woman's dreſs.

To WHISK. *v. a.* [*whiſchen*, to wipe, Germ.] To ſweep with a ſmall beſom.—To move nimbly, as when one ſweeps.

WHI'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſk.*] The hair growing on the cheek unſhaven; the muſtachio.

To WHI'SPER—WHISP-ER. *v. n.* [*wiſperen*, Dut.] To ſpeak with a low voice, ſo as not to be heard but by the ear cloſe to the ſpeaker.

To WHI'SPER. *v. a.* To addreſs in a low voice.—To utter in a low voice.—To prompt ſecretly.

WHI'SPER. *n ſ.* [from the verb.] A low ſoft voice.

WHI'SPERER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſper.*] One that ſpeaks low.—A private talker.

WHIST—WHIST. *interj.* [This word is called by *Skinner* an interjection commanding ſilence, as which it is commonly uſed.] Be ſtill.

WHIST—WHIST. *n. ſ.* A game at cards, requiring cloſe attention and ſilence.

WHI'STLE—WHIS-TLE. *v. n.* [hpiꝛtlan, Sax. *fiſtulo*, Lat.] To form a kind of muſical ſound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath.—To make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument.—To ſound ſhrill.

To WHI'STLE—WHIS-TLE. *v. a.* To call by a whiſtle.

WHI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [hpiꝛtle, Sax.] Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.—A ſound made by a ſmall wind inſtrument.—The mouth; the organ of whiſtling.—A ſmall wind inſtrument.—The noiſe of winds.—A call, ſuch as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs.

WHI'STLER—WHIST-LER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſtle.*] One who whiſtles.

WHIT—WHIT. *n. ſ.* [piht, a thing, apiht, any thing, Sax.] A point; a jot.

WHITE—WHITE. *adj.* [hpit, Sax. *wit*, Dut.] Having ſuch an appearance as ariſes from the mixture of all colours; ſnowy.—Having the colour of fean; pale.—Having the colour appropriated to happineſs and innocence.—Grey with age.—Pure; unblemiſhed.

WHITE. *n. ſ.* Whiteneſs; any thing white; white colour.—The mark at which an arrow is ſhot.—A part of eggs.—The white part of the eye.

WHI'TELE'AD. *n. ſ.* A compoſition made from ſheet-lead, and uſed chiefly in painting.

WHI'TEMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *meat.*] Food made of milk.

To WHI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *white.*] To make white.

To WHI'TEN. *v. n.* To grow white.

WHI'TENER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiten.*] One who makes any thing white.

WHI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *white.*] The ſtate of being white; freedom from colour.—Paleneſs.—Purity; cleanneſs.

WHI'TEPOT. *n. ſ.* A kind of food.

WHI'TES. *n. ſ.* [*fluor albus.*] A diſeaſe in women ariſing from a laxneſs of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituous blood.

WHI'TETHO'RN. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of thorn.

WHI'TEWASH. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *waſh.*] A waſh to make the ſkin ſeen fair.

WHI'TEWINE. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *wine.*] A ſpecies of wine produced from the white grapes.

WHI'THER—WITH-ER. *adv.* [hpyðep, Saxon.] To what place? interrogatively.—To what place? abſolutely.—To which place; relatively.

WHI'TING—WHIT-ING. *n. ſ.* [*wittingh*, Dut. *alburnus*, Lat.] A ſmall ſeafiſh.—A ſoft chalk. [from *white.*]

WHI'TISH. *n. ſ.* [from *white.*] Somewhat white.

WHI'TISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *whitiſh.*] The quality of being ſomewhat white.

WHI'TLE'ATHER. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *leather.*] Leather dreſſed with alum, remarkable for toughneſs.

WHI'TLOW—WHIT-LOW. *n. ſ.* [hpit, Sax. and *loup*, a wolf; hpit, Sax. and *low*, a flame.] A ſwelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the perioſteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

WHI'TSTER—WHIT-STER, or *whiter. n. ſ.* [from *white*] A whitener.

WHI'TSUNTIDE. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *Sunday*; becauſe the converts newly baptized, appeared from Eaſter to whitſuntide in white.] The feaſt of Pentecoſt.

WHI'TTLE—WHIT-TLE. *n. ſ.* [hpytel, Sax.] A white dreſs for a woman. Not in uſe.—[þpytel, Sax.] A knife.

To WHITTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a knife; to edge.

To WHIZ—WHIZ. *v. n.* [from the ſound that it expreſſes.] To make a humming noiſe.

WHO—*W*HO. *pronoun.* [hpa, Sax. *wie*, Dut.] A pronoun Relative, applied to perſons.—*As who ſhould ſay*, elliptically for *as one who ſhould ſay.*—*Whoſe* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things.—It has ſometimes a disjunctive ſenſe.

WHOE'VER. *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOLE—*W*HOLE. *adj.* [pal, Sax. *heal*, Dut.] All; total; containing all.—Uninjured; unimpaired.—Well of any hurt or ſickneſs.

WHOLE. *n. ſ.* The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts.

WHO'LESALE—*W*HOLE-SALE. *n. ſ.* [*whole* and *ſale.*] Sale in the lump, not in ſeparate ſmall parcels.

WHO'LESOME—*W*HOLE-SOME. *adj.* [*heelſam*, Dutch; *heylſam*, Teutonick; both from þæl, Sax. *health.*] Sound. Contrary to unſound in doctrine.—Contributing to health.—Kindly; pleaſing. A burleſque uſe.

WHO'LESOMELY. *adv.* [from *wholeſome.*] Salubriouſly; ſalutiferouſly.

WHO'LESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wholeſome.*] Quality of conducing to health; ſalubrity.—Salutarineſs; conduciveneſs to good.

WHO'LLY—*W*HOL-LY. *adv.* [from *whole.*] Completely; perfectly.—Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

WHOM—*W*HOM. the accuſative of *who*, ſingular and plural.

WHO'MSOE'VER. *pron.* [*whom* and *ſoever.*] Any without exception.

WHOOP—*W*HOOP. *n. ſ.* [See *hoop.*] A ſhout of purſuit.

To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhout with malignity.

To WHOOP. *v. a.* To inſult with ſhouts.

WHORE—*W*HORE, or *W*HORE. *n. ſ.* [hop, Sax. *hoere*, Dut.] A woman who converſes unlawfully with men; a fornicatreſs; an adultereſs; a ſtrumpet.—A proſtitute; a woman who receives men for money.

To WHORE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converſe unlawfully with the other ſex.

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chaſtity.

WHO'REDOM—*W*HORE-DOM. *n. ſ.* [from *whore.*] Fornication.

WHO'REMA'STER. } *n. ſ.* [*whore* and *maſter* or *monger.*]
WHO'REMO'NGER. } One who keeps whores, or converſes with a fornicatreſs.

WHO'RESON. *n. ſ.* [*whore* and *ſon.*] A baſtard. It is generally uſed in a ludicrous diſlike.

WHO'RISH. *adj.* [from *whore.*] Unchaſt; incontinent.

WHOSE—*WHOSE.* *n. ſ.* Genitive of *who.*—Genitive of which.

WHO'SO. } *pron.* [*who* and *ſoever.*] Any, with-
WHO'SOE'VER. } out reſtriction.

WHY—*WHY.* *adv.* [hpi, ꝑonhpi, Saxon.] For what reaſon? Interrogatively.—For which reaſon. Relatively.—For what reaſon. Relatively.—It is ſometimes uſed emphatically.

WIC, *Wich.* Comes from the Saxon pic, which according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold ſignification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a caſtle.

WICK. *n. ſ.* [peoce, Sax. *wiecke*, Dut.] The ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

WI'CKED—WICK-ED. *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obſcure: picca, is *an enchanter*; pæccan, is *to oppreſs*; pinian, *to curſe*; picch, is *crooked*: all theſe however *Skinner* rejects for *vitiatus*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of pic, *vile*, *bad*, and *head*, *malum caput.*] Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.—It is a word of ludicrous or ſlight blame.—Curſed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect.

WI'CKEDLY. *adv.* [from *wicked.*] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

WI'CKEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wicked.*] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

WI'CKER—WICK-ER. *adj.* [*vigre*, a twig, Daniſh; *twiggen*, Dut.] Made of ſmall ſticks.

WI'CKET—WICK-ET. *n. ſ.* [*wicked*, Welſh; *guighet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dut.] A ſmall gate.

WIDE—WIDE. *adj.* [pide, Sax. *wijd*, Dut.] Broad; extended far each way.—Broad to a certain degree: as *three inches* wide.—Deviating; remote.

WIDE. *adv.* At a diſtance. In this ſenſe *wide* ſeems to be ſometimes an adverb.—With great extent.

WI'DELY—WIDE-LY. *adv.* [from *wide.*] With great extent each way.—Remotely; far.

To WI'DEN. *v. a.* [from *wide.*] To make wide; to extend.

To WI'DEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itſelf.

WI'DENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wide.*] Breadth; large extent each way.—Comparative breadth.

WI'DGEON. A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large.

WI'DOW—WI'D-OW. *n. ſ.* [pidpa, Sax. *weduwe*, Dut. *weddw*, Welſh; *vidua*, Lat.] A woman whoſe huſband is dead.

To WI'DOW. *v. a.* [from *widow.*] To deprive of a huſband.—To endow with a widow-right.—To ſtrip of any thing good.

WI'DOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *widow.*] One who has loſt his wife.

WI'DOWHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *widow.*] The ſtate of a widow.—Eſtate ſettled on a widow. Not in uſe.

WI'DOWHU'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who courts widows for a jointure.

WIDTH—WIDTH. *n. ſ.* [from *wide.*] Breadth; wideneſs. A low word.

To WIELD—WIELD. *v. a.* [pealdan, Sax. to manage in the hand.] To uſe with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.

WI'ELDY—WIEL-DY. *adj.* [from *wield.*] Manageable.

WI'ERY—WI-ER-Y, or WIER-Y. *adj.* [from *wire.*] Made of wire: it were better written *wiry.*—Drawn into wire.

WIFE—WIFE. *n. ſ.* Plural *wives.* [pif, Sax. *wiff*, Dut.] A woman that has a huſband.—It is uſed for a woman of low employment.

WIG—WIG. *n. ſ.* *Wig* being a termination in the names of men ſignifies war, or elſe a heroe, from piga, a word of that ſignification.

WIG. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from *periwig.*] Falſe hair worn on the head.—A ſort of cake.

WILD—WILD. *adj.* [pilo, Sax. *wild*, Dut.] Not tame; not domeſtick.—Propagated by nature; not cultivated.—Deſart; uninhabited.—Savage; uncivilized.—Turbulent; tempeſtuous; irregular.—Licentious; ungoverned.—Inconſtant; mutable; fickle.—Inordinate; looſe.—Uncouth; ſtrange.—Done or made without any conſiſtent order or plan.—Merely imaginary.

WILD—WILD. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A deſart; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

To WI'LDER—WIL-DER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To loſe or puzzle in an unknown or pathleſs tract.

WI'LDERNESS—WIL-DER-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wild.*] A deſert; a tract of ſolitude and ſavageneſs.—The ſtate of being wild or diſorderly. Not in uſe.

WI'LDFIRE—WILD-FIRE. *n. ſ.* *wild* and *fire.*] A compoſition of inflammable materials, eaſy to take fire, and hard to be extinguiſhed.

WI'LDGO'OSECH'ASE—WILD-GOOSE-CHASE. *n. ſ.* A purſuit of ſomething as unlikely to be cought as the wild-gooſe.

WI'LDING—WILD-ING. *n. ſ.* [*wildelinghe*, Dut.] A wild ſour apple.

WI'LDLY—WILD-LY. *adv.* [from *wild.*] Without cultivation.—With diſorder; with perturbation or diſtraction.—Without attention; without judgment—Irregularly.

WI'LDNESS—WILD-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wild.*] Rudeneſs; diſorder like that of uncultivated ground.—Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.—Savageneſs; brutality.—Uncultivated ſtate.—Deviation from a ſettled courſe; irregularity.—Alienation of mind.

WILE—WILE. *n. ſ.* [pile, Sax. *wiel*, Iſlandick.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a ſtratagem; a practice artful, ſly, and inſidious.

W'ILFUL—WIL-FUL. *adj.* [*will* and *full.*] Stubborn; contumacious; perverſe; inflexible.—Done or ſuffered by deſign.

WI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *wilful.*] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly.—By deſign; on purpoſe.

WI'LFULNESS.

Wi'lfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *wilful.*] Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; perverſeneſs.

Wi'lily—Wi-li-ly. *adv.* [from *wily.*] By ſtratagem; fraudulently.

Wi'liness. *n. ſ.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.

WILL—WILL. *n. ſ.* [pilla, Sax. *wille*, Dut.] Choice; arbitrary determination.—Diſcretion; choice.—Command; direction.—Diſpoſition; inclination; deſire.—Power; government.—Divine determination.—Teſtament; diſpoſition of a dying man's effects.—Good-*will.* Favour; kindneſs.—Good-*will.* Right intention.—Ill-*will.* Malice; malignity.—[Contracted from *William.*] *Will* with a wiſp, Jack with a lanthorn. *Will* with the wiſp is of a round figure, in bigneſs like the flame of a candle; but ſometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs ſet on fire. It ſometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obſcure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it ſhines leſs than at a diſtance. They wander about in the air, not far from the ſurface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marſhy, and abounding with reeds.

To Will—Will. *v. a.* [pillan, Sax. *willen*, Dut.] To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done.—To be inclined or reſolved to have.—To command; to direct.—It has a looſe and ſlight ſignification.—It is one of the ſigns of the future tenſe; of which it is difficult to ſhow or limit the ſignification.

Wi'lli and *Vili*, among the Engliſh Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, ſignified many. So *williel-mus* is the defender of many: *wilfred*, peace to many, *&c.*

Wi'lling—Will-ing. *adj.* [from *will.*] Inclined to any thing.—Pleaſed; deſirous.—Favourable; well diſpoſed to any thing.—Ready; complying.—Choſen.—Spontaneous.—Conſenting.

Wi'llingly—Wil-ling-ly. *adv.* [from *will.*] With one's own conſent; without diſlike; without reluctance.—By one's own deſire.

Wi'llingness. *n. ſ.* [from *willing.*] Conſent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

Willow—Wil-low. *n. ſ.* [pelie, Sax. *ſalix*, Lat. *gwilou*, Welſh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

Wi'llowish. *adj.* [*willon.*] Reſembling the colour of willow.

Wi'llowwort. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Wi'ly—Wi-ly. *adj.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; ſly; full of ſtratagem; fraudulent.

Wi'mble—Wim-ble. *n. ſ.* [*wimpel*, Dut. from *wemelen*, to bore.] An inſtrument with which holes are bored.

Win—Win. Whether initial or final in the names of men, may either denote a maſculine temper, from pin, which ſignifies in Saxon, war, ſtrength, *&c.* or elſe the general love and eſteem he hath among the people; from the Saxon pine, *i. e.* dear, beloved. In the name of places it implies a battle fought there.

To Win—Win. *v. a.* [Pret. *wan* and *won*; part. paſ. *won*, pinna, Sax. *winnen*, Dut.] To gain by conqueſt.—To gain the victory in a conteſt.—To gain ſomething withheld.—To obtain.—To gain by play.—To gain by perſuaſion.—To gain by courtſhip.

To Win. *v. n.* To gain the victory.—To gain influence or favour.—To gain ground.—To be conqueror or gainer at play.

To Wince—Wince. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welſh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

Winch—Winch. *n. ſ.* [*guincher*, Fr. to twiſt. A windlace; ſomething held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

To Winch. *v. a.* [The ſame with *wince*, or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to *twiſt*; *winch* ſignifying ſometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to ſhrink from any uneaſineſs.

Wind—Wind. *n. ſ.* [pinb, Sax. *wind*, Dut. *gwynt*, Welſh.] Wind is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is ſenſible to us, wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients, a ſwifter courſe of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effuſion, or ſtream of air.—Direction of the blaſt from a particular point. As eaſtward; weſtward.—Breath; power or act of reſpiration.—Air cauſed by any action.—Breath modulated by an inſtrument.—Air impregnated with ſcent.—Flatulence; windineſs.—Any thing inſignificant or light as wind.—*Down the* Wind. To decay.—*To take or have the* Wind. To gain or have the upperhand.

To Wind—Wind. *v. a.* [pinban, Sax. *winden*, Dut. from the noun.] To blow; to ſound by inflation.—To turn round; to twiſt.—To regulate in action.—To noſe; to follow by ſcent. In this ſenſe it is pronounced ſhort, like the noun ſubſtantive.—To turn by ſhifts or expedients.—To introduce by inſinuation.—To change.—To entwiſt; to enfold; to encircle.—*To* Wind *out.* To extricate.—*To* Wind *up.* To bring to a ſmall compaſs, as a bottom of thread.—[Uſed of a watch.] To convolve the ſpring; to put in order to a certain end.—To raiſe by degrees.—To ſtraiten a ſtring by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune.—To put in order for regular action: from a watch.

To Wind—Wind. *v. n.* To turn; to change.—To turn; to be convolved.—To move round.—To proceed in flexures.—To be extricated; to be diſentangled.

Wi'ndbo'und—Wind-bound. *adj.* [*wind* and *bound.*] Confined by contrary winds.

Wi'ndegg—Wind-egg. *n. ſ.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.

Wi'nder—Wind-er. *n. ſ.* [from *wind.*] An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round.—A plant that twiſts itſelf round others.

Wi'ndfall—Wind-fall. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *fall.*] Fruit blown down from the tree.

Wi'ndflower. *n. ſ.* The anemone. A flower.

Wi'ndgall. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gall.*] A diſtemper in horſes.

Wi'ndgun. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gun.*] Gun which diſcharges the bullet by means of wind compreſſed.

Wi'ndiness—Wind-i-ness. *n. ſ.* [from *windy.*] Fulneſs of wind; flatulence.—Tendency to generate wind.—Tumour; puffineſs.

Wi'nding—Wind-ing. *n. ſ.* [from *wind.*] Flexure; meander.

Wi`ndingsheet. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *ſheet.*] A ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

Wi'ndlass—Wind-lass. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *lace.*] A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.—A handle by which any thing is turned.

Wi'ndmill—Wind-mill. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *mill.*] A mill turned by the wind.

Wi'ndow—Win-dow. *n. ſ.* [*vindue*, Daniſh. *Skinner* thinks it originally *wind-door.*] An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted.—The frame of glaſs or any other materials that covers the aperture.—Lines croſſing each other.—An aperture reſembling a window.—To break into openings.

Wi'ndpipe. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The paſſage for the breath through the throat.

Wi'ndward. *adv.* [from *wind.*] Towards the wind.

Wi'ndy. *adj.* [from *wind.*] Conſiſting of wind.—Next the wind.—Empty; airy.—Tempeſtuous; moleſted with wind.—Puffy; flatulent.

Wine—Wine. *n. ſ.* [ꝑin, Sax.] The fermented juice of the grape.—Preparations of vegetables by fermentations.

WING—WING. *n. ſ.* [ʒehꝑinʒ, Sax. *winge*, Dan.] The limb of a bird by which ſhe flies.—A fan to winnow.—Flight; paſſage by the wing.—The motive of flight.—The ſide bodies of an army.—Any ſide piece.

To Wing—Wing. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with wings; to enable to fly.—To ſupply with ſide bodies.

To Wing. *v. n.* To paſs by flight.

Wi'nged. *adj.* [from *wing.*] Furniſhed with wings; flying; ſwift; rapid.

Wi'ngshell. *n. ſ.* [*wing* and *ſhell.*] The ſhell that covers the wing of inſects.

Wi'ngy—Wing-y. *adj.* [from *wing.*] Having wings.

WINK—WINK. *v. n.* [ꝑincꝛan, Sax. *wincken*, Dut.] To ſhut the eyes.—To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids.—To cloſe and exclude the light.—To connive; to ſeem not to ſee; to tolerate.—To be dim.

Wink. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Act of cloſing the eye.—A hint given by motion of the eye.

Wi'nker—Wink-er. *n. ſ.* [from *wink.*] One who winks.—Wi'nkingly. *adv.* [from *winking.*] With the eye almoſt cloſed.

Wi'nner—Win-ner. *n. ſ.* [from *win.*] One who wins.

Wi'nning—Win-ning. *participial adj.* [from *win.*] Attractive; charming.

Wi'nning. *n. ſ.* [from *win.*] The ſum won.

To Wi'nnow—Win-now. *v. a.* [ꝑinðꝛian, Sax. *evanno*, Lat.] To ſeparate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff.—To fan; to beat as with wings.—To ſift; to examine.—To ſeparate; to part.

To Wi'nnow. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

Wi'nnower—Win-now-er. *n. ſ.* [from *winnow.*] He who winnows.

WI'NTER—WIN-TER. *n. ſ.* [ꝑinꝛeꝛ, Sax. *winter*, Dan. Germ. and Dut.] The cold ſeaſon of the year.

To Wi'nter. *v. a.* [from the noun] To paſs the winter.

To Wi'nter. *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter. Winter is often uſed in compoſition.

Wi'nterbe`aten. *adj.* [*Winter* and *beat.*] Harraſſed by ſevere weather.

Wi'ntercherry. *n. ſ.* [*alkekenge.*] A plant.

Wi'nterly. *adj.* [*Winter* and *like.*] Such as is ſuitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

Wi'ntry—Win-try. *adj.* [from *Winter.*] Brumal; hyemal.

Winy—Win-y. *adj.* [from *wine.*] Having the taſte or qualities of wine.

WIPE—WIPE. *v. a.* [pipan, Saxon.] To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft.—To take away by terſion.—To ſtrike off gently.—To clear away.—*To* Wipe *out.* To efface.

Wipe. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An act of cleanſing.—A blow; a ſtroke; a jeer; a gybe; a ſarcaſm.

Wi`per—Wip-er. *n. ſ.* [from *wipe.*] An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is wiped.

WIRE—WIRE. *n. ſ.* [*virer*, Fr. to draw round. *Skinner.*] Metal drawn into ſlender threads.

To Wi`redraw. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw.*] To ſpin into wire.—To draw out into length.—To draw by art or violence.

Wi`redrawer. *n. ſ.* [*wire* and *draw.*] One who ſpins wire.

Wi'sdom—Wis-dom *n. ſ.* [ꝑiꝛdom, Saxon, *wiiſdom*, Dan.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly.

WISE—WISE. *adj.* [ꝑiꝛ, Sax. *wiis*, Dut. and Dan.] Sapient; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge.—Skilful; dextrous.—Skilled in hidden arts.—Grave; becoming a wiſe man.

WISE—WISE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑiꝛe, Sax. *wyſe*, Dut. *weiſe*, Ger. *guiſe*, Fr. *guiſa*, Ital.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways.*

Wisea`cre—Wise-a-cre. *n. ſ.* [It was antiently written *wiſeſegger*, after the Dutch *wiſegger*, a ſoothſayer.] A fool; a dunce.

Wi`sely—Wise-ly. *adv.* [from *wiſe.*] Judiciouſly; prudently.

To WISH—WISH. *v. n.* [ꝑiꝛcian. Sax.] To have ſtrong deſire; to long.—To be diſpoſed, or inclined.—It has a ſlight ſignification of hope.

To Wish. *v. a.* To deſire; to long for.—To recommend by wiſhing.—To imprecate.—To aſk.

Wish. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Longing deſire.—Thing deſired.—Deſire expreſſed.

Wi'sher—Wish-er. *n. ſ.* [from *wiſh.*] One who longs.—One who expreſſes wiſhes.

Wi'shful. *adj.* [from *wiſh* and *full.*] Longing; ſhowing deſire.

Wi'shfully. *adv.* [from *wiſhful.*] Earneſtly; with longing.

Wisp—Wisp. *n. ſ.* [*wiſp*, Swediſh, and old Dutch.] A ſmall bundle, as of hay or ſtraw.

Wi'stful. *adj.* Attentive; earneſt; full of thought.—It is uſed by Swift, as it ſeems, for *wiſhful.*

Wi'stfully. *adv.* [from *wiſtful.*] Attentively; earneſtly.

To

To WIT—WIT. *v. n.* [witan, Sax.] To know. This word is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wit*; that is to ſay.

WIT—WIT. *n. ſ.* [ȝewit, Sax. from witan, to know.] The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. This is the original ſignification.—Imagination; quickneſs of fancy.—Sentiments produced by quickneſs of fancy.—A man of fancy.—A man of genius.—Senſe; judgment.—In the plural. Sound mind; intellect not crazed.—Contrivance; ſtratagem; power of expedients.

WI'TCRACKER. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *cracker*.] A joker; one who breaks a jeſt.

WI'TWORM. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *worm*.] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

WITCH—WITCH. *n. ſ.* [wicce, Sax.] A woman given to unlawful arts.

To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.

WI'TCHCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*witch* and *craft*. The practices of witches.

WI'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *witch*.] Enchantment.

WITH—WITH, or WITH. *preposit.* [wiþ, Saxon.] By. Noting the cauſe.—Noting the means.—Noting the inſtrument.—On the ſide of; for.—In oppoſition to; in competition or conteſt.—Noting compariſon.—In ſociety.—In company of.—In appendage; noting conſequence, or concomitance.—In mutual dealing.—Noting confidence; as *I truſt you with all my ſecrets*; or, *I truſt all my ſecrets with you*.—In partnerſhip.—Noting connection.—Immediately after; as *with that*, *with this*, &c.—Amongſt.—Upon.—In conſent. Noting parity of ſtate.—*With* in compoſition generally ſignifies oppoſition, or privation.

WI'THAL. *adv.* [*with* and *all*.] Along with the reſt; likewiſe; at the ſame time.—It is ſometimes uſed by writers where we now uſe with.

To WITHDRA'W. *v. a.* [*with* and *draw*; from wiþ, or wiþeȝn, Sax. *againſt*, and *draw*.] To take back; to deprive of.—To call away; to make to retire.

To WITHDRA'W. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.

WITHDRA'WINGROOM. *n. ſ.* [*withdraw* and *room*.] Room behind another room for retirement.

WI'THE—WITHE. *n. ſ.* A willow twig.—A band, properly a band of twigs; [wiþe ſignifies a band.]

To WI'THER—WITH-ER. *v. n.* [ȝewiþenod, Sax. dry, faded.] To fade; to grow ſapleſs; to dry up.—To waſte, or pine away.—To loſe, or want animal moiſture.

To WI'THER. *v. a.* To make to fade.—To make to ſhrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moiſture.

WI'THERS—WITH-ERS. *n. ſ.* Is the joining of the ſhoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the ſhoulder.

To WITHHO'LD. *v. a.* [*with* and *hold*.] *Withheld*, or *withholden*, pret. and part. To reſtrain; to keep from action; to hold back.—To keep back; to refuſe.

WITHHO'LDEN. *part. paſſ.* of *withhold*.

WITHHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *withhold*.] He who withholds.

WITHI'N. *prep.* [wiþinnan, Sax.] In the inner part of.—In the compaſs of; not beyond; uſed both of place and time.—Not longer ago than.—Into the reach of.—In the reach of.—Into the heart or confidence of.—Not exceeding.—In the incloſure of.

WITHI'N. *adv.* In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.—In the mind.

WITHO'UT. *prep.* [wiþutan, Sax.] Not with.—In a ſtate of abſence from.—In the ſtate of not having.—Beyond; not within the compaſs of.—In the negation, or omiſſion of.—Not by; not by the uſe of; not by the help of.—On the outſide of.—Not within.—With exemption from.

WITHO'UT. *adv.* Not on the inſide.—Out of doors.—Externally; not in the mind.

To WITHSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*with* and *ſtand*.] To gainſtand; to oppoſe; to reſiſt.

WI'TLESS—WIT-LESS. *adj.* [from *wit*.] Wanting underſtanding.

WI'TLING—WIT-LING. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *wit*.] A pretender to wit; a man of petty ſmartneſs.

WI'TNESS—WIT-NESS. *n. ſ.* [witneſſe, Sax.] Teſtimony; atteſtation.—One who gives teſtimony.—*With a* WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree, ſo as to leave ſome laſting mark or teſtimony behind. A low phraſe.

To WI'TNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To atteſt.

To WI'TNESS. *v. n.* To bear teſtimony.

WI'TNESS. *interj.* An exclamation ſignifying that perſon or thing may atteſt it.

WI'TTICI'SM—WIT-TI-CISM. *n. ſ.* [from *witty*.] A mean attempt at wit.

WI'TTILY—WIT-TI-LY. *adv.* [from *witty*.] Ingeniouſly; cunningly; artfully.—With flight of imagination.

WI'TTINGLY—WIT-TING-LY. *adv.* [from *witting*, knowing; witan, Sax. to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by deſign.

WITTOL—WIT-TOL. *n. ſ.* [wittol, Sax.] A man who knows the falſehood of his wife and ſeems contented; a tame cuckold.

WI'TTY—WIT-TY. *adj.* [from *wit*.] Judicious; ingenious.—Full of imagination.—Sarcaſtick; full of taunts.

To WIVE—WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife*.] To marry; to take a wife.

To WIVE. *v. a.* To match to a wife.—To take for a wife.

WIVES—WIVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of wife.

WI'ZARD—WIZ-ARD. *n. ſ.* [from *wiſe*.] A conjurer; an inchanter; a he-witch.

WO—WO. *n. ſ.* [pa, Sax.] Grief; ſorrow; miſery; calamity.—It is often uſed in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of ſorrow, *wo is*; anciently *wo wurth*; pa puna, Sax.—A denunciation of calamity; a curſe.—Wo ſeems in phraſes of denunciation or imprecation to be a ſubſtantive, and in exclamation an adjective.—Wo is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for a ſtop or ceſſation; from the particle *wo* pronounced by carters to their horſes when they would have them ſtop.

WOAD—WOAD. *n. ſ.* [pad, Sax.] A plant.

WO'FUL—WO-FUL. *adj.* [*wo* and *full*.] Sorrowful; afflicted;

flicted; mourning.—Calamitous; afflictive.—Wretched; paltry; ſorry.

Wo'FULLY. *adv.* [from *woful.*] Sorrowfully; mournfully.—Wretchedly; in a ſenſe of contempt.

WO'LF—WOLF. [pal̄, Sax. *wolf*, Dut.] A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep.—An eating ulcer.

Wo'LFDOG. *n. ſ.* [*wolf* and *dog.*] A dog of a very large breed kept to guard ſheep.—A dog bred between a dog and wolf.

Wo'LFISH—WOLF-ISH. *adj.* [from *wolf.*] Reſembling a wolf in qualities or form.

Wo'LFSBA`NE. *n. ſ.* [*wolf* and *bane.*] A poiſonous plant; aconite.

Wo'LFSMILK. *n. ſ.* An herb.

WO'MAN—WOM-AN. [pip̄man, pimman, Saxon; whence we yet pronounce *women* in the plural, *wimmen*, *Skinner.*] The female of the human race.—A female attendant on a perſon of rank.

To Wo'MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.

Wo'MANHA`TER. *n. ſ.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One that has an averſion from the female ſex.

Wo'MANHOOD. } *n. ſ.* [from *woman.*] The character
Wo'MANHEAD. } and collective qualities of a woman.

Wo'MANISH. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Suitable to a woman.

Wo'MANKI`ND. *n. ſ.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female ſex; the race of women.

Wo'MANLY. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Becoming a woman; ſuiting a woman; feminine; not maſculine.—Not childiſh; not girliſh.

Wo'MANLY. *adv.* [from *woman.*] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB—WOMB. *n. ſ.* [*wamba*, Goth. pamb, Sax. *wæmb*, Iſlandick.] The place of the fœtus in the mother.—The place whence any thing is produced.

Wo'MEN—WOM-EN. Plural of woman.

WON—WON. The preterite and participle paſſive of *win.*

To WO'NDER—WON-DER. *v. n.* [punbpian, Sax. *wonder*, Dut.] To be ſtruck with admiration; to be pleaſed or ſurpriſed ſo as to be aſtoniſhed.

Wo'NDER. *n. ſ.* [punbop, Sax. *wonder*, Dut.] Admiration; aſtoniſhment; amazement; ſurpriſe cauſed by ſomething unuſual or unexpected.—Cauſe of wonder; a ſtrange thing; ſomething more or greater than can be expected.—Any thing mentioned with wonder.

Wo'NDERFUL. *adj.* [*wonder* and *full.*] Admirable; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing.

Wo'NDERFUL. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly uſed.

WONDERFULLY. *adv.* [from *wonderful.*] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

Wo'NDERSTRUCK. *adj.* [*wonder* and *ſtrike.*] Amazed.

Wo'NDROUS. *adj.* [This is contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder.*] Admirable; marvellous; ſtrange; ſurpriſing.—[*Wondrous* is barbarouſly uſed for an adverb.] In a ſtrange degree.

WO'NDROUSLY. *adv.* [from *wondrous.*] To a ſtrange degree.

To WONT. } *v. n.* [Preterite and participle *wont*;
To be WONT. } punian, Sax. *gewoonen*, Dut.] To be accuſtomed; to uſe; to be uſed.

WON'T—WON'T. A contraction of will not.

Wo'NTED—WONT-ED. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accuſtomed; uſed; uſual.

To Woo—Woo. *v. a.* [apogob, courted, Sax.] To court; to ſue to for love.—To court ſolicitouſly; to invite with importunity.

To Woo—Woo. *v. n.* To court; to make love.

WOOD—WOOD. *n. ſ.* [pube, Saxon; *woud*, Dutch.] A large and thick plantation of trees.—The ſubſtance of trees; timber.

Wo'ODBIND. } *n. ſ.* [pubbinb, Saxon.] Honeyſuckle.
Wo'ODBINE. }

Woo'DCOCK. *n. ſ.* [pobucoc, Saxon.] A bird of paſſage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrouſly uſed for a dunce.

Woo'DED. *adj.* [from *wood.*] Supplied with wood. The lord Strutts have been poſſeſſed of a very great landed eſtate, well-conditioned, *wooded* and watered. *Arbuthnot.*

Woo'DDRINK. *n. ſ.* Decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods, as ſaſſafras.

Woo'DEN—WOOD-EN. *adj.* [from *wood.*] Ligneous; made of wood; timber.—Clumſy; awkward.

Woo'DFRE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*teres*, Lat.] An inſect; a Woodworm.

Woo'DLAND. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *land.*] Woods; ground covered with woods.

Woo'DLA`RK. *n. ſ.* A melodious ſort of wild lark.

Woo'DLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *louſe.*] An Inſect.

Woo'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *man.*] A ſportſman; a hunter.

Woo'DMONGER. *n. ſ. wood* and *monger.*] A woodſeller.

Woo'DNOTE. *n. ſ.* Wild muſick.

WOODNY'MPH. [*wood* and *nymph.*] Dryad.

WOODO`FFERING. *n. ſ.* Wood burnt on the altar.

Woo'DPECKER. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *peck*; *picus martius*, Lat. A bird.

WOODPI'GEON *or Woodculver. n. ſ.* A wild pigeon.

Wo'ODY—WOOD-Y. *adj.* [from *wood.*] Abounding with wood.—Ligneous; conſiſting of wood.—Relating to woods.

Woo`ER—WOO-ER. *n. ſ.* [from *woo.*] One who courts a woman.

WOOF—WOOF. *n. ſ.* [from *wove.*] The ſet of threads that croſſes the warp; the weft.—Texture; cloath.

Woo`INGLY—WOO-ING-LY. *adv.* [from *wooing.*] Pleaſeingly; ſo as to invite ſtay.

WOOL—WOOL. *n. ſ.* [pul, Saxon; *wollen*, Dutch.] The fleece of ſheep; that which is woven into cloath.—Any ſhort thick hair.

Wo'OLFEL. *n. ſ.* [*wool* and *fel*, a *ſkin.*] Skin not ſtripped of the wool.

Wo'OLLEN—WOOL-LEN. *adj.* [from *wool.*] Made of wool not finely dreſſed, and thence uſed likewiſe for any thing coarſe.

Woo'LLEN. *n. ſ.* Cloath made of wool.

Wo'olpack. } *n. ſ. wool, pack,* and *ſack.*] A bag of
Wo'olsack. } wool; a bundle of wool.—The ſeat of the judges in the houſe of lords. Any thing bulky without weight.

Wo'olly. *adj.* [from *wool.*] Conſiſting of wool; cloathed with wool.—Reſembling wool.

WORD—WORD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑonb, Sax. *word,* Dut.] A ſingle part of ſpeech.—A ſhort diſcourſe.—Talk; diſcourſe.—Diſpute; verbal contention.—Language.—Promiſe.—Signal; token.—Account; tydings; meſſage.—Declaration.—Affirmation.—Scripture; word of God.—The ſecond perſon of the ever adorable Trinity. A ſcripture term.

To Word. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To diſpute.

To Word. *v. a.* To expreſs in proper words.

Wo'rdy—Word-y. *adj.* [from *word.*] Verboſe; full of words.

Wore—Wore. The preterite of *wear.*

To WORK—WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked,* or *wrought.* [ꝑeoꝑcan, Sax. *werken,* Dutch.] To labour; to travail; to toil.—To be in action; to be in motion.—To act; to carry on operations.—To act as a manufacturer.—To ferment.—To operate; to have effect.—To obtain by diligence.—To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other phyſick.—To act as on an object.—To make way.—To be toſſed or agitated.

To Work—Work. *v. a.* To make by degrees.—To labour; to manufacture.—To bring by action into any ſtate.—To influence by ſucceſſive impulſes.—To produce; to effect.—To manage.—To put to labour; to exert.—To embroider with a needle.—*To* Work *out.*—To effect by toil.—To eraze; to efface.—*To* Work *up.* To raiſe.

Work. *n. ſ.* [ꝑeoꝑc, Sax. *werk,* Dutch.] Toil; labour; employment.—A ſtate of labour.—Bungling attempt.—Flowers or embroidery of the needle.—Any fabrick or compages of art.—Action; feat; deed.—Any thing made.—Management; treatment.—*To ſet on* Work.—To employ; to engage.

Wo'rker—Work-er. *n. ſ.* [from *work.*] One that works.

Wo'rkhouse. *n. ſ.* [from *work* and *houſe.*] A place in which any manufacture is carried on.—A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

Wo'rkingday. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *day.*] Day on which labour is permitted; not the ſabbath.

Wo'rkman. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *man.*] An artificer; a maker of any thing.

Wo'rkmanly. *adj.* [from *workman.*] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

Wo'rkmanly. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.

Wo'rkmanship. *n. ſ.* [from *workman.*] Manufacture; ſomething made by any one.—The ſkill of a worker; the degree of ſkill diſcovered in any manufacture.—The art of working.

Wo'rkmaster. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *maſter.*] The performer of any work.

Wo'rkwoman. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *woman.*] A woman ſkilled in needle-work.—A woman that works for hire.

Wo'rkyday. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *workingday.*] The day not the ſabbath.

WORLD—WORLD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑonlꝺ, Saxon; *wereld,* Dutch.] *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever.—Syſtem of beings.—The earth; the terraqueous globe.—Preſent ſtate of exiſtence.—A ſecular life.—Publick life.—Buſineſs of life; trouble of life.—Great multitude.—Mankind; an hyperbolical expreſſion for many.—Courſe of life.—Univerſal empire.—The manners of men.—Time. A ſenſe originally Saxon; now only uſed in *World without end.*—*In the world.* In Poſſibility.—*For all the world.* Exactly. A ludicrous ſenſe; now little uſed.

Wo'rldliness—World-li-ness. *n. ſ.* [from *worldly.*] Covetouſneſs; addictedneſs to gain.

Wo'rldling—World-ling. *n. ſ.* [from *world.*] A mortal ſet upon profit.

Wo'rldly.—World-ly. *adj.* [from *world.*] Secular; relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come.—Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future ſtate.—Human; common; belonging to the world.

Wo'rldly. *adv.* [from *world.*] With relation to the preſent life.

WORM—WORM. *n. ſ.* [ꝑyꝛm, Sax. *worm,* Dutch; *vermis,* Lat.] A ſmall hermleſs ſerpent that lives in the earth.—A poiſonous ſerpent.—Animal bred in the body.—The animal that ſpins ſilk.—Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.—Something tormenting.—Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing ſpiral.

To Worm. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work ſlowly, ſecretly, and gradually.

To Worm. *v. a.* To drive by ſlow and ſecret means.—To deprive a dog of ſomething, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is ſaid to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad. *Johnſon.*

Wo'rmeaten. *adj.* [*worm* and *eaten.*] Gnawed by worms.—Old; worthleſs.

Wo'rmwood. *n. ſ.* a plant, ſo called from its virtue to kill worms in the body.

Wo'rmy. *adj.* [from *worm.*] Full of worms.

Worn—Worn. part. paſſ. of *wear.*

To Wo'rry—Wor-ry. *v. a.* [ꝑonꝛȝen, Sax. whence probably the word *warray.*] To tear, or mangle, as a beaſt tears its prey.—To harraſs, or perſecute brutally.

Worse—Worse. *adj.* The comparative of *bad: bad, worſe, worſt.* [ꝑyꝛꝛ, Sax.] More bad; more ill.

Worse. *adv.* In a manner more bad.

The Worse. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The loſs; not the advantage; not the better. Something leſs good.

Wo'rship—Wor-ship. *n. ſ.* [ꝑeoꝛꝺꝛcẏpe, Sax.] Dignity; eminence; excellence.—A character of honour.—A term of ironical reſpect.—Adoration; religious act of reverence.—Honour; reſpect; civil deference.—Idolatry of lovers.

To Wo'rship. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.—To reſpect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.

To Wo'rship. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

Wo'rshipful. *adj.* [*worſhip* and *full.*] Claiming reſpect by any character or dignity.—A term of ironical reſpect.

Wo'rshipfully. *adv.* [from *worſhipful.* Reſpectfully.

Wo'rshipper. *n. ſ.* [from *worſhip.*] Adorer; one that worſhips.

Worst—Worst. *adj.* The ſuperlative of *bad,* formed from *worſe: bad, worſe, worſt.*] Moſt bad; moſt ill.

WORST. *n. ſ.* The moſt calamitous or wicked ſtate; the utmoſt height or degree of any thing ill.

To WORST. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow, a low word.

WORSTED—WORST-ED. *n. ſ.* [from *Worſted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woolen manufacture. Woolen yarn; wool ſpun.

WORT—WORT. *n. ſ.* [ꝑıɲꞇ, Sax. *wort*, Dutch] Originally a general name for an herb; whence it ſtill continues in many, as *liverwort*, *ſpleenwort*.—A plant of the cabbage kind.—[ꝑẏɲꞇ, Sax.] New beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH. In the termination of the names of places comes from ꝑoɲð, a court or farm, or ꝑoɲðıȝ, a ſtreet or road.

WORTH—WORTH. *n. ſ.* [ꝑeoɲð, Sax.] Price; value.—Excellence; virtue.—Importance; valuable quality.

WORTH. *adj.* Equal in price to, equal in value to.—Deſerving of.—Equal in poſſeſſions to.

WO'RTHILY—WOR-*THI*-LY. *adv.* [from *worthy*.] Suitably; not below the rate of.—Deſervedly.—Juſtly; not without cauſe.

WO'RTHINESS—WOR-*THI*-NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *worthy*.] Deſert.—Excellence; dignity; virtue.—State of being worthy; quality of deſerving. She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not ſome feeling of her own *worthineſs*.

WO'RTHLESS—WORTH-LESS. *adj.* [from *worth*.] Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.—Having no value.

WO'RTHLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *worthleſs*.] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

WO'RTHY—WOR-*THY*. *adj.* [from *worth*.] Deſerving; ſuch as merits: with *of* before the thing deſerved.—Valuable; noble; illuſtrious; having excellence or dignity.—Having worth; having virtue.—Not good. A term of ironical celebration.—Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity.—Suitable to any thing bad.—Deſerving of ill.

WO'RTHY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

WOVE—WOVE. The preterite and participle paſſive of *weave*.

WOVEN.—WOV-EN. The participle paſſive of *weave*.

WOULD.—WOULD. The preterite of *will*.—It is generally uſed as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the ſubjunctive mood.—*I* WOULD *do it*. My reſolution is that it ſhould be done by me. *Thou* WOU'LDST *do it*. Such muſt be the conſequence to thee. *He* WOULD or *it would*. This muſt be the conſequence to *him* or *it*.—The plural as the ſingular.--Was or am reſolved; wiſh or wiſhed to.—It is a familiar term for *wiſh to do*, or *to have*.—Should wiſh.—It is uſed in old authors for *ſhould*.—It has the ſignification of I wiſh, or I pray; this, I believe, is improper; and formed by a gradual corruption of the phraſe, *would God*; which originally imported, *that God would*, *might God will*, *might God decree*; from this phraſe ill underſtood came, *would to God*; thence, *I would to God*: And thence *I would*, or elliptically, *would* come to ſignify, *I wiſh*: and ſo it is uſed even in good authours, but ought not to be imitated.

WOUND—WOUND. *n. ſ.* [punꞇ, Sax. *wonde*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence.

To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence.

WOUND. The preterite and participle paſſive of *wind*.

WOU'NDLESS. *adj.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

WOU'NDWORT. *n. ſ.* [*vulneraria*, Lat.] A plant.

WRACK—WRACK. *n. ſ.* [*wrack*, Dutch; ꝑnæcce, Sax. a wretch; the poets uſe *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently as rhyme requires, the later writers of proſe commonly *wreck*. See WRECK.—Deſtruction of a ſhip by winds or rocks.—Ruin; deſtruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.

To WRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deſtroy in the water; to wreck. [See WRECK.]—It ſeems in *Milton* to mean to *rock*, to ſhake.—To torture, to torment. This is commonly written *rack*; and the inſtrument of torture, always *rack*.

To WRA'NGLE—WRAN-GLE. *v. n.* To diſpute peeviſhly; to quarrel perverſely; to altercate; to ſquabble.

WRA'NGLE—WRAN-GLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverſe diſpute.—The giving the prieſt a right to the tithe would produce law-ſuits and *wrangles*. *Swift*.

WRA'NGLER—WRAN-GLER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverſe, peeviſh, diſputative man.

To WRAP—WRAP. *v. a.* [ꝑpeoɲpıan, Saxon, to turn; *wreffler*, Daniſh.] To roll together; to complicate.—To involve; to cover with ſomething rolled or thrown round.—To compriſe; to contain.—*To* WRAP *up*. To involve totally.—[It is often corruptly written for *rap*, or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Lat.] To ſnatch up miraculouſly.—To tranſport; to put in ecſtaſy.

WRA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrap*.] One that wraps.—That in which any thing is wrapped.

WRATH—WRATH. *n. ſ.* [ꝑnað, Sax. *wrede*, Daniſh; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage.

WRATHFUL—WRATH-FUL. *adj.* [*wrath* and *full*.] Angry; furious; raging.

WRATHFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiouſly; paſſionately.

WRA'THLESS. *adj.* [from *wrath*.] Free from anger.

To WREAK—WREAK. *v. a.* Old preterite and part. paſſ. of *wroke*. [ꝑnæcan, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.] To revenge.—To execute any violent deſign. This is the ſenſe in which it is now uſed.—It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.

WREAK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Revenge; vengeance.—Paſſion; furious fit.

WREAKFUL. *adj.* [from *wreak*.] Revengeful; angry.

WREAKLESS. *adj.* [It is doubtful whether this word be miſwritten for *reckleſs*, careleſs; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging.]

WREATH—WREATH. *n. ſ.* [ꝑneoð, Sax.] Any thing curled or twiſted.—A garland; a chaplet.

To WREATH—WREATH. *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*; part. paſſ. *wreathed*, *wreathen*, [from the noun.] To curl; to twiſt; to convolve.—It is here uſed for to *writhe*.—To interweave; to entwine one in another.—To encircle as a garland.—To encircle as with a garland.

WREATHY—*Wreath-y.* *adj.* [from *wreath.*] Spiral; curled; twiſted.

WRECK—*Wreck.* *n. ſ.* [ꝑnæcce, Saxon, a miſerable perſon; *wracke*, Dutch, a ſhip broken.] Deſtruction by being driven on rocks or ſhallows at ſea; deſtruction by ſea.—Diſſolution by violence.—Ruin; deſtruction.—It is miſprinted here for *wreak.*

To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſands.—To ruin.—In the following paſſages it is ignorantly uſed for *wreak*, in its different ſenſes of *revenge* and *execute.*

To WRECK. *v. n.* To ſuffer wreck.

WREN—*Wren.* *n. ſ.* [ꝑnenna, Sax.] A ſmall bird.

To WRENCH—*Wrench.* *v. a.* [ꝑnincan, Sax. *wrenghen*, Dutch.] To pull by violence; to wreſt; to force.—To ſprain; to diſtort.

WRENCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A violent pull or twiſt.—A ſprain.

To WREST—*Wrest.* *v. a.* [ꝑnæꝛtan, Sax.] To twiſt by violence; to extort by writhing or force.—To diſtort; to writhe; to force.

WREST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſtortion; violence.

To WRE'STLE—*Wres-tle.* *v. n.* [from *wreſt.*] To contend who ſhall throw the other down.—To ſtruggle; to contend.

WRE'STLER—*Wrest-ler.* *n. ſ.* [from *wreſtle.*] One who wreſtles; one who profeſſes the athletic art.—One who contends in wreſtling.

WRETCH—*Wretch.* *n. ſ.* [ꝑnecca, Sax.] A miſerable mortal.—A worthleſs ſorry creature.—It is uſed by way of ſlight, or ironical pity, or contempt.

WRE'TCHED—*Wretch-ed.* *adj.* [from *wretch.*] Miſerable; unhappy.—Calamitous; afflictive.—Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthleſs.—Deſpicable; hatefully contemptible.

WRE'TCHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wretched.*] Miſerably; unhappily.—Meanly; deſpicably.

WRE'TCHEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wretched.*] Miſery; unhappineſs; afflicted ſtate.—Pitifulneſs; deſpicableneſs.

To WRI'GGLE—*Wrig-gle.* *v. n.* [ꝑnigan, Sax. *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with ſhort motions.

To WRI'GGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by ſhifting motion.

WRI'GGLETA'IL. *n. ſ.* For *wrigglingtail.* See WRIGGLE.

WRIGHT—*Wright.* *n. ſ.* [ꝑnihta, ꝑyhta, Sax.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.

To WRING—*Wring.* *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *wringed* and *wrung.* [ꝑningan, Sax.] To twiſt; to turn round with violence.—To force out of any body by contortion.—To ſqueeze; to preſs.—To writhe.—To pinch. To force by violence; to extort.—To harraſs; to diſtreſs; to torture.—To diſtort; to turn to a wrong purpoſe.—To perſecute with extortion.

To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguiſh.

WRI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wring.*] One who ſqeezes the water out of cloaths.

WRI'NKLE—*Wrin-kle.* *n. ſ.* [ꝑnincle, Sax. *wrinkel*, Dutch.] Corrugation or furrow of the ſkin or the face.—Any roughneſs.

To WRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [ꝑnincłian, Sax.] To corrugate; to contract into furrows.—To make rough or uneven.

WRIST—*Wrist.* *n. ſ.* [ꝑyꝛꝛt, Sax.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

WRI'STBAND. *n. ſ.* [*wriſt* and *band.*] The faſtening of the ſhirt at the hand.

WRIT—*Writ.* *n. ſ.* [from *write.*] Any thing written; ſcripture. This ſenſe is now chiefly uſed in ſpeaking of the Bible.—A judicial proceſs.—A legal inſtrument.

WRIT. The preterite of *write.*

To WRITE—*Write.* *v. a.* preterite *writ* or *wrote*; part. paſſ. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote.* [ꝑnitan, apꝑitan, Sax. *ad rita*, Iſlandick; *wreta*, a letter, Gothick.] To expreſs by means of letters.—To engrave; to impreſs.—To produce as an author.—To tell by letter.

To WRITE. *v. n.* To perform the act of writing.—To play the author.—To tell in books.—To ſend letters.—To call one's ſelf; to be entitled; to uſe the ſtile of.—To compoſe; to form compoſitions.

WRI'TER—*Writ-er.* *n. ſ.* [from *write.*] One who practiſes the art of writing.—An author.

To WRITHE—*Writhe.* *v. a.* [ꝑnidan, Sax.] To diſtort; to deform with diſtortion.—To twiſt with violence.—To wreſt; to force by violence.—To twiſt.

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

WRI'TING—*Writ-ing.* *n. ſ.* [from *writ.*] A legal inſtrument.—A compoſure; a book.—A written paper of any kind.

WRI'TINGMA'STER. *n. ſ.* One who teaches to write.

WRI'TTEN—*Writ-ten.* The participle paſſive of *write.*

WRONG—*Wrong.* *n. ſ.* [ꝑnange, Sax.] An injury; a deſigned or known detriment.—Errour; not right.

WRONG—*Wrong.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth.—Not phyſically right; unfit; unſuitable.

WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiſs.

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun. To injure; to uſe unjuſtly.

WRO'NGDOER. *n. ſ.* [*wrong* and *doer.*] An injurious perſon.

WRO'NGFUL. *adj.* [*wrong* and *full.*] Injurious; unjuſt.

WRO'NGULLY—*Wrong-ful-ly.* *adv.* [from *wrongful.*] Unjuſtly.

WRO'NGHEAD. } *adj.* [*wrong* and *head.*] Having a
WRO'NGHE'ADED. } perverſe underſtanding.

WRO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *wrong.*] Unjuſtly; amiſs.

WROTE—*Wrote.* pret. and part. of *write.*

WROUGHT—*Wrought.* [ꝑnoȝd, Sax. The pret. and paſſ. as it ſeems of *work*; as the Dutch *wercken*, makes *gerocht.*]

gerocht.] Effected; performed.—Influenced; prevailed on.—Produced; cauſed.—Worked; laboured.—Gained; attained.—Operated.—Worked.—Actuated.—Manufactured.—Formed.—Excited by degrees.—Guided; managed.—Agitated; diſturbed.

WRUNG.—*Wrung.* The preter. and part. paſſive of *wring*.

WRY—*Wry. adj.* [from *writhe.*] Crooked; deviating from the right direction.—Diſtorted.—Wrung; perverted; wreſted.

X.

X Is a letter, which begins no word in the Engliſh language.

Y.

Y, At the beginning of words, is a conſonant; at the end, and when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel, and has the ſound of *i*. It is uſed at the end of words, and whenever two *i i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to expreſs the *v*. *Y* was much uſed by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old Engliſh writers.

YACHT—*Yacht. n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip for carrying paſſengers.

YARD—*Yard. n. ſ.* [ȝeapd, Sax.] Incloſed ground adjoining to an houſe.—[ȝeapd, Sax.] A meaſure of three feet.—The ſupports of the ſails.

YA'RDWAND. *n. ſ.* [*yard* and *wand.*] A meaſure of a yard.

YARN—*Yarn. n. ſ.* [ȝeapn, Sax.] Spun wool; woollen thread.

YA'RROW—*Yar-row. n. ſ.* A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is uſed in medicine.

YAWL—*Yawl. n. ſ.* A little veſſel belonging to a ſhip, for convenience of paſſing to and from it.

To YAWN—*Yawn. v. n.* [ȝeonan, Sax.] To gape; to oſcitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in ſleepineſs.—To open wide.—To expreſs deſire by yawning.—Gape; hiatus.

YA'WNING. *adj.* [from *yawn.*] Sleepy; ſlumbering.

YE—*Ye.* The nominative plural of *thou.*

YEA—*Yea. adv.* [ea, or ȝea, Sax. *ja*, Daniſh, German, and Dutch.] Yes. A particle of affirmation.

To YEAN—*Yean. v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring forth young: uſed of ſheep.

YE'A`NLING—*Yean-ling. n. ſ.* [from *yean.*] The young of ſheep.

YEAR—*Year. n. ſ.* [ȝeap, Sax.] A period of time conſiſting of twelve months, or three hundred and ſixty-five days.--It is often uſed plurally, without a plural termination; as, I fight not once in forty *year*.—In the plural, old age; as, he is in *years*.

YE`ARLING—*Year-ling. adj.* [from *year.*] Being a year old.

YE`ARLY—*Year-ly. adj.* [from *year.*] Annual; happening every year; laſting a year.

YE`ARLY. *adv.* Annually; once a year.

To YEARN—*Yearn. v. n.* [eapnan, Sax.] To feel great internal uneaſineſs.

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

YEST—*Yeſt. n. ſ.* [ȝeſt, Sax.] The foam, ſpume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.—The ſpume on a troubled ſea.

YE'STY—*Yeſt-y. adj.* [from *yeſt.*] Frothy; ſpumy.

YELK. *n. ſ.* [from ȝealepe, *yellow*, Sax.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written YOLK.

To YELL—*Yell. v. n.* To cry out with horrour and agony.

YELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cry of horrour.

YE'LLOW—*Yel-low. adj.* [ẏealepe, Saxon; *gheel*, Dut. *giallo*, Ital.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

YE'LLOWHA'MMER. *n. ſ.* A bird.

YE'LLOWISH. *adj.* [from *yellow.* Approaching to yellow.

YE'LLOWISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *yellowiſh.*[The quality of approaching to yellow.

YE'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *yellow.*] The quality of being yellow.—It is uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for jealouſy.

YE'LLOWS. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. It owes its original to obſtructions in the gall-pipe, which are cauſed by ſlimy or gritty matter; or to the ſtoppage of the roots of thoſe little ducts opening into that pipe, by the like matter; or to a compreſſion of them by a fulneſs and plenitude of the blood-veſſels that lie near them.

To YELP—YELP. *v. n.* [ȝealpan, Sax.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.

YE'OMAN—YEOM-AN. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the original is much doubted: Mr. *Johnſon* prefers the etymology of *Junius*, who derives it from *geman*, Friſick, a villager.] A man of a ſmall eſtate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer.—It ſeems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to ſoldiers: whence we have ſtill *yeomen* of the guard.—It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.—It ſeems to have had likewiſe the notion of a gentleman ſervant.

YE'OMANRY. *n. ſ.* [from *yeoman.*] The collective body of yeomen.

To YERN—YERN. *v. a.* See YEARN.

YES—YES. *adv.* [ȝiꝛe, Sax.] A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle oppoſed to *no*.

YE'STER—YES-TER. *adj.* [*ghiſter*, Dut. *heſternus*, Lat.] Being next before the preſent day. It is not often uſed but in compoſition with another word, as *day* or *night*.

YE'STERDAY—YES-TER-DAY. *n. ſ.* [ȝiꝛtanðæȝ, Sax.] The day laſt paſt; the day next before to-day.

YE'STERDAY. *adv.* On the day laſt paſt.

YE'STERNIGHT. *n. ſ.* The night before this night.

YE'STERNIGHT. *adv.* On the night laſt paſt.

YET—YET, or YET. *conjunct.* [ȝýt, ȝet, ȝeta, Sax.] Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; however.

YET. *adv.* Beſide; over and above.—Still; the ſtate ſtill remaining the ſame.—Once again.—At this time; ſo ſoon; hitherto: with a negative before it.—At leaſt; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.—It notes increaſe or extention of the ſenſe of the words to which it is joined.—Still; in a new degree.—Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a negative.—Hitherto.

YEW—YEW. *n. ſ.* [ıp, Sax. *yw*, Welſh. This is often written *eugh*; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the ſound and the derivation. See EUGH.] A tree of tough wood.

To YIELD—YIELD. *v. a.* [ȝelðan, Sax. to pay.] To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.—To produce in general.—To afford; to exhibit.—To give as claimed of right.—To allow; to permit.—To emit; to expire.—To reſign; to give up.—To ſurrender.

To YIELD. *v. n.* To give up the conqueſt; to ſubmit.—To comply with any perſon.—To comply with things.—To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny.—To give place as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.

YOKE—YOKE. *n. ſ.* [ȝeoc, Sax. *jock*, Dut. *jugum*, Lat. *joug*, Fr.] The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.—A mark of ſervitude; ſlavery.—A chain; a link; a bond.—A couple; two; a pair.

To YOKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind by a yoke to a carriage.—To join or couple with another.—To enſlave; to ſubdue.—To reſtrain; to confine.

YO'KEFELLOW. YO'KEMATE. *n. ſ.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or *mate*.] Companion in labour.—Mate; fellow.

YOLK—YOLK. *n. ſ.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.

YON—YON. YOND. YONDER—YOND-ER. *adj.* [ȝeonð, Saxon.] Being at a diſtance within view.

YON. YOND. YO'NDER. *adv.* At a diſtance within view. It is uſed when we direct the eye from another thing to the object.

YORE—YORE, or *of Yore*. *adv.* [ȝeoȝaꝛa, Sax.] Long.—Of old time; long ago.

YOU—YOU. *pron.* [eop, ıuh, Saxon: the accuſative of ȝe, ye.] The oblique caſe of *ye*.—It is uſed in the nominative; and though firſt introduced by corruption, is now eſtabliſhed.—It is the ceremonial word for the ſecond perſon ſingular, and is always uſed, except in ſolemn language.—It is uſed indefinitively, as the French *on*.

YOUNG—YOUNG. *adj.* [ıonȝ, ẏeonȝ, Saxon; *jong*, Dut.] Being in the firſt part of life; not old.—Ignorant; weak.—It is ſometimes applied to vegetable life.

YOUNG. *n. ſ.* The offspring of animals collectively.

YOU'NGISH. *adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.

YOU'NGLING. *n. ſ.* [from *young*; ẏeonȝlinȝ, Sax.] Any creature in the firſt part of life.

YOU'NGSTER—YOUNG-STER. YOU'NKER—YOUN-KER. [from *young*.] A young perſon. In contempt.

YOUR—YOUR. *pronoun.* [eopeꝛ, Sax.] Belonging to you. It is uſed properly when we ſpeak to more than one, and ceremoniouſly and cuſtomarily when to only one.—YOUR is uſed in an indeterminate ſenſe.—YOUR is uſed when the ſubſtantive goes before or is underſtood; as this is *your* book, this book is *yours*.

YOURSE'LF. *n. ſ.* [*your* and *ſelf*.] You, even you; ye, not others.

YOUTH, YOUTH, in the plural YOU*TH*S. *n. ſ.* [ẏeoȝuð, Sax.] The part of life ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcence; the time from fourteen to twenty eight.—A young man.—Young men. Collectively.

YOUTHFUL—YOUTH-FUL. *adj.* [*youth* and *full*.] Young.—Suitable to the firſt part of life.—Vigorous as in youth.

YOU'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *youthful*.] In a youthful manner.

Z.

Z, Is found in the Saxon alphabets, ſet down by Grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonic: its ſound is uniformly, what is called an *S hard*, but ſhould rather be denominated *ſoft*, as it is in reality ſofter than that of the *S*, common.

ZA'FFAR.
ZA'PHIR—ZAF-FIR. (11 15) } *n. ſ.* a factitious mineral.

ZANY—ZA-NY (12 15). *n. ſ.* [Probably of *zanei*.] The contraction of Giovanni or ſanna, a ſcoff, according to *Skinner*.] One employed to raiſe laughter by his geſtures, actions and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

ZEAL—ZEAL (14). *n. ſ.* [ζῆλος, *zelus*, Latin.] Paſſionate ardour for any perſon or cauſe.

ZEA'LOT—ZEAL-OT (13 7), or ZEAL-OT (14 7), *n. ſ.* [*zelateur*, Fr. ζηλωτης.] One paſſionately ardent in any cauſe. Generally uſed in diſpraiſe.

ZEA'LOUS—ZEAL-OUS (13 7), or ZEAL-OUS (14 7). *adj.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently paſſionate in any cauſe.

ZEA'LOUSLY. *adv.* [from *zealous*.] With paſſionate ardour.

ZEA'LOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *zealous*.] The quality of being zealous.

ZED—ZED (13). *n. ſ.* The name of the letter *z*.

ZENITH—ZE-NITH (14 15). *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The point over head oppoſite to the nadir.

ZE'PHYR—ZEPH-YR (13 1).
ZE'PHYRUS. } *n. ſ.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] The weſt wind; and poetically any calm ſoft wind.

ZEST—ZEST (13). *n. ſ.* The peel of an orange ſqueezed into wine. A reliſh; a taſte added.

To Zeſt. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional reliſh.

ZEU'GMA—ZEUG-MA (6 11). *n. ſ.* [from ζεῦγμα.] A figure in Grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſly, and to the other by ſuppliment, as luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, and madneſs reaſon.

ZODIACK—ZO-DI-ACK (8 15 11). *n. ſ.* [*zodiaque*, French; ζωδιακὸς, ἐκ τῶν ζώων, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.] The track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns; a great circle of the ſphere, containing the twelve ſigns.

ZONE—ZONE (8). *n. ſ.* [ζωνὴ; *zona*, Lat.] A girdle.—A diviſion of the earth.—Circuit; circumference.

ZOO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ζωὴ and γεάφω.] One who deſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [of ζωὴ and γεάφω.] A deſcription of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

ZOO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [of ζῶον and λογ☉.] A treatiſe concerning living creatures.

ZOO'PHYTE. *n. ſ.* [ζώοφυτον, of ζω☉ and φυτὸν.] Certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOO'TOMIST. *n. ſ.* [of ζωοτομία. A diſſector of the bodies of brute beaſts.

ZOO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [ζωτομία, of ζῶον and τεμνω.] Diſſection of the bodies of beaſts.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

F I N I S.